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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 817 -- 81st Congress

Chapter 997 -- 2nd Session

S. 2636

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 2636

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT: To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,

October 4, 1949	S.2636 introduced by Mr. Thomas and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of Bill as Introduced.
June 27, 1950	H.R. 8963 introduced by Mr. Harris which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture Print of Bill as introduced.
July 11, 1950	Senate reported on S.2636 with Amendments Print of Bill as reported S1946
July 15, 1950	H.R.9109 reported without Amendments. Print of Report as given H.R.2566
July 26, 1950	Senate considered bill as amended and agreed to amendment.
July 27, 1950	Debate from Congressional Record
July 31, 1950	H.R. 9109 passed House with Amendments
August 8,9,10, & 11	Hearings on H.R. 9109 before Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of Hearings as given
September 13, 1950	Passed House without amendment
September 23, 1950	Approved. Public Law 817 Print of Law as signed.

81ST CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2636

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended
5 (1) by striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f),
6 and (g), and (2) by striking out the subsection designa-
7 tion "(a)".

8 SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (a) of section 8 of said Act,
9 as amended, relating to the period within which the Secre-
10 tary of Agriculture is authorized to develop programs and

1 make payments directly to farmers for specified purposes, is
2 hereby repealed.

3 (b) The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 8
4 of said Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the
5 words "Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (a)
6 of this section, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

7 (c) Subsection (b) of section 8 of said Act, as
8 amended, is further amended by changing the fifth, sixth,
9 seventh, and eighth sentences to read as follows: "The
10 Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units
11 for administration of programs under this section, which
12 units may also be used in the administration of other agri-
13 cultural production and related programs. No such local
14 area shall include more than one county or parts of different
15 counties. Farmers within any such local administrative
16 area shall elect annually from among their number a local
17 committee of not more than three members who are partici-
18 pating or cooperating in programs administered within such
19 area. The regular members of the local committees within
20 the county chosen at such election shall in a convention
21 elect, annually, the county committee for the county, which
22 shall consist of three persons who are farmers residing within
23 the county".

1 (d) Subsection (g) of section 8 of said Act, as
2 amended, relating to the assignment of payments authorized
3 by said Act, is hereby repealed. Any assignment or pur-
4 ported assignment filed within six months after enactment
5 of this Act shall be recognized.

6 (e) Subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of sec-
7 tion 8 of said Act, as amended, are redesignated as subsec-
8 tions (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively.

9 SEC. 3. Sections 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation
10 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, are amended by
11 deleting "7 (a)" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu
12 thereof "7".

13 SEC. 4. Section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjust-
14 ment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by deleting "8
15 (b)" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof
16 "8 (a)".

17 SEC. 5. Section 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjust-
18 ment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out
19 the words "Agricultural Adjustment Administration"
20 wherever they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the
21 words "Production and Marketing Administration".

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 8963

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1950

Mr. HARRIS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by authorizing continuance of county and local committees.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended
5 (1) by striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f),
6 and (g), and (2) by striking out the subsection designa-
7 tion "(a)".

8 SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (a) of section 8 of said Act,
9 as amended, relating to the period within which the Secre-
10 tary of Agriculture is authorized to develop programs and

1 make payments directly to farmers for specified purposes, is
2 hereby repealed.

3 (b) The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 8
4 of said Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the
5 words "Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (a)
6 of this section, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

7 (c) Subsection (b) of section 8 of said Act, as amended,
8 is further amended by changing the fifth, sixth, seventh,
9 and eighth sentences to read as follows: "The Secretary
10 shall designate local administrative areas as units for ad-
11 ministration of programs under this section, which units
12 may also be used in the administration of other agricultural
13 production and related programs. No such local area shall
14 include more than one county or parts of different counties.
15 Farmers within any such local administrative area shall
16 elect annually from among their number a local committee
17 of not more than three members who are participating or
18 cooperating in programs administered within such area.
19 The regular members of the local committees within the
20 county chosen at such election shall in a convention elect,
21 annually, the county committee for the county, which shall
22 consist of three persons who are farmers residing within
23 the county".

1 (d) Subsection (g) of section 8 of said Act, as
2 amended, relating to the assignment of payments authorized
3 by said Act, is hereby repealed. Any assignment or pur-
4 ported assignment filed within six months after enactment
5 of this Act shall be recognized.

6 (e) Subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of sec-
7 tion 8 of said Act, as amended, are redesignated as subsec-
8 tions (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively.

9 SEC. 3. Sections 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation
10 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, are amended by
11 deleting "7 (a)" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu
12 thereof "7".

13 SEC. 4. Section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjust-
14 ment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by deleting "8
15 (b)" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof
16 "8 (a)".

17 SEC. 5. Section 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjust-
18 ment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out
19 the words "Agricultural Adjustment Administration"
20 wherever they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the
21 words "Production and Marketing Administration".

81ST CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 8963

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by authorizing continuance of county and local committees.

By Mr. HARRIS

JUNE 27, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 1) 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOEY, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2636]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2636) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

The bill is amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952".

The title of the bill is amended to conform with the amendment to the body of the bill.

STATEMENT

S. 2636 was referred to a subcommittee which conducted a hearing and reported the bill favorably with the amendment hereby recommended by your committee. As stated in the subcommittee report, S. 2636 would continue direct Federal payments for conservation practices indefinitely and would repeal the provisions whereby the program would eventually be placed on a grants-in-aid basis. Your committee fully agrees with its subcommittee that such action should not be taken, and that every effort be made to have the States enact legislation which would permit them to participate in the program on a grants-in-aid basis. The amendment proposed by the subcommittee and adopted by the committee would extend the program on a national basis for 2 years. This will provide time for the States to submit plans for carrying out the program and the transfer from a national program can be made without interruption in those States which have enacted the necessary legislation.

A copy of the report of the subcommittee on S. 2636 is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON S. 2636, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, UNITED STATES SENATE

Your subcommittee, appointed to consider and report on S. 2636, a bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, hereby recommends that the bill be enacted with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out 'January 1, 1951' wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1953', and (b) by striking out 'December 31, 1950' and inserting in lieu thereof 'December 31, 1952.'

PROVISIONS OF S. 2636

S. 2636 would amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by giving permanent authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs and make payments directly to farmers for specified agricultural conservation practices. The bill would repeal the provisions of the act which would place the program on a grants-in-aid basis whereby the States would administer the program in accordance with a State plan approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. To date 23 States and 2 Territories have enacted legislation enabling them to participate in the program in that manner.

The proposed legislation would also change the procedure of electing community and county committeemen by providing that all farmers be eligible to vote in the election of community committeemen and that the community committeemen would elect the county committeemen, rather than have special delegates elected for the purpose of selecting the county committeemen as now provided by law. The bill also repeals that part of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act authorizing the assignment of payments due under the act. Finally, S. 2636 would amend section 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 by designating the Production and Marketing Administration as the agency within the Department of Agriculture requiring funds for the administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The proposed amendment of section 392 (a) is designed to allow regrouping of funds for various activities of the Department.

STATEMENT

Enactment of S. 2636 was requested by the Department of Agriculture in a letter dated September 23, 1949, from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. A copy of the letter is attached as appendix A. Your subcommittee conducted a hearing on the bill and officials of the Department submitted further testimony in support of the legislation. A representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation appeared in opposition to the bill and recommended that a 2-year extension of the present program be enacted.

In the opinion of your subcommittee, the proposed repeal of the grants-in-aid program and the substitution therefore of a permanent, direct Federal program require further consideration. S. 2636 would change the basic philosophy of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in this respect and would not present a definite opportunity for reconsideration of the program to determine the type best suited to accomplish the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Therefore, your subcommittee recommends that the present program be extended for 2 years during which period proposed changes can be studied and opportunity given the States to enact the necessary legislation to enable them to receive Federal funds for conservation payments on a grants-in-aid basis. Authority for the program on a national basis will expire December 31, 1950, and in view of this time limitation, your subcommittee urges favorable action on the bill as soon as possible and recommends adoption of the amendment proposed above.

CLYDE R. HOEY, *Chairman.*
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.
GUY M. GILLETTE.
MILTON R. YOUNG.
EDWARD J. THYE.

APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 23, 1949.

The President, UNITED STATES SENATE.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith, for consideration by the Congress, a draft of proposed legislation to amend sections 7, 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and sections 388 (a) and 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Repeal of subsection (a) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 590g-q), authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs and make payments directly to farmers for specified purposes. This authorization was given during the period prior to January 1, 1938, to afford States an opportunity to take legislative action to carry out the program through grants made by the Federal Government. The period was extended to January 1, 1942, by Public Law 170, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved June 28, 1937; to January 1, 1947, by Public Law 374, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved December 26, 1941; to January 1, 1949, by Public Law 546, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved July 25, 1946; and to January 1, 1951, by Public Law 897, Eightieth Congress, approved July 3, 1948.

At the time of the enactment of Public Law 897 information available to the Department indicated that only 23 States had enacted legislation providing for the formulation and administration of State plans for carrying out the act—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming. In addition, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have also passed legislation to carry out the purposes of section 7 of the act. We now have no later information that any additional States have enacted such legislation.

We cannot risk any drop in the volume and extent of performance of conservation practices. This is especially true since our agricultural resources have been forced to produce more food, feed, and fiber crops during the past 7 years than during any previous period of equal length. The great increase in intertilled crops in the Corn Belt and in wheat acreages in the Great Plains, for example, has exposed the land to a far greater extent than usual to irreparable damage in the event of unfavorable weather. It is essential that an adequate and effective agricultural-conservation program embodying a coordinated approach to the conservation problem be continued to assure the positive performance by individual farmers of measures needed to build up and maintain the agricultural resources on individual farms. Only by the performance on a Nation-wide basis of practices that meet conservation needs can the future productivity of the Nation's agricultural resources be safeguarded. The Department, therefore, recommends that the existing authority for a national program be continued indefinitely.

Repeal of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

Subsections (b) through (g) of section 7 provide for cooperation between the Secretary of Agriculture and the States in the execution of State plans to carry out the purposes set forth in section 7 (a) and for the apportionment of funds made available for the purposes of the act among the States.

If section 8 (a) is repealed, as recommended above, these subsections of section 7 will no longer be required. If these subsections are repealed, it will be necessary to redesignate section 7 (a) as section 7.

Amendment to subsection (b) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

The purposes of this proposed amendment are (1) to permit all farmers in a community to vote in the election of local community committeemen and (2) to eliminate the election of delegates to the county convention for the election of a county committee.

At present only farmers "participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area" may vote in the election of community committee-

men. County and community committeemen administer locally all programs assigned to the Production and Marketing Administration which involve direct contacts with farmers. Their use in connection with certain programs is required by law (section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended).

The Production and Marketing Administration is working with all farmers in connection with programs of the Department, which makes it necessary for committeemen to contact all farmers in a county. It therefore appears desirable, in the interest of closer cooperation with all farmers, that the eligibility to vote in the election of local committeemen be broadened to include not only farmers participating in PMA programs but all farmers in a county.

In order to simplify the election procedure, it is also recommended that the provision relating to the election of delegates to the county convention be repealed.

Existing legislation provides that farmers qualified to vote shall elect annually from among their number a delegate to the county convention and that these delegates from the various local areas in a county shall meet in a county convention for the purpose of electing a county committee. It appears desirable that the provision for the election of county committees be simplified so that the newly elected community committeemen within a county shall automatically become delegates to the county convention instead of electing a delegate from each administrative area within a county.

Repeal of subsection (g) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

The assignment provision permitting recipients of conservation payments to assign their anticipated payments to creditors, which became effective in 1938, was enacted for the purpose of creating additional credit to farmers to assist them in financing their farming operations. The assignment provision became effective at a time when acreage-allotment payments were being made under the agricultural-conservation program and was used principally by tenants and sharecroppers whose eligibility for payment was based upon their share in crops such as cotton, corn, tobacco, and wheat with respect to which payments were made. These assignments enabled tenants and sharecroppers to obtain cash or other advances to finance the making of a crop.

Under the agricultural-conservation program now in effect payments are authorized only for the performance of approved soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices. Such payments are divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in proportion to their contribution toward the cost of carrying out the practices.

In a wide part of the country, and especially in those areas in which the greatest use was made of the assignment provisions under previous programs, much of the assistance under the present program is in the form of advances of conservation materials and services needed in carrying out approved conservation practices. These advances are made in accordance with the authority contained in section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and represent all or part of the payment a producer may earn under the program. Since farmers may receive advances in materials or services there is no need for an assignment provision.

The proposed amendment would repeal the assignment provision but provides for recognition of valid assignments filed prior to the effective date of the proposed amendment.

Amendment to section 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, which became effective July 17, 1946, transferred back to the Secretary of Agriculture all functions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which had been transferred to the War Food Administrator in 1942. The functions affected by this amendment to section 392 (a) are now being administered by the Production and Marketing Administration. The proposed amendment to section 392 (a) appears desirable in order to have the legislation refer to the current organizational unit of the Department and to facilitate financial management in that agency.

The proposed legislation also changes numbers of sections and subsections of existing legislation in conformity with other provisions of the proposal.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the President's program, there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation and explanatory letter to the Congress for its consideration.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to [January 1, 1951] *January 1, 1953*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after [December 31, 1950,] *December 31, 1952*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to [January 1, 1951,] *January 1, 1953*.

* * * * *



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 1), 1950

Reported by Mr. HOEY, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (~~16 U. S. C. 590g~~), is amended
5 ~~(1)~~ by striking out subsections ~~(b)~~, ~~(c)~~, ~~(d)~~, ~~(e)~~, ~~(f)~~,
6 and ~~(g)~~; and ~~(2)~~ by striking out the subsection desig-
7 nation "~~(a)~~".

8 SEC. 2. ~~(a)~~ Subsection ~~(a)~~ of section 8 of said Act,
9 as amended, relating to the period within which the Secre-
10 tary of Agriculture is authorized to develop programs and

1 make payments directly to farmers for specified purposes, is
2 hereby repealed.

3 ~~(b)~~ The first sentence of subsection ~~(b)~~ of section 8
4 of said Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the
5 words "Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (a)
6 of this section, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

7 ~~(c)~~ Subsection ~~(b)~~ of section 8 of said Act, as
8 amended, is further amended by changing the fifth, sixth,
9 seventh, and eighth sentences to read as follows: "The
10 Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units
11 for administration of programs under this section, which
12 units may also be used in the administration of other agri-
13 cultural production and related programs. No such local
14 area shall include more than one county or parts of different
15 counties. Farmers within any such local administrative
16 area shall elect annually from among their number a local
17 committee of not more than three members who are partici-
18 pating or cooperating in programs administered within such
19 area. The regular members of the local committees within
20 the county chosen at such election shall in a convention
21 elect, annually, the county committee for the county, which
22 shall consist of three persons who are farmers residing within
23 the county".

1 ~~(d)~~ Subsection ~~(g)~~ of section 8 of said Act, as
 2 amended, relating to the assignment of payments author-
 3 ized by said Act, is hereby repealed. Any assignment or
 4 purported assignment filed within six months after enact-
 5 ment of this Act shall be recognized.

6 ~~(e)~~ Subsections ~~(b)~~, ~~(c)~~, ~~(d)~~, ~~(e)~~, and ~~(f)~~ of sec-
 7 tion 8 of said Act, as amended, are redesignated as subsec-
 8 tions ~~(a)~~, ~~(b)~~, ~~(c)~~, ~~(d)~~, and ~~(e)~~, respectively.

9 SEC. 3. Sections 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation
 10 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, are amended by
 11 deleting “7 (a)” wherever it appears and inserting in lieu
 12 thereof “7”.

13 SEC. 4. Section 388 ~~(a)~~ of the Agricultural Adjust-
 14 ment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by deleting “8
 15 ~~(b)~~” wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof
 16 “8 (a)”.

17 SEC. 5. Section 392 ~~(a)~~ of the Agricultural Adjust-
 18 ment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out
 19 the words “Agricultural Adjustment Administration” wher-
 20 ever they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the words
 21 “Production and Marketing Administration”.

22 *That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation*
 23 *and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking*

1 out “January 1, 1951” wherever it appears therein and
 2 inserting in lieu thereof “January 1, 1953”, and (b) by
 3 striking out “December 31, 1950” and inserting in lieu
 4 thereof “December 31, 1952”.

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to amend the
 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.”

Calendar No. 1949

81ST CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 2636

[Report No. 1946]

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic
 Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricul-
 tural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma

OCTOBER 4 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 3), 1949
 Read twice and referred to the Committee on
 Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 1), 1950
 Reported with amendments

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } No. 2566

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

JULY 15, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 9109]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The bill reported herewith (H. R. 9109) relates principally to cotton and amends the cotton quota law (the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Laws 272 and 471, 81st Cong.) relating to the establishment and distribution of the national cotton acreage allotment. It also amends the provisions of law relating to peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to extend the Federal agricultural conservation programs for 2 years; the Agricultural Act of 1949, to provide price support for long staple cotton and cottonseed produced from long staple cotton; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, relating to marketing quota penalties on wheat and corn, and makes certain adjustments in wheat acreage allotments for 1951.

After extensive study and hearings with respect to the effect of the operation of Public Law 272, bills H. R. 8665 and H. R. 8969 were introduced. These bills were widely circulated and studied by growers and representatives of the various cotton-producing areas, and after further consideration a clean bill, H. R. 9109, was introduced and is reported herewith.

In this measure the committee has sought to make such changes in the provisions of the cotton-quota law as are necessary to correct the inequities and to eliminate the hardships which appeared in the application of Public Law 272. This measure, it is believed, will assure insofar as any legislative measure can, a fair and equitable distribution of the national cotton acreage allotment among the States, counties, and farms of the Nation.

Probably no single problem in recent years has been more vexing than the matter of developing a program to adjust cotton supplies with demand and to distribute the national cotton acreage allotment among the States, counties and farms in a manner which would be equitable to both the old and new cotton-producing areas of the Nation. The areas of the country which greatly expanded cotton production in recent years sought to have the national acreage allotment distributed on the basis of the acreage planted in the last year or two. The older cotton-producing areas in which cotton production has not expanded greatly in recent years, sought to have the national allotment distributed on the basis of a longer base period. The areas which had responded to the war effort and shifted from cotton to the production of war crops, were entitled to the protection of the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress. Under that provision of law, cotton producers who reduced their cotton acreage and shifted to war crops were to be treated as if they were, in fact, growing cotton. Cotton producers on small farms, new farms, those who had to leave their farms to enter the Armed Forces, and others, sought specific provisions to protect their respective interests. The problem was further complicated for the committee by the almost total lack of adequate and reliable data and information upon which cotton allotments were to be based.

To develop a method of allocating the national acreage allotment among the States, counties, and farms of the Nation in the light of these circumstances, in a manner which would achieve a reasonable degree of satisfaction among cotton growers and at the same time bring about a substantial reduction in the total cotton acreage (from about 27,000,000 to 21,000,000 acres) has been a monumental task. Such success as the committee has been able to achieve has been due in a large measure to the untiring efforts of the cotton subcommittee which, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Stephen Pace, of Georgia, has worked almost constantly on this problem throughout the first and second sessions of the Eighty-first Congress.

Throughout this long, difficult, and laborious task, the committee has two underlying objectives. First, it sought to devise an equitable method for apportioning the national acreage allotment among the States. Secondly, it sought to give the States and counties the authority to make such adjustments as were necessary to do equity among the farms in the different States.

After months of careful consideration, during which the efforts of the various sectional interests to obtain "fair treatment" for their respective areas were as intense as any congressional committee has ever faced, and during which the experts of the Department of Agriculture were unable to propose a solution acceptable to the various cotton-growing areas, the committee reported out a measure which was enacted into law during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress as Public Law 272. The provision of the law relating to the

distribution of the national acreage allotment among the States was based largely upon the recommendations of the cotton growers themselves as represented by their grower organizations, and it incorporated generally the terms of an agreement reached among the growers from the various sections of the country. The fact that no State has made any serious claim that it did not receive a fair share of the national allotment is ample proof that the manner of distributing the national allotment as provided for in existing law is reasonably satisfactory to all the cotton-producing areas. Consequently, the accompanying measure makes no substantial change in the manner of apportioning the national acreage allotment among the States.

The method of distributing State acreage allotments among the counties has always been predicated primarily upon the basis of the acreage planted in the various counties during a base period. However, the 1938 Act, prior to its amendment by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, contained certain so-called "gadgets" which required that a certain portion of the State allotment be reserved for certain specified uses and further, required the establishment of minimum county allotments. Because of these "gadgets" and similar special provisions at the farm level, it was not possible under the 1938 Act to allot less than 27,000,000 acres, which under present conditions is greatly in excess of national requirements. Upon the strong recommendation of the Department of Agriculture and others interested in developing a sound cotton-quota law which would make possible adjustments in production to conform to our needs, these "gadgets" were eliminated. In order to make certain that the removal of the "gadgets" would not result in inequities in the apportionment of allotments among counties and farms, provision was made for the establishment of sizeable reserves to be used at the discretion of State and county PMA committees for making needed adjustments for abnormal or unusual conditions of production, for small farms, and to smooth out the operation of the program. In so doing it was the philosophy of the committee that each State should receive its fair share of the national allotment and that the adjustments necessary between counties and farms in the State could best be handled out of the State and county reserves by the State and county committees, which presumably would be better informed on the problems peculiar to their respective localities. This is still the philosophy of the committee and the accompanying measure further fortifies this principle by removing any limitations, real or imaginative, which apparently prevented the administration of Public Law 272 in the manner contemplated by the committee when it reported that measure.

During the committee's consideration of this measure, it was developed very clearly that the State and county committees for the most part failed to make use of the discretion vested in them and reserve the maximum acreage authorized to make adjustments for the amelioration of hardship cases and correction of inequities in distribution. The failure of the committees to exercise their discretion and to establish and use the reserves to the fullest extent possible apparently arose out of interpretations and constructions which the Department and the PMA committees placed upon the reserve provisions, the result of which were to circumscribe or limit the use to which the reserves could be put to an extent far greater than was ever contemplated by this committee. The committee has sought

by this measure to remove all doubt or ambiguity as to the purposes for which the reserves are to be established. It is now made abundantly clear that the State and county committees have practically unlimited authority to establish and use the reserves authorized to make such adjustments as they believe are needed. The principal legislative guide for the committees in the establishment and use of reserves is to obtain fair and equitable farm allotments in relation to certain basic factors such as land, labor, equipment, crop rotation practices, and abnormal conditions of production. Under the provisions of the bill, State committees are authorized to reserve 10 percent of the State acreage allotment and county committees are authorized to reserve 15 percent of the county allotment, which in the aggregate is the equivalent of almost one-quarter of the entire allotment. It is made mandatory upon the State and county committees under this measure to reserve an adequate acreage up to the maxima authorized for making the adjustments the committees find necessary.

With but one exception State acreage allotments, less the acreage reserved by the State committees, will be apportioned to counties in 1951 on the same basis as was used for apportioning the 1950 allotment. The exception applies to the State of Texas in which about one-third of the cotton acreage of the Nation is located. It is the only State which registered a complaint about the way the State allotment was distributed among the counties. In 1950, the Texas State acreage allotment was distributed among the counties upon the basis of a 2-year cotton history instead of a 4-year history of cotton and war crops. The distribution of the Texas State allotment on a 2-year basis resulted from certain adjustments in BAE figures which added 10,000 acres to the cotton history of the State for 1948 and from the factoring of the State acreage allotment bases so as to bring the national acreage allotment base to 22,500,000 acres. Even with the adjustments, the State was brought under the 2-year provision by only 93 acres. Without any change in the present law, it is possible that the State of Texas would come under the 4-year formula in 1951 but in order to make certain that the Texas State allotment will be distributed on a 4-year history basis, this bill provides that the 1951 Texas State acreage allotment shall be apportioned on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. It also restores to the affected counties a 1950 cotton acreage history equal to the acreage which would have been allotted if the 1950 State acreage allotment had been apportioned on the basis of such 4 years.

For 1952 and subsequent years, no change is made in the base period years for apportioning the acreage allotments to the counties.

Perhaps the principal change in the present law made by the accompanying bill, aside from clarifying the responsibilities of the State and county committees with respect to the establishment and use of State and county reserves, is in the method of apportioning county acreage allotment among the farms in the counties. Under this measure the crop-land method of establishing farm acreage allotments, and the provision which gave farms the benefit of the highest acreage planted in any one of the preceding 3-year periods, are abandoned, and beginning in 1953, when the Department will have measured the cotton acreage on every cotton farm in the Nation for the preceding 3

years, the county acreage allotment, less the reserve established by the county committee, will be apportioned among the farms on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton on the farms during the preceding 3 years. Every farmer in the Nation is by this act being placed on notice that in 1953, and thereafter, the cotton acreage allotment for his farm will depend upon the cotton grown on the farm (within the acreage allotment) during the preceding 3 years.

During the transition period, until 1953 when county allotments will be apportioned among the farms on the basis of straight history, county acreage allotments will be apportioned to the "old" farms in the county on the basis of the acreage allotted to such farms for the preceding year, with the exception that if any farm base thus established for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm during 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the acreage planted (including the acreage regarded as planted) during any one of such 3 years, the county committee, upon appropriate application and proof of the facts, is authorized to increase the allotment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage. This increase in acreage base under this provision is subject to the same 40 percent of total cropland limitation as applied under the 65-45 Provision in the Emergency Cotton Quota Act (Public Law 471, 81st Cong.) for the 1950 crop. This provision will place those farms which for any reason failed to obtain relief under Public Law 471 on equal footing with those farms which did obtain relief under that emergency measure.

The present law provides for the establishment of minimum allotments for small farms equal to the smaller of 5 acres or the highest acreage planted (including the acreage regarded as planted) on the farm during any one of the preceding 3 years. This provision was responsible for considerable difficulty in several of the States in which the number of farms receiving the benefit of this minimum allotment provision was relatively large in relation to the total number of farms in the county receiving cotton allotments. As a result of this provision small farms, for the most part, received cotton allotments greatly out of proportion to the contribution made by such farms in bringing cotton allotment to the county. Moreover, by virtue of this provision, none of the farms falling in this category made any contribution to the reduction in acreage required by virtue of the curtailment program.

Provision is made in this measure for a continuation of special protection for small farms during the years 1951 and 1952. During these years these small farms will receive minimum farm allotment bases equal to the smaller of 5 acres or the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm during any one of the three preceding years. Thus, if the national allotment is reduced in 1951, these small farms will be required to take some reduction.

Special provision is also made to permit county committees in certain States where the number of small-farm allotments are more than 50 percent of the total allotments in the State, to reduce farm acreage allotment bases to the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

After 1952, allotments for all farms, large and small, will be established on the basis of the cotton-acreage history on the farm during the preceding 3 years. For the years 1951 and 1952 provision is made, in apportioning the national allotment among the States, to add to each State acreage allotment base, as an allowance for small farms, the same amount of acreage which was added for small farms in 1950 adjusted by the percentage by which the national acreage allotment for such year is above or below the 1950 national allotment. This provision will prevent the small-farm bases from creating an undue burden on other farms in the county. Beginning in 1953, after 3 years of special provision for small farms and after small farms will have had an opportunity to establish equitable farm histories, their allotments will be based, like other farms, on straight history. It is the belief of the committee that small farms will then have allotment bases which bear a fair relationship to other farms in the county, and that such farms should, therefore, receive their allotments on the same basis as other farms in the county.

The provisions of the law relating to extra long staple cotton are modified in this measure to clarify some of the provisions and to establish a minimum national marketing quota equal to the smaller of 30,000 bales or 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports. These provisions are believed necessary to a workable marketing quota law for long staple cotton.

The accompanying bill also amends the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide mandatory price support for extra long staple cotton defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. If producers of such cotton have not disapproved marketing quotas, the minimum level of support ranges from 75 to 90 percent of the parity price, depending upon the level of supply. Disapproval of marketing quotas by producers would reduce the level of support to 50 percent of the parity price.

Price support is also made mandatory on cottonseed or products of extra-long staple cotton whenever price support is made available to cottonseed, or the products of short staple cotton.

The bill also contains a provision establishing minimum county acreage allotments for wheat for the 1951 crop. During recent years when acreage allotments or marketing quotas were not in effect on wheat, wheat acreage in certain areas was expanded greatly in order to provide food urgently needed by this Nation and other areas of the world. Now that it is again found necessary to return to production-adjustment programs, these areas which greatly expanded wheat acreage in recent years would be required under the provisions of existing law to take reductions greatly out of proportion to reductions in other wheat-producing areas, because under the existing provisions of law the national wheat acreage allotment is distributed among the States and the counties of the Nation on the basis of a 10-year history. Since the wheat supply situation has not been such as would warrant a proclamation of marketing quotas for the 1950 and 1951 crops, it is doubtful whether the wheat-producing areas which would be required to take reductions greatly out of line with the reductions in other areas in the country, would comply with acreage allotments. This provision is, therefore, believed necessary to cushion the shock during this period of readjustment and to en-

courage compliance with the acreage allotment program by all of the wheat-producing areas. In Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, provision was made for the establishment of minimum farm allotments in 1950. While it was anticipated that this provision would have the effect of adding considerable acreage to the national wheat acreage allotment, it was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that this provision actually had the effect of reducing the total amount of wheat which would have been planted, if the provision had not been enacted. It also had the effect in all of the wheat areas of the Nation of obtaining better cooperation and compliance with the wheat adjustment program.

The provision in this bill establishes minimum county acreage allotments by providing that the 1951 wheat acreage allotment for any county shall not be reduced below the 1950 allotment for such county by more than 5 percent in excess of the percentage by which the 1951 national wheat acreage allotment is reduced below the 1950 national wheat acreage allotment. County committees, under the provisions of existing law, have full authority to make necessary adjustments between farms. The additional acreage which will be required by virtue of this provision is relatively small compared to the national allotment or the amount added to last year's crop under Public Law 272, and will be in addition to the national acreage allotment proclaimed for the 1951 crop. The committee believes that this provision will enable all wheat-producing areas to comply with the acreage allotment program, and that as a result of this measure less acreage will actually be seeded to wheat than would be the case if this measure were not enacted into law.

The bill also amends the present law relating to the marketing quota penalties for excess corn and wheat production. The act (Public Law 74, 77th Cong.) which this bill amends provides that the rate of penalty shall be 50 percent of the basic rate of the loan on the commodity. The enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1949 has caused some doubt to arise whether the penalty provisions of that act are still operative with respect to wheat and corn. This measure will remove any doubt and restore the penalty at the same level as it was prior to the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The accompanying bill also amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by extending for an additional 2 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to operate the Federal agricultural conservation program. The present authority for such a program expires at the end of this calendar year, and unless extended, the agricultural conservation program could not be conducted on a national scale after 1950.

The bill also amends the provisions of law relating to the peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas and provides for an equitable method of apportioning the national acreage allotment among the States. By this amendment provision is made for obtaining increased production of any type of peanuts in short supply.

There is set forth below a detailed section-by-section analysis of the bill. Following the analysis there is set forth in full the provisions of law which would be applicable to cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas if this bill were enacted into law in its present form together with a summary of such provisions.

ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 342—Proclamation of national cotton marketing quota

Section 1 of the bill amends section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide a change in the supply level at which a national marketing quota is to be proclaimed. The bill provides that the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 or 1952 crops if the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in the then current calendar year exceeds the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year. Section 342 now provides for such proclamation whenever such total supply exceeds the normal supply which is the "estimated domestic consumption plus exports" referred to in the bill plus 30 percent.

The pertinent portion of section 342, which is amended, now reads as follows:

SEC. 342. Whenever during any calendar year the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the next calendar year. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the number of bales of cotton (standard bales of five hundred pounds gross weight) adequate, together with (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year, to make available a normal supply of cotton.

The first sentence is amended by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

Provided, That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1950-1951 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951-1952 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year.

No change whatever is made in the second sentence of section 342, quoted above, and the Secretary will still be required to fix the national marketing quota at that number of bales of cotton, and that number of acres of cotton, adequate to make available a normal supply of cotton.

A normal supply of cotton is defined in section 301 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which is not changed and reads as follows:

The "normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 per centum of the sum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over.

Attention is also called to section 371 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act, as amended, which provides that—

(a) If at any time the Secretary has reason to believe that the operation of farm marketing quotas would cause the amount of cotton to be less than the normal supply, he shall either increase marketing quotas or terminate marketing quotas, and

(b) If because of a national emergency or material increase in export demands, the Secretary finds that the marketing quota for cotton should be increased or terminated, he shall either increase or terminate quotas.

This section 371 remains unchanged and vests in the Secretary of Agriculture full and ample authority to bring about the production of an adequate supply of cotton to meet any sudden change brought on by national emergency or unanticipated increase in either domestic or foreign demands. Therefore, the committee feels the Secretary is now vested with all the authority he needs in the present international situation or otherwise.

The committee regards the proposed change in the authority of the Secretary for proclaiming marketing quotas (for 1951 and 1952 only) as necessary because under Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and under the bill now reported by the committee, a definite plan of allotting cotton acreage to the States, the counties, and to the farms, is set forth for each of the years 1951 and 1952 and the committee feels that it is to the best interest of the entire cotton industry and to the economy of the Nation that this pattern of allotments be carried through.

It must be borne in mind that there are no records available with respect to the planting of cotton for the last several years. Cotton acreage will be measured in 1950 for the first time since 1942. It is extremely difficult to administer any marketing quota program without records as to past plantings. Of course, acreage planted to cotton this year is being, or will be, accurately measured by the Production and Marketing Administration, and the same will be done in 1951 and 1952 if quotas are in effect.

It will be observed that under the bill now reported the farm allotments for 1951 are dependent in good measure upon the 1950 allotments, and then the allotments for 1952 depend in good measure upon the allotments in 1951. The plan proposed by the committee should have the effect during the 3 years, 1950, 1951, and 1952, not only of securing accurate records as to the cotton planted on each farm in the Cotton Belt during these 3 years, but also of bringing about the adjustment of farm acreage allotments to the extent of placing the production of cotton on the farms of those producers who are real cotton farmers and giving to each a fair and accurate portion of the allotment made to each State and county.

Thus it will be seen that, beginning in 1953, all cotton acreage allotments will be determined on the basis of history. The acreage planted to cotton on each farm during the immediately preceding 3 years will serve as the basis for establishing the farm acreage allotments. This method of allotment is desirable, but the committee is convinced that it should not be put into effect until such adjustments are deemed necessary among counties and farms have been accomplished.

The advisability of considering a change as to the supply of cotton required to invoke marketing quotas was first brought to the attention of the committee by the Missouri Cotton Producers Association. A resolution adopted on June 20, 1950, by the board of directors of that association was presented to the committee and reads as follows:

Because of the prospects of a small crop this year there is a good possibility that the supply of cotton might fall under 108 percent, in which case the Secretary would be unable to declare cotton quotas for 1951. If this should happen, cotton would be turned loose and we feel that the acreage would be so great that we would get back into the position of having such a large carry-over at the end of 1951 that the bottom would fall out from under prices, and, too, because of no

regulations the PMA committees would lose contact with the producers; bringing about a similar condition of 1937 and 1950. It would mean that we would have to start all over again trying to adjust the acreage allotments between the different States. Therefore, the Missouri Cotton Producers Association recommend an amendment to H. R. 8665, providing that a cotton quota for 1951 regardless of the supply of cotton at the close of 1950. In this way the Secretary could declare quotas and increase the acreage as much as necessary.

The more the committee investigated and studied the problem, the more convinced did the committee become as to the dangers and difficulties which would arise should there be no marketing quotas on cotton next year.

The following features were brought to the attention of the committee: (1) That after the Supreme Court had declared the old Agriculture Adjustment Act unconstitutional in 1936, thereby leaving no controls on the production of cotton in 1937, there was planted in 1937 a large acreage in cotton and this brought about a production that year of almost 19,000,000 bales of cotton; (2) that as a result of this surplus of cotton brought about by the excessive production in 1937, the price of cotton fell to extremely low levels and the Congress had to appropriate millions of dollars for parity payments to cotton producers, and this surplus was not disposed of until greater consumption was required during the late world war; (3) that no cotton quotas in 1951 would quite likely result in a greatly expanded acreage being planted, certainly as much and probably considerably more than was planted in 1949, and production of as much as 20,000,000 bales could be expected; (4) that a heavy production of cotton in 1951 would (a) force the price of cotton down to the support level, (b) cause many million bales of cotton to go under loan, (c) would probably require another increase by Congress in the borrowing and lending authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation, (d) would likely be so costly to the Government and require the use of so much money as to seriously endanger the entire support-price program, (e) would quite likely bring about the recommendation by this committee and the enactment by Congress of a resolution similar to that which was recommended and enacted with respect to the 1949 cotton crop, that is, prohibiting consideration of the acreage in cotton and the production in cotton in the determination of cotton acreage allotments in the years to follow.

In fact, this committee is convinced that no good to anyone could result from the lack of marketing quotas in 1951 and in 1952 when the Secretary has ample authority under the marketing quota laws to allot sufficient acreage for any contingencies which might arise, but that great harm and almost insurmountable difficulties would result. Therefore, after full study and investigation, the committee has approved without hesitation the recommendation of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association.

Notice should be taken of the fact that this recommendation came from an area which has much land suitable for the production of cotton and the committee feels that the association should be commended for its unselfish attitude.

Section 344(c)—Apportionment of national cotton acreage allotment to States in 1951

Subsection (c) of section 344, relating to the break-down of the national acreage allotment to the States for 1950 and 1951, is changed

to add to each State acreage allotment base for 1951, as an allowance for small farms, the same amount of acreage added for small farms in 1950 adjusted by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment. The total acreage added for small farm allotments in 1950 to all State acreage allotment bases was about 289,000 acres. Unless the law is changed, the total acreage which would be added to all State acreage allotment bases in 1951 would approximate 600,000 acres. It is the view of the committee that the addition of the same amount of acreage for small farms in 1951 as was used in 1950 is adequate in view of another change in the law which makes the 1950 minimum small farm allotments minimum bases for purposes of establishing farm acreage allotments for the 1951 crop. Thus the States will share in the 1951 national acreage allotment in the same proportion as they shared in the 1950 national acreage allotment, except for such changes as result from corrections in basic State data.

Section 344 (d)—Apportionment of the national cotton acreage allotment to States in 1952

Subsection (d) of section 344, relating to the breakdown of the national acreage allotment to the States for 1952, is changed to add to each State acreage allotment base, as an allowance for small farms, the same amount of acreage as was added for that purpose in 1950 adjusted by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment. Subsection (d) now provides for the apportionment of the national acreage allotment in 1952 on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton (including acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12) in 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, but makes no provision for small-farm adjustments in the State allotments. The committee feels that the addition of this acreage to the State acreage allotment base for 1952, together with a similar addition for 1951, will avoid undue hardship upon larger farms, particularly in some States, and will establish a fair relationship between allotments for small and large farms in all cotton-producing States.

Section 344 (e)—Apportionment of the State cotton acreage allotment to counties

Subsection (e) of section 344, relating to the breakdown of the State acreage allotment to counties, is amended to clarify the responsibility of the State committee for withholding an adequate reserve from the State acreage allotment and to give the committee more leeway in the use of the reserve for adjustments in county and individual farm allotments. Many of the complaints concerning the 1950 cotton acreage allotments resulted from the failure of the State committee in some States to reserve the full 10 percent of the State acreage allotment to make needed adjustments. This bill would place upon the State committee the affirmative duty of reserving an adequate acreage to make these adjustments. In addition to the present authority to adjust county allotments for trends in acreage and abnormal conditions adversely affecting cotton plantings, the State committee is authorized to adjust county allotments for errors in basic county cotton data and, upon a showing by the county committee, for any inequity in the county allotment. The authority of the State committee to use the reserve for new and small farms is

continued, and additional authority is given to adjust other farm allotments in counties where the county committee is unable to establish equitable allotments after making full use of the 15 percent county reserve. Any acreage which the county committee receives from the State reserve, other than acreage which is made a part of the county allotment, must be used by the county committee for the purposes for which such acreage was made available to the county committee.

With one exception, the bill provides that State acreage allotments for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including in certain States the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the same years as were used for such apportionment in 1950. The exception applies to Texas where the 1951 State acreage allotment would be apportioned on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. For 1952 and thereafter no change is made in existing law in the base-period years for apportioning the State acreage allotment to the counties. For 1952 the years are 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950 and thereafter the base period is the same 5 years as are used in apportioning the national allotment to the States.

For 1951 and 1952, the years in which acreage is added to the State acreage allotment for small farms, there is added to the county acreage allotment base for this purpose an acreage equal to that added to the county base for small farms in 1950 adjusted for increases or decreases in the State acreage allotment above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment.

Section 344 (f)—Apportionment of the county cotton acreage allotments to farms

Subsection (f) of section 344, relating to the apportionment of the county acreage allotment to farms, is changed to provide for the establishment of acreage allotments for "old" farms in 1951 and 1952 on the basis of the acreage allotment for the farm for the preceding year and in 1953 and thereafter on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in the preceding 3 years. Provision is also made for farms which did not receive the benefit of the "65-45" provision of Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress. The bill provides that if the allotment base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton (including acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during any one of such 3 years, the county committee, upon appropriate application and proper proof of the facts, may increase the farm allotment base to the larger of such acreages. The increase in the farm base under this provision for 1951 is subject to the same 40 percent cropland limitation as applied to minimum farm allotments under Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress.

The bill abandons the cropland method in the present law for establishing farm acreage allotments and substitutes therefor farm cotton acreage history, with the exception just stated for the years 1951 and 1952. Beginning in 1953 the Department will have measured cotton acreage on individual farms for the three preceding years and the

committee feels that sufficient information will then be available to establish individual farm allotments on the basis of cotton acreage history.

Section 344 (f) of the act now provides for the establishment of minimum allotments for "old" farms equal to the smaller of 5 acres or the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm during any one of the preceding 3 years. The bill would continue this minimum farm allotment as a base for farm acreage allotments in 1951 and 1952. Thereafter allotments for all farms, large and small, would be established on the basis of the cotton-acreage history on the farm during the preceding 3 years. As explained in the earlier part of this report, acreage would be added to the States and counties in 1951 and 1952 to prevent the small farm bases from creating an undue burden on other old farms in the county. Beginning in 1953, after 3 years of special provisions for small farms, it is the feeling of the committee that small farms will then have allotments which bear a fair relationship to other farms in the county and that they should then be placed on the same basis as other farms. The cotton history which they will then have as a result of the operation of the small-farm provisions for 1950, 1951, and 1952 will assure fair allotments for these farms in future years.

The bill retains the authority for the county committee to reserve up to 15 percent of the county acreage allotment for adjustments in allotments for "old" farms and for establishing allotments for new farms. The bill would modify existing law in this respect so as to place upon the county committee the affirmative duty of reserving an adequate acreage for the purpose of making needed adjustments at the farm level. Twenty percent of the amount reserved must be used, to the extent required, to establish fair and equitable allotments for farms receiving less than 10 acres under other provisions of the bill.

The bill continues the authority in the present law for the county committees under regulations prescribed by the Secretary to reallocate any part of any farm acreage allotment which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committees. This acreage is available for use in the county in which it is surrendered to adjust "old" farm allotments, including small farms, and to establish allotments for new farms. Except for 1950, the acreage surrendered would not be regarded as a part of the cotton acreage history of the farm which surrendered the acreage. The exception is made for 1950 because of a provision in Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress, to the effect that the surrender of acreage would not operate to reduce the farm acreage allotment. Provision is also made for the permanent release in writing of any farm acreage allotment and for the reapportionment of the acreage so released.

Provision is also made in the bill for the reapportionment of any unused State or county reserve. This was included to guard against the possibility of any "frozen" acreage in any given year.

The bill provides that no acreage allotment established under section 344 of the act may exceed an acreage in excess of 45 percent of the acreage on the farm which was tilled annually, or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary. This means that the farm acreage allotment may not exceed 45 percent of the total cropland acreage on the farm, except that the county committee is authorized to increase the allotment up to 50 percent of the

total cropland on the farm if such increase is made from the county reserve acreage. Any part of the county acreage allotment which could not be apportioned by reason of this cropland limitation would become a part of the State reserve and be available for the purposes for which such reserve may be used. This provision is intended to apply severally to upland and extra long staple cotton.

Section 344 (g)—Other provisions relating to cotton acreage allotments

Subsection (g) of section 344, containing miscellaneous provisions, is amended to (a) eliminate county administrative areas, (b) provide that the additional acreage planted to cotton by reason of the minimum farm acreage allotment provisions of Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress, shall not be taken into account in establishing future State and county acreage allotments, (c) give to the counties in the State of Texas a 1950 cotton-acreage history equal to the larger of the 1950 county acreage allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted to the county if the entire 1950 State acreage allotment had been apportioned to the counties on the basis of acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948, and (d) permit the county committee in any State in which more than one-half of the 1950 allotments for "old" farms were 5 acres or less to adjust downward any farm acreage allotment base for 1951 and 1952 to the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, such authority in the county committee being subject to the approval of the State committee. The bill retains two provisions now in subsection (g). It provides that acreage allotments shall be established in conformity with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress, which eliminated 1949 acreages and yields in the establishment of State, county, and farm acreage allotments and yields. It also continues the provision which states that any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the acreage allotment by not more than 10 percent or 1 acre, whichever is larger, shall have a history of cotton production for that year equal to the farm acreage allotment. This provision will permit farmers to continue the practice of underplanting to assure compliance without the risk of a reduced allotment.

In regard to the changes made in subsection (g), the provision relating to county administrative areas has been omitted because of the change which the bill makes in the method of apportioning the county acreage allotment to farms. This provision was needed only because the county acreage allotment was heretofore apportioned to farms on the basis of a specified percentage of cropland on the farm. The provision which directs the Secretary to disregard acreage allotted under the minimum allotment provisions of Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress, in computing future State and county allotments is in accord with the requirements of existing law. Public Law 471 specifically provided that such acreage would not be taken into account in establishing future State and county acreage allotments. The provision which relates to the 1950 cotton acreage history for counties in Texas has been added because of the situation which prevailed in that State in 1950. The committee assumed when Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, was passed that the State acreage allotment for Texas, and hence the county acreage allotments as well, would be

established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. However, in computing the 1950 State acreage allotment for Texas, the adjustment of State acreage allotment bases to bring them within a national acreage allotment base of 22,500,000 acres resulted in the State of Texas receiving its allotment on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in 1947 and 1948. This resulted in the 1950 county allotments for Texas being established on the basis of 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in these 2 years. While it is too late to provide for a recomputation of county acreage allotments for 1950 in Texas based on the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948, it is the view of the committee that the counties affected should receive a 1950 cotton acreage history equal to an acreage which could have been planted if the law had permitted the allotments to be established on such 4-year basis.

The provision in subsection (g) to permit the county committee in certain counties to reduce farm acreage allotment bases for 1951 and 1952 to the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948 is designed to benefit those States which have acute problems due to the number of farms receiving allotments of 5 acres or less in 1950. This provision will enable counties in these States to spread the acreage reduction among farms receiving less than 5 acres as well as among those receiving more than 5 acres.

Section 347—Extra long staple cotton quotas

Section 3 of the bill amends section 347 of the 1938 act primarily for the purpose of clarification. It also provides for a minimum national marketing quota for extra long staple cotton equal to the smaller of 30,000 bales or 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports. This minimum production will enable growers to produce domestically a supply of extra long staple cotton sufficient to assure mills of a minimum supply of these types and varieties of cotton. If domestic consumption of such cotton increases, as is contemplated, the national marketing quota should be increased to the extent necessary to provide the additional cotton occasioned by the increase in domestic consumption. If domestic consumption should decrease to a point where 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports is less than 30,000 bales, the powers under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, could be invoked. The committee considers the powers under section 22 sufficient to enable such downward adjustments in imports of extra long staple cotton as are necessary to remove any interference with the operation of the domestic program.

The Secretary is authorized to proclaim a national marketing quota for all types and varieties of cotton described in subsection (a) of section 347 whenever the total supply of such cotton exceeds the normal supply by more than 8 percent. The Secretary may, however, exempt from the quota any variety or type of such cotton if the total supply does not exceed the demand therefor. The exemption would apply only if the cotton is produced in irrigated areas designated by the

Secretary or other areas designated by him as suitable for the production of such cotton. The amount of the quota would be the quantity of such cotton needed to make available a normal supply, taking into account the estimated carry-over of such cotton, the estimated production from exempt varieties and types, and the estimated imports of such cotton. The minimum national marketing quota would be the smaller of 30,000 bales, or 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the current marketing year, and from the smaller of these two figures would be deducted the estimated production from exempt varieties and types to be produced from the crop for which the quota is proclaimed.

With certain exceptions the provisions applicable to American upland cotton are also applicable to acreage allotments and marketing quotas for extra long staple cotton. However, subsection (c) of section 347 contains some provisions as substitutes for those in other sections of the act which cannot be applied to extra long staple cotton.

Subsection (d) provides that the penalty provisions of section 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length unless marketing quotas are in effect for long staple cotton described in subsection (a). If quotas are in effect for such cotton under section 347, the applicable penalty rate therefor is specified in section 347 (c) and any American upland cotton the staple of which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length would be subject to the penalty provisions of section 346 of the 1938 act. The exemptions contained in section 347 apply only when the cotton is ginned on a roller type gin.

Section 4 (of the bill)—Price support for extra long staple cotton

The bill would extend to extra long staple cotton described in section 347 (a) of the 1938 act and ginned on a roller type gin the price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 applicable to other cotton. The parity price of American-Egyptian cotton would be used in determining the support level of all such extra long staple cotton. Disapproval by producers of any quota proclaimed for extra long staple cotton under section 347 (b) would reduce the level of price support for all such cotton, including any types or varieties exempt from the quota, to 50 percent of the parity price for such cotton.

The standard grade for all such cotton for parity and price support purposes is specified as "grade number 2 of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch staple length" and the seed of all such cotton is required to be supported whenever any price support program is in effect for cottonseed.

Section 5 (of the bill)—Sale of cotton by the Commodity Credit Corporation

This section of the bill merely spells out what are "reasonable carrying charges" in determining the minimum price at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell cotton. Such charges shall equal the sum of the monthly charges incurred during the preceding marketing year plus interest multiplied by the number of months from January 1 of the calendar year in which the current marketing year begins to the date of sale. The Secretary is required to announce within 15 days after the beginning of each marketing year the average monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding marketing year.

Section 6 (of the bill)—Amendment to wheat acreage allotment and marketing quota law

The bill also contains a provision establishing minimum county acreage allotments for wheat. This provision is applicable only to the 1951 wheat crop. It provides that the 1951 wheat acreage allotment for any county shall not be reduced below the 1950 allotment for such county by more than 5 percent in excess of the percentage by which the 1951 national wheat acreage allotment is reduced below the 1950 national wheat acreage allotment. For purposes of this provision, the additional acreage allotted pursuant to Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and in conformity with the applicable regulations of the Secretary shall be regarded as a part of the 1950 county and national wheat acreage allotments. The additional acreage required by this amendment, over and above the acreage which would otherwise be allotted, would be in addition to the national acreage allotment proclaimed for the 1951 crop.

Section 7 (of the bill)—Marketing quota penalty for corn and wheat

This provision of the bill would clarify the present law relating to the marketing quota penalty applicable to corn and wheat. The provision of Public Law 74, Seventy-ninth Congress, which the bill amends, now provides that the rate of the penalty shall be 50 percent of the basic rate of the loan on the commodity for cooperators under section 302 of the act. Section 414 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 repealed section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which is the section of law referred to in Public Law 74. While the repeal of section 302 of the 1938 act was not intended to modify the penalty rate for corn and wheat, the nature of the program makes it desirable to remove any doubt as to what the applicable rate is.

Section 8 (of the bill)—Extension of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act

The bill extends for an additional 2 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to operate a Federal agricultural conservation program. The present authority for such a program expires at the end of this calendar year. Only about one-half of the States have enacted legislation which would permit the operation of the conservation program by the States, and unless the present authority of the Secretary to conduct a Federal program is extended there would be no conservation program on a national scale after 1950 under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. In addition, the failure to extend the powers of the Secretary under this act would endanger the legal status of the county and local committees which are elected annually under section 8 of the act pursuant to regulations of the Secretary governing the selection and functioning of such committees. The committees are utilized by the Department in the administration of a large number of programs in addition to the agricultural conservation program.

Section 9 (of the bill)—Amendments to peanut quota law

The national acreage allotment for peanuts for 1951 and thereafter is required to be apportioned to the States on the basis of the 1950 State acreage allotment, exclusive of any acreage added by Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress, but the allotment so established for

any State cannot be less than the allotment which would have been established for such State if the national acreage allotment for that year were apportioned on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in each State in the 5 years 1945-49. If the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is not sufficient to meet the demand therefor at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell its stock of such peanuts, the Secretary is required to increase the State acreage allotments of those States producing such peanuts but no such State allotment may be increased above the 1950 allotment for the State. Any such increases in the State allotment would be apportioned to farms in the State producing the type of peanuts involved. The additional acreage required to provide the foregoing minimum State acreage allotments would be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production in addition to national marketing quota. Furthermore, such additional acreage would not be used in computing the national marketing quota, the national acreage allotment and the State acreage allotments in future years. The national acreage allotment for the 1951 crop may not exceed 2,000,000 acres. However, this provision does not supersede or modify in any respect the authority of the Secretary under section 371 of the 1938 act to increase or terminate marketing quotas under the conditions specified therein.

There is also included a provision authorizing the reallocation of any unused peanut acreage allotment which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee.

Section 10 (of the bill)—Effective dates

The provisions of the bill relating to cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas are effective beginning with the 1951 cotton and peanut crops, except that the provisions of section 3 relating to extra-long-staple cotton shall be effective for the 1950 crop for purposes of the price support provisions of section 4 of the bill. All other provisions of the bill would become effective upon enactment.

If the bill were enacted in its present form, the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, applicable to cotton would be as follows:

LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS

SEC. 341. American cotton is a basic source of clothing and industrial products used by every person in the United States and by substantial numbers of people in foreign countries. American cotton is sold on a world-wide market and moves from the places of production almost entirely in interstate and foreign commerce to processing establishments located throughout the world at places outside the State where the cotton is produced.

Fluctuations in supplies of cotton and the marketing of excessive supplies of cotton in interstate and foreign commerce disrupt the orderly marketing of cotton in such commerce with consequent injury to and destruction of such commerce. Excessive supplies of cotton directly and materially affect the volume of cotton moving in interstate and foreign commerce and cause disparity in prices of cotton and industrial products moving in interstate and foreign commerce with consequent diminution of the volume of such commerce in industrial products.

The conditions affecting the production and marketing of cotton are such that, without Federal assistance, farmers, individually or in cooperation, cannot effectively prevent the recurrence of excessive supplies of cotton and fluctuations in supplies, cannot prevent indiscriminate dumping of excessive supplies on the Nation-wide and foreign markets, cannot maintain normal carry-overs of cotton, and cannot provide for the orderly marketing of cotton in interstate and foreign commerce.

It is in the interest of the general welfare that interstate and foreign commerce in cotton be protected from the burdens caused by the marketing of excessive supplies of cotton in such commerce, that a supply of cotton be maintained which is adequate to meet domestic consumption and export requirements in years of drought, flood, and other adverse conditions as well as in years of plenty, and that the soil resources of the Nation be not wasted in the production of excessive supplies of cotton.

The provisions of this part affording a cooperative plan to cotton producers are necessary and appropriate to prevent the burdens on interstate and foreign commerce caused by the marketing in such commerce of excessive supplies, and to promote, foster, and maintain an orderly flow of an adequate supply of cotton in such commerce.

NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA

SEC. 342. Whenever during any calendar year the Secretary determines that the total supply ¹ of cotton for the marketing year ² beginning in such calendar year will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1950-51 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951-52 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the number of bales of cotton (standard bales of five hundred pounds gross weight) adequate, together with (1) the estimated carry-over ³ at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year, to make available a normal supply ⁴ of cotton. The national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than ten million bales or one million bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, whichever is smaller: *Provided*, That the national marketing quota for 1950 shall be not less than the number of bales required to provide a national acreage allotment of twenty-one million acres. Such proclamation shall be made not later than October 15 of the calendar year in which such determination is made.

REFERENDUM

SEC. 343. Not later than December 15 following the issuance of the marketing-quota proclamation provided for in section 342, the Secretary shall conduct a referendum, by secret ballot, of farmers engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year in which the referendum is held, to determine whether such farmers are in favor of or opposed to the quota so proclaimed: *Provided*, That if marketing quotas are proclaimed for the 1950 crop, farmers eligible to vote in the referendum held with respect to such crop shall be those farmers who were engaged in the production of cotton in the calendar year of 1948. If more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum oppose the national marketing quota, such quota shall become ineffective upon proclamation of the results of the referendum. The Secretary shall proclaim the results of any referendum held hereunder within thirty days after the date of such referendum.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 344. (a) Whenever a national marketing quota is proclaimed under section 342, the Secretary shall determine and proclaim a national acreage allotment

¹ "Total supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of cotton in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and the estimated imports of cotton into the United States during such marketing year.

² August 1-July 31.

³ "Carry-over" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the quantity of cotton on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, not including any part of the crop which was produced in the United States during the calendar year then current.

⁴ The "normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 percent of the sum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over.

for the crop of cotton to be produced in the next calendar year. The national acreage allotment for cotton shall be that acreage, based upon the national average yield per acre of cotton for the five years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, required to make available from such crop an amount of cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

(b) The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-Ninth Congress) during the five calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period.

[Public Law 12, 79th Cong.—* * * in establishing acreage allotments under subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, or under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, the Secretary of Agriculture, under regulations prescribed by him, may provide that for * * * (1945, 1946 and 1947) any farm, with respect to which a cotton, wheat, or peanut allotment was established for the 1942 crop, shall be regarded as a farm on which cotton, wheat, or peanuts, as the case may be, were planted and grown, if the Secretary determines that, with respect to cotton or wheat, because of the production of war crops designated by him on such farm, or, with respect to cotton, wheat, or peanuts, because the owner or operator was serving in the armed forces of the United States, the cotton, wheat, or peanut production history of the farm for such year is not representative of the normal history of the farm. * * *]

(c) The national acreage allotments for cotton for the years 1950 and 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of a national acreage allotment base of twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres, computed and adjusted as follows:

(1) The average of the planted acreages (including acreage regarded as planted under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-Ninth Congress) in the States for the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall constitute the national base; except that in the case of any State having a 1948 planted cotton acreage of over one million acres and less than 50 per centum of the 1943 allotment, the average of the acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) for the years 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall constitute the base for such State and shall be included in computing the national base; to this is to be added (A) the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment; (B) the acreage required as a result of the State adjustment provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection; (C) the additional acreage required to determine a total national allotment base of twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres, which additional acreage shall be distributed on a proportionate basis among States receiving no adjustment under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the acreage allotment base for 1950 and 1951 for any State (on the basis of a national acreage allotment base of twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres) shall not be less than the larger of (1) 95 per centum of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in the State during the years 1947 and 1948, or (2) 85 per centum of the acreage planted to cotton in the State in 1948.

(3) If the national acreage allotment for 1950 or 1951 is more or less than twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres, horizontal adjustments shall be made percentage-wise by States so as to reflect the ratio of the national acreage allotment for 1950 and 1951 to twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres.

(d) The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment.

(e) (1) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State

which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: *Provided further*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

(2) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, plus the additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

(3) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same years as are used in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States under subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

(f) (1) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such adjustments as the county committee deems necessary for errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years, the county committee, upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allotment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as deter-

mined by the county committee upon a proper showing of the facts, but such allotment base shall not be increased by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which cotton has been planted in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in such three-year period.

(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 per centum of the county allotment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments in the farm acreage allotments established under paragraph (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which the county committee determines are fair and equitable in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal conditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, and crop-rotation practices: *Provided*, That not less than 20 per centum of the acreage reserved under this subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding ten acres under other provisions of this subsection.

(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county, including small farms, receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred, unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on such farm in 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm-acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any acreage so released and not reapportioned by the county committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establishing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in paragraphs (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

(6) No farm-acreage allotment established under the provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage in excess of 45 per centum of the acreage on the farm which was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the county committee may, by the use of the county reserve, increase any farm-acreage allotment up to 50 per centum of such acreage: *Provided further*, That any part of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by reason of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section and section 347—

(1) State, county, and farm-acreage allotments and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress;

(2) for any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the farm-acreage allotment for such year by not more than the larger of 10 per centum of the allotment or one acre, an acreage equal to the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to be the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history for the county and State;

(3) the additional acreage planted to cotton pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this section as amended prior to the enactment of this Act shall not be taken into account in establishing future State and county allotments;

(4) for the purposes of computing future county allotments in any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres, the 1950 cotton acreage history for the county shall be deemed to be the larger of the 1950 county acreage allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment, without deduction for a State reserve, had been apportioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948;

(5) in any State in which more than one-half of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop, for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were five acres or less, the county committee, may, with the approval of the State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

[Public Law 28, 81st Cong.— * * * notwithstanding the provisions of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or of any other law, State, county, and farm acreage allotments and yields for cotton for any year after 1949 shall be computed without regard to yields or to the acreage planted to cotton in 1949.]

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the county committee, upon application by the owner or operator of the farm, (1) may establish an allotment for any cotton farm acquired in 1940 or thereafter for nonfarming purposes by the United States or any State or agency thereof which has been returned to agricultural production but which is not eligible for an allotment under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section, and (2) shall establish an allotment for any farm within the State owned or operated by the person from whom a cotton farm was acquired in such State in 1940 or thereafter for a governmental or other public purpose: *Provided*, That no allotment shall be established for any such farm unless application therefor is filed within three years after acquisition of such farm by the applicant or within three years after the enactment of this Act, whichever period is longer: *And provided further*, That no person shall be entitled to receive an allotment under both (1) and (2) of this subsection. The allotment so made for any such farm shall compare with the allotments established for other farms in the same area which are similar, taking into consideration the acreage allotment, if any, of the farm so acquired, the land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton. Except to the extent that the production on any such farm has contributed to the county and State allotments, any allotment established pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to the acreage allotments otherwise established for the county and State under this Act, and the production from the additional acreage so allotted shall be in addition to the national marketing quota.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any acreage planted to cotton in excess of the farm acreage allotment shall not be taken into account in establishing State, county, and farm acreage allotments.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, State and county committees shall make available for inspection by owners or operators of farms receiving cotton acreage allotments all records pertaining to cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section except subsection (g) (1), there shall be allotted to each State for which an allotment is made under this section not less than the smaller of (A) four thousand acres or (B) the highest acreage planted to cotton in any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary in administering the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, as it relates to war crops, shall carry out the provisions of such Act in the following manner:

(i) A survey shall be conducted of every farm which had a 1942 cotton acreage allotment, and of such other farms as the Secretary considers necessary in the administration of Public Law 12. This survey shall obtain for each farm the most accurate information possible on (a) the total acreage in cultivation, and (b) the acreage of individual crops planted on each farm in the years 1941, 1945, 1946, and 1947.

(ii) An eligible farm for war-crop credit shall be a farm on which (a) the cotton acreage on the farm in 1945, 1946, or 1947, was reduced below the cotton acreage planted on the farm in 1941; (b) the war-crop acreage on the farm in 1945, 1946, or 1947, was increased above the war-crop acreage on the farm in 1941; and (c) the farm had a cotton acreage allotment in 1942.

(iii) A farm shall be regarded as having planted cotton (in addition to the actual acreage planted to cotton) to the extent of the lesser of (a) the reduction in cotton acreage for each of the years 1945, 1946, and 1947, below the acreage planted to cotton in 1941, or (b) the increase in war crops for each of the years 1945, 1946, and 1947, above that planted to such war crops in 1941. However, the county committee may be given the discretion to adjust such war-crop credit when the county committee determines that the reduction in cotton acreage was not related to an increase in war crops, but the adjustment shall be made only after consultation with the producer.

(iv) The Secretary, using the best information obtainable, and working with and through the State and county committees, shall use whatever means necessary to make an accurate determination of the credits due each individual farm, under Public Law 12.

(v) The total of the war-crop credits due the individual farms in each county shall be credited to the county and the total of the war-crop credits due all of the counties in a State shall be credited to the State.

(vi) The acreage credited to States, counties, and farms for the years 1945, 1946, or 1947, because of war crops, shall be taken into full account in the determination and distribution of cotton acreage allotments on a National, State, county, and farm basis.

FARM MARKETING QUOTAS

SEC. 345. The farm marketing quota for any crop of cotton shall be the actual production⁵ of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm less the farm marketing excess. The farm marketing excess shall be the normal production⁶ of that acreage planted to cotton on the farm which is in excess of the farm acreage allotment: *Provided*, That such farm marketing excess shall not be larger than the amount by which the actual production of cotton on the farm exceeds the normal production of the farm acreage allotment, if the producer establishes such actual production to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

PENALTIES

SEC. 346. (a) Whenever farm marketing quotas are in effect with respect to any crop of cotton, the producer shall be subject to a penalty on the farm marketing excess at a rate per pound equal to 50 per centum of the parity price per pound for cotton as of June 15 of the calendar year in which such crop is produced.

(b) The farm marketing excess of cotton shall be regarded as available for marketing and the amount of penalty shall be computed upon the normal production of the acreage on the farm planted to cotton in excess of the farm acreage allotment. If a downward adjustment in the amount of the farm marketing excess is made pursuant to the proviso in section 345, the difference between the amount of the penalty computed upon the farm marketing excess before such adjustment and as computed upon the adjusted farm marketing excess shall be returned to or allowed the producer.

(c) The person liable for payment or collection of the penalty shall be liable also for interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date the penalty becomes due until the date of payment of such penalty.

(d) Until the penalty on the farm marketing excess is paid, all cotton produced on the farm and marketed⁷ by the producer shall be subject to the penalty provided by this section and a lien on the entire crop of cotton produced on the farm shall be in effect in favor of the United States.

⁵ "Actual production" of any number of acres of cotton on a farm means the actual average yield for the farm times such number of acres.

⁶ "Normal production" as applied to any number of acres of cotton means the normal yield for the farm times such number of acres. "Normal yield" is the average yield per acre for the farm, adjusted for abnormal weather conditions, during the five calendar years immediately preceding the year in which such normal yield is determined. If for any such year the data are not available or there is no actual yield, then the normal yield for the farm shall be appraised in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, taking into consideration abnormal weather conditions, the normal yield for the county, and the yield in years for which data are available.

⁷ "Market" means to dispose of, in raw or processed form, by voluntary or involuntary sale, barter, or exchange, or by gift *inter vivos*.

LONG STAPLE COTTON

SEC. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra long staple cotton which is produced from pure strain varieties of the Barbadosense species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsection (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The national marketing quota for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the quota is proclaimed.

(c) All provisions of this Act, except section 342, subsections (c), (e) (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under section 346 shall be 50 per centum of the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein. The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal weather conditions during such period. The State acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952. Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of section 344.

(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under subsection (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is one and one-half inches or more in length.

(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin.

INELIGIBILITY FOR PAYMENTS

SEC. 348. (a) Any person who knowingly plants cotton on his farm in any year in excess of the farm acreage allotment for cotton for the farm for such year under section 344 shall not be eligible for any payment for such year under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

(b) All persons applying for any payment of money under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, with respect to any farm located in a county in which cotton has been planted during the year for which such payment is offered, shall file with the application a statement that the applicant has not knowingly planted, during the current year, cotton on land on his farm in excess of the acreage allotted to the farm under section 344 for such year.

* * * * *

[Public Law 272, 81st Cong.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Middling seven-eighths inch cotton shall be the standard grade for purposes of parity and price support.]

* * * * *

SUBTITLE C—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

PART I—PUBLICATION AND REVIEW OF QUOTAS

APPLICATION OF PART

SEC. 361. This part shall apply to the publication, and review of farm marketing quotas established for * * * cotton * * * under subtitle B.

PUBLICATION AND NOTICE OF QUOTA

SEC. 362. All acreage allotments, and the farm marketing quotas established for farms in a county or other local administrative area shall, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, be made and kept freely available for public inspection in such county or other local administrative area. An additional copy of this information shall be kept available in the office of the county agricultural extension agent or with the chairman of the local committee. Notice of the farm marketing quota of his farm shall be mailed to the farmer. Notice of the farm acreage allotment established for each farm shown by the records of the county committee to be entitled to such allotment shall insofar as practicable be mailed to the farm operator in sufficient time to be received prior to the date of the referendum.

REVIEW BY REVIEW COMMITTEE

SEC. 363. Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362, have such quota reviewed by a local review committee composed of three farmers appointed by the Secretary. Such committee shall not include any member of the local committee which determined the farm acreage allotment, the normal yield, or the farm marketing quota for such farm. Unless application for review is made within such period, the original determination of the farm marketing quota shall be final.

REVIEW COMMITTEE

SEC. 364. The members of the review committee shall receive as compensation for their services the same per diem as that received by the members of the committee utilized for the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. The members of the review committee shall not be entitled to receive compensation for more than thirty days in any one year.

INSTITUTION OF PROCEEDINGS

SEC. 365. If the farmer is dissatisfied with the determination of the review committee, he may, within fifteen days after a notice of such determination is mailed to him by registered mail, file a bill in equity against the review committee as defendant in the United States district court, or institute proceedings for review in any court of record of the State having general jurisdiction, sitting in the county or the district in which his farm is located, for the purpose of obtaining a review of such determination. Bond shall be given in an amount and with surety satisfactory to the court to secure the United States for the costs of the proceeding. The bill of complaint in such proceeding may be served by delivering a copy thereof to any one of the members of the review committee. Thereupon the review committee shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the record upon which the determination complained of was made, together with its findings of fact.

COURT REVIEW

SEC. 366. The review by the court shall be limited to questions of law, and the findings of fact by the review committee, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. If application is made to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the review committee, the court may direct such additional evidence to be taken before the review committee in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The review

committee may modify its findings of fact or its determination by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file with the court such modified findings or determination, which findings of fact shall be conclusive. At the earliest convenient time, the court, in term time or vacation, shall hear and determine the case upon the original record of the hearing before the review committee, and upon such record as supplemented if supplemented, by further hearing before the review committee pursuant to direction of the court. The court shall affirm the review committee's determination, or modified determination, if the court determines that the same is in accordance with law. If the court determines that such determination or modified determination is not in accordance with law, the court shall remand the proceeding to the review committee with direction either to make such determination as the court shall determine to be in accordance with law or to take such further proceedings as, in the court's opinion, the law requires.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS AND EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION

SEC. 367. The commencement of judicial proceedings under this part shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the review committee's determination. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the jurisdiction conferred by this part to review the legal validity of a determination made by a review committee pursuant to this part shall be exclusive. No court of the United States or of any State shall have jurisdiction to pass upon the legal validity of any such determination except in a proceeding under this part.

NO EFFECT ON OTHER QUOTAS

SEC. 368. Notwithstanding any increase of any farm marketing quota for any farm as a result of review of the determination thereof under this part, the marketing quotas for other farms shall not be affected.

PART II—ADJUSTMENT OF QUOTAS AND ENFORCEMENT

GENERAL ADJUSTMENTS OF QUOTAS

SEC. 371. (a) If at any time the Secretary has reason to believe that in the case of * * * cotton * * * the operation of farm marketing quotas in effect will cause the amount of such commodity which is free of marketing restrictions to be less than the normal supply for the marketing year for the commodity then current, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made with respect thereto. In the course of such investigation due notice and opportunity for hearing shall be given to interested persons. If upon the basis of such investigation the Secretary finds the existence of such fact, he shall proclaim the same forthwith. He shall also in such proclamation specify such increase in, or termination of, existing quotas as he finds, on the basis of such investigation, is necessary to make the amount of such commodity which is free of marketing restrictions equal the normal supply.

(b) If the Secretary has reason to believe that, because of a national emergency or because of a material increase in export demand, any national marketing quota for * * * cotton * * * should be increased or terminated, he shall cause an immediate investigation to be made to determine whether the increase or termination is necessary in order to effectuate the declared policy of this Act or to meet such emergency or increase in export demand. If, on the basis of such investigation, the Secretary finds that such increase or termination is necessary, he shall immediately proclaim such finding (and if he finds an increase is necessary, the amount of the increase found by him to be necessary) and thereupon such quota shall be increased, or shall terminate, as the case may be.

(c) In case any national marketing quota for any commodity is increased under this section, each farm marketing quota for the commodity shall be increased in the same ratio.

* * * * *

PAYMENT AND COLLECTION OF PENALTIES

SEC. 372. (a) The penalty with respect to the marketing, by sale, of * * * cotton * * * if the sale is to any person within the United States, shall be collected by the buyer.

(b) All penalties provided for in subtitle B shall be collected and paid in such manner, at such times, and under such conditions as the Secretary may by regula-

tions prescribe. Such penalties shall be remitted to the Secretary by the person liable for the penalty, except that if any other person is liable for the collection of the penalty, such other person shall remit the penalty. The amount of such penalties shall be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

(c) Whenever, pursuant to a claim filed with the Secretary within two years after payment to him of any penalty collected from any person pursuant to this Act, the Secretary finds that such penalty was erroneously, illegally, or wrongfully collected and the claimant bore the burden of the payment of such penalty, Secretary shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to the claimant in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, such amount as the Secretary finds the claimant is entitled to receive as a refund of such penalty.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to prescribe by regulations for the identification of farms and it shall be sufficient to schedule receipts into special deposit accounts or to schedule such receipts for transfer therefrom, or directly, into the separate fund provided for in subsection (b) hereof by means of such identification without reference to the names of the producers on such farms.

The Secretary is authorized to prescribe regulations governing the filing of such claims and the determination of such refunds.

(d) No penalty shall be collected under this Act with respect to the marketing of any agricultural commodity grown for experimental purposes only by any publicly owned agricultural experiment station.

REPORTS AND RECORDS

SEC. 373. (a) This subsection shall apply to warehousemen, processors, and common carriers of * * * cotton * * * and all ginners of cotton, [and] all persons engaged in the business of purchasing * * * cotton * * * from producers * * *. Any such person shall, from time to time on request of the Secretary, report to the Secretary such information and keep such records as the Secretary finds to be necessary to enable him to carry out the provisions of this title. Such information shall be reported and such records shall be kept in accordance with forms which the Secretary shall prescribe. For the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any report made or record kept, or of obtaining information required to be furnished in any report, but not so furnished, the Secretary is hereby authorized to examine such books, papers, records, accounts correspondence, contracts, documents, and memoranda as he has reason to believe are relevant and are within the control of such person. Any such person failing to make any report or keep any record as required by this subsection or making any false report or record shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 * * *.

(b) Farmers engaged in the production of * * * cotton * * * for market shall furnish such proof of their acreage, yield, storage, and marketing of the commodity in the form of records, marketing cards, reports, storage under seal, or otherwise as the Secretary may prescribe as necessary for the administration of this title.

(c) All data reported to or acquired by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential by all officers and employees of the Department, and only such data so reported or acquired as the Secretary deems relevant shall be disclosed by them, and then only in a suit or administrative hearing under this title.

MEASUREMENT OF FARMS AND REPORT OF PLANTINGS

SEC. 374. (a) The Secretary shall provide, through the county and local committees, for measuring farms on which * * * cotton * * * is produced and for ascertaining whether the acreage planted for any year to any such commodity is in excess of the farm acreage allotment for such commodity for the farm under this title. If in the case of any farm the acreage planted to any such commodity on the farm is in excess of the farm acreage allotment for such commodity for the farm, the committee shall file with the State committee a written report stating the total acreage on the farm in cultivation and the acreage planted to such commodity.

(b) With respect to cotton, the Secretary, upon such terms and conditions as he may by regulation prescribe, shall provide, through the county and local committees for the measurement prior to planting of an acreage on the farm equal to the farm acreage allotment if so requested by the farm operator, and any farm

on which the acreage planted to cotton does not exceed such measured acreage shall be deemed to be in compliance with the farm acreage allotment. The Secretary shall similarly provide for the remeasurement upon request by the farm operator of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm, but the operator shall be required to reimburse the local committee for the expense of such remeasurement if the planted acreage is found to be in excess of the allotted acreage. If the acreage determined to be planted to cotton on the farm is in excess of the farm acreage allotment, the Secretary shall by appropriate regulation provide for a reasonable time within which such planted acreage may be adjusted to the farm acreage allotment.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 375. (a) The Secretary shall provide by regulations for the identification, wherever necessary, of * * * cotton * * * so as to afford aid in discovering and identifying such amounts of the commodities as are subject to and such amounts thereof as are not subject to marketing restrictions in effect under this title.

(b) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary for the enforcement of this title.

COURT JURISDICTION

SEC. 376. The several district courts of the United States are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce the provisions of this title. If and when the Secretary shall so request, it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings to collect the penalties provided in this title. The remedies and penalties provided for herein shall be in addition to, and not exclusive of, any of the remedies or penalties under existing law.

There follows a summary of the provisions of law which would apply to cotton-acreage allotment and marketing quotas if the bill should be enacted in its present form:

National marketing quota (sec. 342)

1. *Proclamation date.*—Not later than October 15 preceding the year in which the crop is to be produced.

2. *Supply level.*—The Secretary is required to proclaim a quota in 1951 and 1952 if the total supply (current year's crop plus carry-over and imports) for the marketing year beginning August 1 of the year the quota is proclaimed exceeds the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year.

3. *Amount of quota.*—Number of bales necessary to provide a normal supply (estimated domestic consumption plus exports for marketing year plus 30 percent thereof) taking into account the carry-over on hand and estimated imports.

4. *Minimum quota.*—Not less than the larger of 10,000,000 bales or 1,000,000 bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which the quota is proclaimed.

Referendum (sec. 343)

1. *Referendum date.*—Not later than December 15 following the proclamation of the national marketing quota.

2. *Voting eligibility.*—Any farmer engaged in the production of cotton in the year in which the referendum is held is eligible to vote.

3. *Two-thirds majority required.*—The marketing quota proclaimed by the Secretary is ineffective unless at least two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum favor such quota.

National acreage allotment (sec. 344 (a))

1. *Proclamation date.*—Same as date for proclamation of national marketing quota.

2. *Amount of allotment.*—The acreage required to produce the national marketing quota, based on the national average yield per acre of cotton for the immediately preceding 5 years.

Apportionment of national acreage allotment to States for 1951 (sec. 344 (c))

1. *Special formula.*—The national acreage allotment is required to be apportioned to the States in 1951 on the basis of each State's share in a national acreage allotment base of 22,500,000 acres computed and adjusted by the following steps:

(a) The first step is to compute the average acreage planted to cotton (including acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in each State in 1945–48, except that the years 1944–48 are used for Oklahoma. This would constitute the initial acreage allotment base for each State.

(b) There is then added to the initial base calculated under (a) above the amount of acreage that was added to the State acreage allotment base for 1950 for small farms (5 acres or less), adjusted proportionately for any change in the national acreage allotment from the national allotment for 1950. The total acreage added for small farms in all States for 1950 was about 289,000 acres.

(c) If the sum of the acreages calculated under (a) and (b) above for any State is less than the larger of (i) 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in the State in 1947 and 1948, or (ii) 85 percent of the acreage actually planted to cotton in 1948, then the acreage base of such State would be increased to the larger of those two figures.

(d) The acreage bases for all States under (a), (b), and (c) above are then added and adjusted pro rata to the national acreage allotment base of 22,500,000 acres, except that no State base would be reduced below the minimum figure applicable under (c) above.

2. *Adjustment of State bases to national allotment.*—If the national acreage allotment for 1951 is more or less than 22,500,000 acres, each State acreage allotment would be computed by applying to each State acreage allotment base the percentage factor obtained by dividing the 1951 national acreage allotment by 22,500,000 acres.

3. *Comparison with 1950 allotment.*—The national acreage allotment was apportioned to the States in 1950 on the same basis as is explained above for 1951. Therefore, if the 1951 national acreage allotment is the same as the 1950 national acreage allotment the State acreage allotments for 1951 will be the same as the 1950 State acreage allotments, except for such changes as may result from corrections in basic State data.

Apportionment of national acreage allotment to States for 1952 (sec. 344 (d))

1. *Acreage history base.*—There would be computed for each State the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in the State in 1946–48, and 1950. The acreage planted to cotton in any year is subject to such adjustment as may be required for abnormal weather conditions.

2. *Additional acreage for small farms.*—There would be added to the calculation made under 1 above for each State the same amount of acreage that was added in the State acreage allotment base for 1950 for small farms. This would mean the addition of about 289,000 acres

for all States, adjusted proportionately for any change in the national acreage allotment from the national allotment for 1950.

3. *State acreage allotment base.*—The State acreage allotment base is the sum of the acreages calculated under 1 and 2 above.

4. *State acreage allotment.*—The State acreage allotment would be computed by applying to each State acreage allotment base the percentage factor obtained by dividing the 1952 national acreage allotment by the sum of the State acreage allotment bases.

Apportionment of national acreage allotment to States for 1953 and thereafter (sec. 344 (b))

1. *State acreage.*—There would be computed for each State the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the five calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national acreage allotment is proclaimed. The acreage planted to cotton in any year is subject to such adjustment as may be required for abnormal weather conditions. This average acreage, as adjusted, would be the State acreage allotment base.

2. *State acreage.*—The State acreage allotment would be computed by applying to each State acreage allotment base the percentage factor obtained by dividing the national acreage allotment for the particular year by the sum of all such State bases.

Apportionment of State acreage allotment to counties (sec. 344 (e))

1. *Acreage history for 1951.*—There would be computed for each county an acreage history base as follows: For counties in Arkansas and Missouri, 95 percent of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in 1947–48; for counties in California and New Mexico, 85 percent of the acreage actually planted to cotton in 1948; for counties in Oklahoma, the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in 1944–48; and for counties in all other States, acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in 1945–48.

2. *Acreage history for 1952.*—There would be computed for each county the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in the county in 1946–48, and 1950.

3. *Acreage history base for 1953 and thereafter.*—There would be computed for each county the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in the county in the five calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed. This constitutes the county acreage allotment base for the year involved.

4. *Additional acreage for small farm allotments in 1951 and 1952.*—There would be added to each county acreage history computed under 1 and 2 above the additional acreage required for minimum small farm allotments in 1950, adjusted proportionately for any change in the State acreage allotment from the State allotment for 1950. The acreage history plus the additional acreage for small farms constitutes the county acreage allotment base for the year involved.

5. *Basic county allotment.*—The basic county allotment would be computed by applying to each county acreage allotment base the percentage factor obtained by dividing the State acreage allotment,

less the State acreage reserve, by the sum of the county acreage allotment bases.

6. *State reserve.*—The State committee is required to reserve adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment for adjustments in basic county allotments established as explained above, for adjustments in individual farm acreage allotments, and for establishing new farm allotments. Where necessary, the State committee would adjust basic county allotments from the State acreage reserve for trends in acreage; for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings; for incomplete and inaccurate basic county cotton data; and, upon a proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments. The county allotment would be the basic allotment plus any acreage added by the State committee for any such adjustments. The State committee may also use the State acreage reserve to provide county committees with acreage to establish allotments for new farms and to adjust allotments for small farms, farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and other farms in counties where the full 15-percent county reserve was inadequate to establish equitable allotments.

Apportionment of county acreage allotment to farms (sec. 344 (f))

1. *Farm acreage allotment base for 1951 and 1952.*—The initial farm acreage allotment base for 1951 and 1952, for each established cotton farm (a farm on which cotton has been planted, or regarded as planted, under Public Law 12, 79th Cong., in one of the past 3 years), would be the acreage allotment established for the farm for the preceding year. Thus, except as indicated below, the allotment for 1950 constitutes the acreage allotment base for 1951, and the 1951 allotment constitutes the acreage allotment base for 1952. The county committee would adjust the farm acreage allotment base for each of such years for errors in basic farm data. Also in certain States the county committees may adjust farm bases as authorized by paragraph 5 of section 2 of the bill. The county committee, upon proper application, would increase the farm acreage allotment base for 1951 to the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton (including acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in any one of such 3 years. The farm base could not be so increased above 40 percent of the total cropland acreage on the farm.

2. *Farm acreage allotment base for 1953 and thereafter.*—The farm acreage allotment base for 1953 and thereafter, for each established cotton farm, would be the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in the three immediately preceding years.

3. *Basic farm acreage allotment.*—The basic farm allotment would be computed by applying to each farm acreage allotment base the percentage factor obtained by dividing the county acreage allotment, less the county acreage reserve, by the sum of the farm acreage allotment bases.

4. *County reserve.*—The county committee is required to reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the county acreage allotment for adjustments in individual farm acreage allotments in the county and for establishing allotments for new farms (farms on

which cotton has not been planted in 1 of the past 3 years). At least 20 percent of the county acreage reserve would, if needed, be apportioned to farms receiving allotments of less than 10 acres under other provisions of the law. The law does not specify any particular percentage which must be used for new farms or for old farm adjustments but instead leaves this matter to the discretion of the county committee.

5. *Final farm acreage allotment.*—The final acreage allotment for the farm would be the basic farm acreage allotment plus any adjustment by the county committee from the State or county acreage reserve.

6. *Release and reapportionment of allotments.*—Any part of the final acreage allotment voluntarily surrendered to the county committee for 1 year or permanently may be reapportioned by the committee to other farms in the county, including small farms, receiving allotments which are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farm. The county committee could also apportion any part of such surrendered acreage to new farms. Except for 1950, the acreage surrendered from any farm would not be counted as cotton-acreage history for purposes of computing the acreage allotment for such farm in the future.

7. *Unused State or county reserve.*—Any unused State reserve would be apportioned to counties on the same basis as the basic county allotments were established, and any unused county reserve would be apportioned to farms on the same basis as the allotments were established.

8. *Allotment limitation.*—No basic farm acreage allotment would exceed 45 percent of the total cropland on the farm. However, the county committee could establish a final farm acreage allotment up to 50 percent of the total cropland by adjustment from the county acreage reserve.

Special farm acreage allotments (sec. 344 (h))

1. *Farm acquired for governmental purposes and returned to agricultural production.*—Upon application by the owner or operator, the county committee is authorized but not required to establish an allotment for any cotton farm which was acquired in 1940 or thereafter for a governmental purpose and which is being returned to agricultural production but which is not eligible for an allotment as an established cotton farm.

2. *Farm owned or operated by a person from whom another farm was acquired by the Government.*—The county committee is required to establish or adjust an allotment for any farm in the State owned or operated by a person from whom a cotton farm was acquired in such State in 1940 or thereafter for a governmental purpose.

3. *Special conditions.*—No allotment would be established or adjusted under 1 or 2 above unless application therefor is filed within 3 years after the acquisition of the farm by the applicant or within 3 years after the enactment of this provision, whichever period is longer. The allotment established or adjusted would be comparable to allotments for other farms in the area which are similar with respect to land, labor, and related factors. Except to the extent that the production of cotton on the farm has contributed to the State and county allotment, any farm acreage allotment established or adjusted

under this provision would be in addition to the county and State acreage allotment.

Other provisions applicable to acreage allotments (sec. 344 (g))

1. *1949 cotton acreage.*—The acreage of cotton planted in 1949 would not be used in determining State, county, and farm acreage allotments in any year.

2. *Effect of underplanting on farm acreage history.*—Any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton does not fall below the farm acreage allotment by more than the larger of 10 percent or 1 acre would be regarded as having a cotton acreage history for the year equal to the farm acreage allotment.

3. *1950 emergency acreage allotments.*—The additional acreage planted to cotton by reason of the minimum farm acreage allotments authorized by Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress, would not be taken into account in establishing future State and county acreage allotments.

4. *1950 cotton acreage history for Texas counties.*—In computing future county acreage allotments in Texas, the cotton acreage history would be the larger of (a) the 1950 county acreage allotment or (b) the allotment which the county would have received if the entire 1950 State acreage allotment had been apportioned to counties on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in the county in 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

5. *Adjustments in farm acreage allotment bases in certain States.*—The county committee, with the approval of the State committee, in any State in which more than one-half of the allotments established for 1950 for established cotton farms were 5 acres or less, may reduce any farm allotment base for 1951 or 1952 to not less than the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Farm marketing quota (sec. 345)

The farm marketing quota for any crop of cotton is the actual production of cotton on the farm less the "farm marketing excess." The farm marketing excess is the normal production of the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in excess of the farm acreage allotment, but such excess may be reduced if the producer establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the actual yield per acre on the farm is less than the normal yield per acre.

Marketing quota penalty (sec. 346)

The producer is subject to a penalty on the farm marketing excess at a rate per pound equal to 50 percent of the parity price per pound of cotton as of June 15 prior to the harvest of the crop. The penalty rate applicable to the 1950 crop is 15½ cents per pound.

Long staple cotton (sec. 347)

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas apply to long staple cotton only if a national marketing quota for such cotton is proclaimed under section 347 of the act. The long staple cotton to which section 347 applies is that produced from pure strain varieties of the *Barbadense* species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics

needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in areas designated by the Secretary. When a national marketing quota is proclaimed under section 347, with certain exceptions, the provisions of the act relating to American upland cotton apply to long staple cotton. The acreage allotments and quotas for long staple cotton differ from American upland cotton in the following important respects:

1. *Supply level for proclamation of national marketing quota.*—The Secretary would be required to proclaim a quota whenever the total supply (current year's crop plus carry-over and imports of such cotton) for long staple cotton for the marketing year beginning August 1 of the year the quota is proclaimed exceeds the normal supply (estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for marketing year plus 30 percent thereof) for such marketing year by more than 8 percent.

2. *Minimum national marketing quota.*—The minimum national marketing quota would be the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the current marketing year, less the estimated production from any exempt varieties and types of such cotton.

3. *Exemption from quotas.*—The Secretary could exempt any variety or type of long staple cotton from quotas under section 347 if he determines that the total supply of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor, provided such cotton is produced in areas designated by the Secretary.

4. *Marketing quota penalty.*—The penalty rate for long staple cotton produced in excess of the farm marketing quota established under section 347 would be 50 percent of the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton.

5. *Exemption from penalty of American upland cotton the staple of which is one and one-half inches or more.*—When quotas for long staple cotton are not in effect under section 347, upland cotton the staple of which is one and one-half inches or more in length is not subject to the penalty prescribed in section 346. This exemption would not apply when quotas are in effect for long staple cotton under section 347.

6. *Requirement relating to ginning.*—Unless long staple cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin none of the exemptions in section 347 applies. This means that even though a quota for long staple cotton is not proclaimed under section 347, long staple cotton which is not ginned on a roller-type gin is regarded as American upland cotton for the purpose of determining whether the farm produced cotton in excess of the farm marketing quota.

Review of farm marketing quotas (secs. 363–366)

1. *By review committee.*—Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota (including the acreage allotment for his farm) may, within 15 days after notice of the quota is mailed to him, have such quota reviewed by a local review committee composed of three farmers appointed by the Secretary.

2. *By the court.*—If the farmer is dissatisfied with the determination of the review committee, he may, within 15 days after notice of such determination is mailed to him, institute proceedings for the purpose of obtaining a court review of the determination made by the review committee.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by this bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is italicized, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 342. Whenever during any calendar year the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided, That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1950-1951 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951-1952 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year.* The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the number of bales of cotton (standard bales of five hundred pounds gross weight) adequate, together with (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year, to make available a normal supply of cotton. The national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than ten million bales or one million bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, whichever is smaller: *Provided, That the national marketing quota for 1950 shall be not less than the number of bales required to provide a national acreage allotment of twenty-one million acres.* Such proclamation shall be made not later than October 15 of the calendar year in which such determination is made.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

SEC. 344. (a) Whenever a national marketing quota is proclaimed under section 342, the Secretary shall determine and proclaim a national acreage allotment for the crop of cotton to be produced in the next calendar year. The national acreage allotment for cotton shall be that acreage, based upon the national average yield per acre of cotton for the five years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, required to make available from such crop an amount of cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

(b) The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the five calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period.

(c) The national acreage allotments for cotton for the years 1950 and 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of a national acreage allotment base of twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres, computed and adjusted as follows:

(1) The average of the planted acreages (including acreage regarded as planted under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in the States for the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall constitute the national base; except that in the case of any State having a 1948 planted cotton acreage of over one million acres and less than 50 per centum of the 1943 allotment, the average of the acreage planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) for the years 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948 shall constitute the base for such State and shall be included in computing the national base; to this is to be added (A) [the estimated additional acreage for each State required for small-farm allotments under subsection (f) (1) of this section] *the additional*

acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment; (B) the acreage required as a result of the State adjustment provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection; (C) the additional acreage required to determine a total national allotment base of twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres, which additional acreage shall be distributed on a proportionate basis among States receiving no adjustment under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, the acreage allotment base for 1950 and 1951 for any State (on the basis of a national acreage allotment base of twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres) shall not be less than the larger of (1) 95 per centum of the average acreage actually planted to cotton in the State during the years 1947 and 1948, or (2) 85 per centum of the acreage planted to cotton in the State in 1948.

(3) If the national acreage allotment for 1950 or 1951 is more or less than twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres, horizontal adjustments shall be made percentage-wise by States so as to reflect the ratio of the national acreage allotment for 1950 and 1951 to twenty-two million five hundred thousand acres.

(d) [The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period.] *The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment.*

(e) [The State acreage allotment for cotton shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as to years and conditions as is applicable to the State under subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section: *Provided*, That the State committee may reserve not to exceed 10 per centum of its State acreage allotment (15 per centum if the State's 1948 planted acreage was in excess of one million acres and less than half its 1943 allotment) which shall be used to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for counties adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, or for small or new farms.] *(1) The State acreage allotment for cotton of 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: Provided, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: Provided further, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.*

(2) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1950, plus the additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: Provided, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustment in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting

plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

(3) *The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same years as are used in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States under subsection (b) of this section: Provided, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.*

(f) [The county acreage allotment, less not to exceed the percentage provided for in paragraph 3 of this subsection, shall be apportioned to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as having been planted under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined on the following basis:

[(1) There shall be allotted the smaller of the following: (A) five acres; or (B) the highest number of acres planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton in any year of such three-year period.

[(2) The remainder shall be allotted to farms other than farms to which an allotment has been made under paragraph (1) (B) so that the allotment to each farm under this paragraph together with the amount of the allotment to such farm under paragraph (1) (A) shall be a prescribed percentage (which percentage shall be the same for all such farms in the county or administrative area) of the acreage during the preceding year, on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, excluding from such acreages the acres devoted to the production of sugarcane for sugar; sugar beets for sugar; wheat, tobacco, or rice for market; peanuts picked and threshed; wheat or rice for feeding to livestock for market; or lands determined to be devoted primarily to orchards or vineyards, and non-irrigated lands in irrigated areas: *Provided, however,* That if a farm would be allotted under this paragraph an acreage together with the amount of the allotment to such farm under paragraph (1) (A) in excess of the largest acreage planted (and regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) to cotton during any of the preceding three years, the acreage allotment for such farm shall not exceed such largest acreage so planted (and regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any such year.

[(3) The county committee may reserve not in excess of 15 per centum of the county allotment which, in addition to the acreage made available under the proviso in subsection (e), shall be used for (A) establishing allotments for farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton; and (B) making adjustments of the farm acreage allotments established under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection so as to establish allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the factors set forth in this paragraph and abnormal conditions of production on such farms: *Provided,* That not less than 20 per centum of the acreage reserved under this subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted, upon such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to farms (other than farms to which an allotment has been made under subsection (f) (1) (B)), if any, to which an allotment of not exceeding fifteen acres may be made under other provisions of this subsection.] (1) *The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such adjust-*

ments as the county committee deems necessary for errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years, the county committee upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allotment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as determined by the county committee upon a proper showing of the facts, but such allotment base shall not be increased by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which cotton has been planted in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in such three-year period.

(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 per centum of the county allotment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments in the farm acreage allotments established under paragraph (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which the county committee determines are fair and equitable in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal conditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton and crop-rotation practices: *Provided*, That not less than 20 per centum of the acreage reserved under this subsection shall to the extent required, be allotted upon such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding ten acres under other provisions of this subsection.

(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county, including small farms, receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred, unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on such farm in 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any acreage so released and not reapportioned by the county committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establishing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

(6) No farm acreage allotment established under the provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage in excess of 45 per centum of the acreage on the farm which was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the county committee may, by the use of the county reserve, increase any farm acreage allotment up to 50 per centum of such acreage: *Provided further*, That any part of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by reason of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

(g) [Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section—

【(1) State, county, and farm acreage allotments and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress.

【(2) In apportioning the county allotment among the farms within the county, the Secretary, through the local committees, shall take into consideration different conditions within separate administrative areas within a county if any exist, including types, kinds, and productivity of the soil so as to prevent discrimination among the administrative areas of the county.

[(3) For any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the farm acreage allotment for such year by not more than the larger of 10 per centum of the allotment or one acre, an acreage equal to the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to be the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the additional acreage added to the cotton acreage history for the farm shall be added to the cotton acreage history for the county and State.] *Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section and section 347—*

(1) *State, county, and farm acreage allotments and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress;*

(2) *for any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the farm acreage allotment for such year by not more than the larger of 10 per centum of the allotment or one acre, an acreage equal to the farm acreage allotment shall be deemed to be the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history for the county and State;*

(3) *the additional acreage planted to cotton pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this section as amended prior to the enactment of this Act shall not be taken into account in establishing future State and county allotments;*

(4) *for the purposes of computing future county allotments in any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres, the 1950 cotton-acreage history for the county shall be deemed to be the larger of the 1950 county acreage allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment, without deduction for a State reserve, had been apportioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948;*

(5) *in any State in which more than one-half of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop, for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were five acres or less, the county committee may, with the approval of the State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948.*

LONG-STAPLE COTTON

SEC. 347. [(a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply (1) to cotton the staple of which is one and one-half inches or more in length or (2) to extra-long-staple cotton designated by the Secretary which is produced from pure strain varieties of American-Egyptian, Sea Island or other similar types of extra-long-staple cotton having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable and when such varieties are produced in designated irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties. The exemptions authorized by this subsection shall not apply to any such cotton unless ginned on a roller-type gin.

[(b) Whenever during any calendar year not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton of any one or more of the varieties covered by this section for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year by more than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect with respect to such variety or varieties of cotton during the marketing year beginning in the next calendar year.

[The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such marketing quota proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of such extra-long-staple cotton adequate, together with (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year, to make available a normal supply of such cotton. All provisions of this Act relating to marketing quotas and acreage allotments for cotton shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments for such extra-long-staple cotton.]

(a) *Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra-long-staple cotton which is produced from pure-strain varieties of the Barbados species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of extra-long-staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-*

growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor, but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsection (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The national marketing quota for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the quota is proclaimed.

(c) All provisions of this Act, except section 342, subsections (c), (e) (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under section 346 shall be 50 per centum of the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein. The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal weather conditions during such period. The State acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952. Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of section 344.

(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under subsection (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is one and one-half inches or more in length.

(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin.

SEC. 358. * * *

【(c) The national acreage allotment shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the State in the five years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends, abnormal conditions of production, and the State peanut acreage allotment for the crop immediately preceding the crop for which the allotment hereunder is established: *Provided*, That the allotment established for any State shall be not less than (1) the allotment established for such State for the crop produced in the calendar year 1941, or (2) 60 per centum of the acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the calendar year 1948, whichever is larger: *Provided further*, That if the national acreage allotment in any year is less than two million one hundred thousand acres, then the allotment for each State after being calculated as hereinabove provided shall be reduced by the same percentage as the State allotment (as so calculated) bears to the national allotment: *And provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1950 shall be not less than two million one hundred thousand acres.】 (c) The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share of the 1950 national acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress: *Provided*, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the five years 1945-1949, inclusive: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand

for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purpose peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for those States producing such type of peanuts shall be increased to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to meet such demand, but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for such State, and such additional acreage shall be apportioned among the farms in such States producing such type of peanuts; Provided further, That the additional acreage required to provide the increases in allotments authorized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall not be considered in the establishment of future National and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas: And provided further, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 shall not exceed two million acres.

(d) The Secretary shall provide for apportionment of the State acreage allotment for any State through local committees among farms on which peanuts were grown in any of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined. Such apportionment shall be made on the basis of the tillable acreage available for the production of peanuts and the past acreage of peanuts on the farm, taking into consideration the peanut acreage allotments established for the farm under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs. Any acreage of peanuts harvested in excess of the allotted acreage for any farm for any year shall not be considered in the establishment of the allotment for the farm until the third year following the year in which such excess acreage is harvested and the total increases made in farm acreage allotments in any year based on such excess acreage shall not exceed 2 per centum of the national acreage allotment for such year: *Provided*, That in the distribution of such increases based on such excess acreage the total allotments established for new farms shall not be less than 50 per centum of such increases. The amount of the marketing quota for each farm shall be the actual production of the farm acreage allotment, and no peanuts shall be marketed under the quota for any farm other than peanuts actually produced on the farm.

(e) *Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county to the extent necessary to provide such farms with fair and reasonable allotments on the basis of land, labor, equipment, crop-rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of peanuts.*

SEC. 359. * * *

(g) If the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm does not exceed the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm in 1947, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil (but not more than the price received by such agency from the sale of such peanuts), less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That **[for the 1950 crop]** if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing

for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States, at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949

SEC. 101. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to make available through loans, purchases, or other operations, price support to cooperators for any crop of any basic agricultural commodity, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, at a level not in excess of 90 per centum of the parity price of the commodity nor less than the level provided in subsections (a), (b), and (c) as follows:

(a) For tobacco (except as otherwise provided herein), corn, wheat, and rice, if the supply percentage as of the beginning of the marketing year is:	The level of support shall be not less than the following percentage of the parity price:
Not more than 102.....	90
More than 102 but not more than 104.....	89
More than 104 but not more than 106.....	88
More than 106 but not more than 108.....	87
More than 108 but not more than 110.....	86
More than 110 but not more than 112.....	85
More than 112 but not more than 114.....	84
More than 114 but not more than 116.....	83
More than 116 but not more than 118.....	82
More than 118 but not more than 120.....	81
More than 120 but not more than 122.....	80
More than 122 but not more than 124.....	79
More than 124 but not more than 126.....	78
More than 126 but not more than 128.....	77
More than 128 but not more than 130.....	76
More than 130.....	75

(b) For cotton and peanuts, if the supply percentage as of the beginning of the marketing year is:	The level of support shall be not less than the following percentage of the parity price:
Not more than 108.....	90
More than 108 but not more than 110.....	89
More than 110 but not more than 112.....	88
More than 112 but not more than 114.....	87
More than 114 but not more than 116.....	86
More than 116 but not more than 118.....	85
More than 118 but not more than 120.....	84
More than 120 but not more than 122.....	83
More than 122 but not more than 124.....	82
More than 124 but not more than 125.....	81
More than 125 but not more than 126.....	80
More than 126 but not more than 127.....	79
More than 127 but not more than 128.....	78
More than 128 but not more than 129.....	77
More than 129 but not more than 130.....	76
More than 130.....	75

(c) For tobacco, if marketing quotas are in effect, the level of support shall be 90 per centum of the parity price.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section—

(1) if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 per centum of the parity price for the 1950 crop of any basic agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect;

(2) if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, the level of support to cooperators shall be not less than 80 per centum

of the parity price for the 1951 crop of any basic agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect;

(3) the level of price support to cooperators for any crop of a basic agricultural commodity, except tobacco, for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers shall be 50 per centum of the parity price of such commodity; and no price support shall be made available for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas have been disapproved by producers;

(4) the level of price support for corn to cooperators outside the commercial corn-producing area shall be 75 per centum of the level of price support to cooperators in the commercial corn-producing area;

(5) price support may be made available to noncooperators at such levels, not in excess of the level of price support to cooperators, as the Secretary determines will facilitate the effective operation of the program.

(e) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Act, section 2 of the Act of July 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 506), shall continue in effect.

(f) *The provisions of this Act relating to price support for cotton shall apply severally to (1) American upland cotton and (2) extra-long-staple cotton described in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and ginned on a roller-type gin, except that the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton shall be used in determining the support level for all cotton described in such section 347 (a). Disapproval by producers of any quota proclaimed under such section 347 shall place into effect the provisions of section 101 (d) (3) of this Act with respect to extra-long-staple cotton described in subsection (a) of such section 347, regardless of whether certain types or varieties of such cotton were exempt from the quota.*

SEC. 403. Appropriate adjustments may be made in the support price for any commodity for differences in grade, type, staple, quality, location, and other factors. Such adjustments shall, so far as practicable, be made in such manner that the average support price for such commodity will, on the basis of the anticipated incidence of such factors, be equal to the level of support determined as provided in this Act. Middling seven-eighths inch cotton shall be the standard grade of American upland cotton for purposes of parity and price support. For extra-long-staple cotton as defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the standard grade for parity and price support shall be grade number 2 of one and one-half inch staple length.

SEC. 407. The Commodity Credit Corporation may sell any farm commodity owned or controlled by it at any price not prohibited by this section. In determining sales policies for basic agricultural commodities or storable nonbasic commodities, the Corporation should give consideration to the establishing of such policies with respect to prices, terms, and conditions as it determines will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, and dealers from acquiring and carrying normal inventories of the commodity of the current crop. The Corporation shall not sell any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic commodity at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for such commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges. **[.]** *Provided, That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for the quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carrying charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year in which the current marketing year begins to the date of sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans. The Secretary shall determine and announce within fifteen days after the beginning of each marketing year the average monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding year. The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to (A) sales for new or byproduct uses; (B) sales of peanuts and oilseeds for the extraction of oil; (C) sales for seed or feed if such sales will not substantially impair any price-support program; (D) sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage; (E) sales for the purpose of establishing claims arising out of contract or against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or other wrongful acts with respect to the commodity; (F) sales for export; (G) sales of wool; and (H) sales for other than primary uses.*

SEC. 420. *Any price support program in effect on cottonseed or any of its products shall likewise be extended to the same seed and products of the cottons defined under section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.*

PUBLIC LAW 74, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

(2) During any marketing year for which quotas are in effect, the producer shall be subject to a penalty on the farm marketing excess of corn and wheat. [The rate of the penalty shall be 50 per centum of the basic rate of the loan on the commodity for cooperators for such marketing year under section 302 of the Act and this resolution.] *The rate of the penalty shall be 50 per centum of the support price per bushel of the commodity for such marketing year.*

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to [January 1, 1951,] *January 1, 1953*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after [December 31, 1950,] *December 31, 1952*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to [January 1, 1951] *January 1, 1953*.

MINORITY VIEWS ON H. R. 9109

The bill, H. R. 9109, relating to cotton, wheat, and peanuts should not be passed. I wish to point out two principal objections to this bill.

For the first time Congress is asked to approve a bill specifically stating that farmers shall grow only a specified number of acres of a particular food crop—in this instance, peanuts. Line 21 at the bottom of page 22 and lines 1 and 2 on page 23 have these words:

And provided further, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 shall not exceed two million acres.

To fully understand the effect of the above language it should be remembered that the 5-year average production of peanuts for the years 1945-49 was 3,086,700 acres. The peanut acreage allotment for 1950 was 2,200,194 acres. Now we are asked to pass a law placing a limit of 2,000,000 acres on the peanut growers without their approval and without an opportunity for the farmers concerned to express their views on the subject. To limit and further reduce production of this food crop presents a problem of grave public interest—one that should receive further study.

My second objection to this bill is section 6, beginning on page 16, which provides that the additional acreage allotted pursuant to Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, shall be regarded as a part of the county and national wheat acreage allotments. This refers to section 5 of Public Law 272, which was passed as an emergency measure for the wheat crop of 1950 to relieve a distress situation in Colorado and western Kansas and a few other States.

Public Law 272 provides with respect to wheat that the farm acreage allotment for wheat for the 1950 crop for any farm shall not be less than the larger of—

A. 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1949, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1948 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1949, or

B. 50 percent of—

(1) the acreage on the farm seeded for the production of wheat in 1948, and

(2) any other acreage seeded for the production of wheat in 1947 which was fallowed and from which no crop was harvested in the calendar year 1948,

adjusted in the same ratio as the national average seedings for the production of wheat during the ten calendar years 1939-1948 (adjusted as provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended) bears to the national acreage allotment for wheat for the 1950 crop.

This legislation further provides that to the extent the allotment to any county is insufficient to provide for the minimum farm allotments.

so established, the Secretary shall allot such county such additional acreage as may be necessary to provide for such minimum farm allotments.

The State and county committees, in carrying out these minimum farm acreage allotment provisions, established minimum allotments on approximately 450,000 of the 2,000,000 wheat-producing farms. The resulting additional acreage allotted totaled slightly more than 4.5 million acres for the United States as a whole. This represents a 6.5 percent increase above the national allotment as provided for under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The major increases occurred in the States of Colorado, Montana, Kansas, Idaho, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. The increases in these States range from 789,000 acres for Colorado to 244,000 acres for South Dakota. These States, which received 55 percent of the national allotment originally established, received approximately 60 percent of the total increase under Public Law 272. As compared with the allotment originally established, the increase for Colorado amounted to 35 percent. Of the total increase for the United States as a whole, Colorado received about 16 percent; Montana about 11 percent; Kansas about 9 percent; and Idaho about 7 percent.

Other States which received substantial benefits under this legislation include Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, California, and Michigan, in the order named.

The increases resulting from the minimum allotments established under this legislation for the 450,000 farms averaged about 40 percent over the farm allotments originally established under regular procedure. The average increases per farm, by States, ranged from 13 percent for Washington to 233 percent for Arizona. Of the 40 States which received additional allotments, the increase per farm in 30 States averaged more than 50 percent over and above the original farm allotments established.

We are now asked to approve a bill adding the more than 4.5 million acres of wheat to the county wheat acreage allotments of the States which benefited from the provisions of Public Law 272.

This bill will further accentuate the migration of wheat acreage allotments from small eastern wheat producers to the large wheat farmers of the Western States. In most of the Eastern States wheat is the best and in most instances, the only nurse crop that can be used for clover and other pasture grasses. As large wheat acreage allotments are moved westward, eastern wheat farmers are correspondingly reduced.

The bill will add the 4.5-million-acre increase in the 1950 allotments to the county bases in determining the minimum county allotments in 1951. Thus, the increase in the 1951 county acreage allotments under this measure would benefit primarily seven Western States and the increased acreage to these States will have the effect of changing the relationship of county allotments in future years to the detriment of counties in wheat-producing areas receiving no acreage increases under this bill.

For the above reasons, I strongly oppose the passage of H. R. 9109.

JAMES G. POLK.

Union Calendar No. 922

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9109

[Report No. 2566]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1950

Mr. PACE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 15, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking the period at the
5 end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon
6 and adding the following: "*Provided, That the Secretary-*
7 shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951
8 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton
9 for the marketing year 1950-1951 will exceed the estimated

1 domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year,
2 and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952
3 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton
4 for the marketing year 1951-1952 will exceed the estimated
5 domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year.”

6 SEC. 2. Section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
7 of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

8 1. Subsection (c) (1) is amended by changing item
9 (A) to read as follows: “the additional acreage added in
10 each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum
11 small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by
12 the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allot-
13 ment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment”.

14 2. Subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

15 “(d) The national acreage allotment for cotton for
16 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the
17 acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded
18 as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth
19 Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950,
20 with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during
21 such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each
22 State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small
23 farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the per-
24 centage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is
25 above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment.”

3. Subsection (e) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) (1) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: *Provided further*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable

1 county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms,
2 for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting
3 plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in
4 other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15
5 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm
6 allotments.

7 “(2) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1952
8 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage
9 planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted
10 to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
11 during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, plus the
12 additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for
13 minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or down-
14 ward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage
15 allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allot-
16 ment: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an
17 adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State
18 acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments
19 in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal
20 conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or
21 inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper show-
22 ing by the county committee for inequitable county allot-
23 ments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms ad-
24 versely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings,
25 and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-

1 acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum
2 reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

3 “(3) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953
4 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the
5 basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acre-
6 age regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12,
7 Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same years as are used
8 in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States
9 under subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the
10 State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not ex-
11 ceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment which
12 shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for
13 trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting
14 plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton
15 data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for
16 inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small
17 farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions
18 affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county com-
19 mittee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which
20 the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable
21 farm allotments.”

22 4. Subsection (f) is amended to read as follows:

23 “(f) (1) The county acreage allotment, less the acre-
24 age reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall
25 be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton

1 has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law
2 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any one of the three years
3 immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is
4 determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established
5 for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered
6 in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such
7 adjustments as the county committee deems necessary for
8 errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment
9 base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger
10 of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton
11 (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under
12 Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in
13 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest
14 acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded
15 as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth
16 Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years, the
17 county committee, upon application in writing by the owner
18 or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of
19 time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allot-
20 ment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as
21 determined by the county committee upon a proper showing
22 of the facts, but such allotment base shall not be increased
23 by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 per
24 centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually

1 or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations pre-
2 scribed by the Secretary.

3 “(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage
4 reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be
5 apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which
6 cotton has been planted in any one of the three years imme-
7 diately preceding the year for which such allotment is deter-
8 mined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton
9 on the farm in such three-year period.

10 “(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate
11 acreage not exceeding 15 per centum of the county allot-
12 ment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments
13 in the farm-acreage allotments established under paragraph
14 (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which
15 the county committee determines are fair and equitable in
16 relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the pro-
17 duction of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal con-
18 ditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for
19 farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as
20 planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
21 during any of the three calendar years immediately preced-
22 ing the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis
23 of land, labor, and equipment available for the production
24 of cotton and crop-rotation practices; *Provided*, That not

1 less than 20 per centum of the acreage reserved under this
2 subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon
3 such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to
4 farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding ten acres
5 under other provisions of this subsection.

6 “(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
7 farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection
8 which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee
9 shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may
10 be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Sec-
11 retary, to other farms in the same county, including small
12 farms, receiving allotments which the county committee de-
13 termines are inadequate and not representative in view of
14 the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms
15 in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not
16 operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent
17 year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred,
18 unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under
19 Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on such farm in
20 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm-acreage allot-
21 ment may be permanently released in writing to the county
22 committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any
23 acreage so released and not reapportioned by the county
24 committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of
25 this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under

1 subsection (e) of this section and be available for the pur-
2 poses specified therein.

3 “(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be
4 apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establish-
5 ing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned
6 and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be
7 allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in para-
8 graph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

9 “(6) No farm-acreage allotment established under the
10 provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage
11 in excess of 45 per centum of the acreage on the farm which
12 was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined
13 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*,
14 That the county committee may, by the use of the county
15 reserve, increase any farm-acreage allotment up to 50 per
16 centum of such acreage: *Provided further*, That any part
17 of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by reason
18 of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the
19 State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be
20 available for the purposes specified therein.”

21 5. Subsection (g) is amended as follows:

22 “(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this
23 section and section 347—

24 “(1) State, county, and farm-acreage allotments

1 and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity
2 with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress;

3 “(2) for any farm on which the acreage planted
4 to cotton in any year is less than the farm-acreage allot-
5 ment for such year by not more than the larger of 10
6 per centum of the allotment or one acre, an acreage equal
7 to the farm-acreage allotment shall be deemed to be
8 the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the
9 additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history
10 for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history
11 for the county and State;

12 “(3) the additional acreage planted to cotton pur-
13 suant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this sec-
14 tion as amended prior to the enactment of this Act shall
15 not be taken into account in establishing future State
16 and county allotments;

17 “(4) for the purposes of computing future county
18 allotments in any State which received a 1950 State
19 acreage allotment in excess of three million acres, the
20 1950 cotton acreage history for the county shall be
21 deemed to be the larger of the 1950 county acreage
22 allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted
23 to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment,
24 without deduction for a State reserve, had been appor-
25 tioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted

1 to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to
2 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
3 during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948;

4 “(5) in any State in which more than one-half
5 of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop,
6 for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded
7 as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Con-
8 gress) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were five acres or less,
9 the county committee may, with the approval of the
10 State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage
11 allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such
12 farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the
13 average acreage planted to cotton (including the acre-
14 age regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12,
15 Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947,
16 and 1948.”

17 SEC. 3. Section 347 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
18 of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

19 “LONG STAPLE COTTON

20 “SEC. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this
21 section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra
22 long staple cotton which is produced from pure strain varie-
23 ties of the Barbadosense species, or any hybrid thereof, or other
24 similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the
25 Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses

1 for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown
2 in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States
3 designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the
4 Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or
5 types.

6 “(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later
7 than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total
8 supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the market-
9 ing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the
10 normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more
11 than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact
12 and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop
13 of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*,
14 That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety
15 or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply
16 of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor,
17 but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is
18 produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United
19 States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated
20 by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varie-
21 ties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify
22 in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing
23 quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsec-
24 tion (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of
25 such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-

1 over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in
2 the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during
3 the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted
4 pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports
5 during such marketing year. The national marketing quota
6 for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not
7 be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales
8 equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consump-
9 tion plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year begin-
10 ning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed,
11 less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types
12 of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the
13 quota is proclaimed.

14 “(c) All provisions of this Act, except section 342,
15 subsections (c), (e), (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344,
16 and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allot-
17 ments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas
18 and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*,
19 That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under sec-
20 tion 346 shall be 50 per centum of the parity price for
21 American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein.
22 The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned
23 to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton
24 in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950,
25 with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal

1 weather conditions during such period. The State acreage
2 allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the
3 same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952.
4 Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall
5 be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection
6 (f) of section 344.

7 “(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under sub-
8 section (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section
9 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is one
10 and one-half inches or more in length.

11 “(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a),
12 (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the
13 cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin.”

14 SEC. 4. The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended,
15 effective with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of
16 cotton, as follows:

17 1. Add a new subsection (f) at the end of section 101
18 of such Act, reading as follows:

19 “(f) The provisions of this Act relating to price support
20 for cotton shall apply severally to (1) American upland
21 cotton and (2) extra long staple cotton described in section
22 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
23 amended, and ginned on a roller-type gin, except that the
24 parity price for American-Egyptian cotton shall be used in
25 determining the support level for all cotton described in

1 such section 347 (a). Disapproval by producers of any
2 quota proclaimed under such section 347 shall place into
3 effect the provisions of section 101 (d) (3) of this Act with
4 respect to all extra long staple cotton described in subsection
5 (a) of such section 347, regardless of whether certain types
6 or varieties of such cotton were exempt from the quota.”

7 2. Add, in the last sentence of section 403 of such Act,
8 following the words “the standard grade”, the words “of
9 American upland cotton” and add a new sentence at the
10 end of section 403 reading as follows: “For extra long staple
11 cotton as defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural
12 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the standard grade
13 for parity and price support shall be grade number 2 of one
14 and one-half inch staple length.”

15 3. Add a new section 420 to such Act, reading as
16 follows:

17 “SEC. 420. Any price support program in effect on
18 cottonseed or any of its products shall likewise be extended
19 to the same seed and products of the cottons defined under
20 section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
21 as amended.”

22 SEC. 5. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is
23 amended by inserting a colon in lieu of the period at the
24 end of the third sentence and adding the following: “*Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less

1 than 5 per centum above the current support price for the
2 quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carry-
3 ing charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year
4 in which the current marketing year begins to the date of
5 sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred
6 by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding
7 marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by
8 the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans. The
9 Secretary shall determine and announce within fifteen days
10 after the beginning of each marketing year the average
11 monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding
12 year.”

13 SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the
14 1951 wheat acreage allotment for any county shall not be
15 reduced below the 1950 allotment for such county by more
16 than 5 per centum in excess of the percentage by which the
17 national wheat acreage allotment for the 1951 crop is re-
18 duced below the 1950 national acreage allotment. For the
19 purposes of this section, the additional acreage allotted pur-
20 suant to Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and in
21 conformity with regulations of the Secretary promulgated
22 thereunder, shall be regarded as a part of the county and
23 national wheat acreage allotments. The allotment for any
24 county shall be increased to the extent required to provide
25 such minimum county allotment and such acreage required

1 shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment pro-
2 claimed for the 1951 crop.

3 SEC. 7. The second sentence of paragraph (2) of Public
4 Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, is amended to read as
5 follows: "The rate of the penalty shall be 50 per centum
6 of the support price per bushel of the commodity for such
7 marketing year."

8 SEC. 8. Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Con-
9 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by
10 striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein
11 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b)
12 by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu
13 thereof "December 31, 1952".

14 SEC. 9. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
15 amended, is amended as follows:

16 1. Subsection (c) of section 358 of such Act is amended
17 to read as follows:

18 "(c) The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for
19 any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States
20 on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share
21 of the 1950 national acreage allotment established under the
22 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public
23 Law 272, Eighty-first Congress: *Provided*, That the State
24 acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be
25 less than the acreage allotment which would be established if

1 the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the
2 States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts
3 in the State in the five years 1945-1949, inclusive: *Provided*
4 *further*, That if the Secretary determines that the supply of
5 any type of peanuts will be insufficient to meet the estimated
6 demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which
7 the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purpose
8 peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for
9 those States producing such type of peanuts shall be increased
10 to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to
11 meet such demand, but the allotment for any State may not
12 be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allot-
13 ment for such State, and such additional acreage shall be
14 apportioned among the farms in such States producing such
15 type of peanuts: *Provided further*, That the additional acre-
16 age required to provide the increases in allotments author-
17 ized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be
18 in addition to the national acreage allotment and the produc-
19 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
20 marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall
21 not be considered in the establishment of future National
22 and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas: *And*

1 *provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for
2 the crop year 1951 shall not exceed two million acres.”

3 2. Add a new subsection (e) at the end of section 358
4 of such Act reading as follows:

5 “(e) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms
6 in any county under the provisions of this section which
7 will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily sur-
8 rendered to the county committee shall be deducted from
9 the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by
10 the county committee to other farms in the same county
11 to the extent necessary to provide such farms with fair
12 and reasonable allotments on the basis of land, labor, equip-
13 ment, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical
14 factors affecting the production of peanuts.”

15 3. Amend subsection (g) of section 359 of such Act
16 by striking out after the word “That” where it first appears
17 in the proviso in such section the following words: “for the
18 1950 crop”.

19 SEC. 10. The provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 9 of
20 this Act shall become effective with respect to the 1951
21 cotton and peanut crops and nothing therein shall be deemed
22 to modify or amend existing law relating to acreage allot-

1 ments and marketing quotas for the 1950 cotton and peanut
2 crops: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 3 of this
3 Act shall be effective for the 1950 crop for the purposes
4 of section 4 of this Act. All other provisions of this Act
5 shall become effective upon enactment.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 9109

[Report No. 2566]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

By Mr. PACE

JULY 13, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 15, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

determination of the armed services themselves should be the deciding factor. The armed services very definitely indicate that it is most essential that this bill be passed.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I should simply like to say that I have served notice that, at the first opportunity, I intend to call up this bill because of its importance. I hope that will be done immediately following the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to point out that a motion to be made following the conclusion of the calendar to lay aside the appropriation bill, presents the question of how far that can be permitted by the Senators in charge of the appropriation bill.

Mr. HUNT. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that there are four Senators who want to make statements for the RECORD. Perhaps it will only take 35 or 40 minutes. Laying aside the appropriation bill at this time is, I think, secondary to the consideration of this bill.

AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The bill (H. R. 5074) to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection, please? If it is his desire that an explanation be given of the bill—

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. The Senator from Wyoming has stated that it is his purpose, following the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar, to ask consideration of this bill. That being the case, there is no necessity for making an explanation at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. No. We are now talking about Calendar Order No. 1942, House bill 5074 relative to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I misunderstood the Senator from Wyoming. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state the question before the Senate. The question, Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5074)?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, this bill has been unanimously reported by the Armed Service Committee. As I understand, it in no way changes the present law, which is made up entirely of the riders which have appeared from time to time on appropriation bills. The bill has been passed by the House. If passed by the Senate, it will be unnecessary to place authorizing language in the appropriation bill for this Advisory Com-

mittee. It does not in any way change the present law. There is one amendment, as will be noted from the committee report, but it is a minor one, and I believe the House will agree to it. If there are any specific questions regarding the bill, I shall be glad to answer them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5074) to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment, on page 2, line 17, after the word "necessary", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no such alien shall be employed until he has been cleared for such appointment as a result of an appropriate security investigation as determined by the Director of the Committee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INCREASE OF MAXIMUM SALARY OF THREE INCUMBENTS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill (S. 3875) to amend section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (act of June 20, 1949, ch. 227, sec. 9, 63 Stat. 212) is hereby amended by deleting the figure "\$10,000" and substituting in lieu thereof the figure "\$13,100."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Since this bill is at present the unfinished business before the Senate, it will be passed over.

PERMANENT EASEMENTS OR RIGHTS-OF-WAY ON FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The bill (H. R. 1922) to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should appreciate very much an explanation of this bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the present law gives the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of reclamation projects, the authority to make grants, leases, and licenses for periods not to exceed 50 years. It has been found very necessary to add to that authority,

now existing by law, the authority to grant easements or rights-of-way. The committee was of opinion, and unanimously of opinion, that this additional authority to grant easements and rights-of-way was necessary in the construction of such projects, but the committee has recommended an amendment to provide that if a water users' organization is under any contract obligation for repayment on account of the project or division involved, that the consent of that organization should be obtained before any grant in excess of 25 years should be made. There was no objection to the measure in committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will tell us whether there are any costs involved in this matter?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; there are no costs involved.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1922) to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "project", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That, if a water users' organization is under contract obligation for repayment on account of the project or division involved, easements or rights-of-way for periods in excess of 25 years shall be granted only upon prior written approval of the governing board of such organization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950—RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Res. 302) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950 was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the action of the House, what is the pleasure of the Senate regarding this resolution?

Mr. TAFT. I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, perhaps a motion so broad as that would require some discussion. Why not let it go over?

Mr. TAFT. I thought we might as well get it off the calendar. The House has acted, and there is no necessity whatever for action by the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very well.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I only rise to ask that the resolution be taken off the calendar, for the reason stated by the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION SERVICE

The bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would appreciate, and I am sure the Senate would appreciate, an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. This bill is for the accommodation of exporters and importers on our international borders. It would affect, primarily, those located along the Canadian border and along the Florida and Mexican coasts. Under the present law, inspectors of plants and animals are permitted to work only 40 hours a week. In the small ports of entry, where there is only one inspector, it makes a great deal of difference if an importer arrives late at the border. He cannot get the stock, whether it be plants, animals, or fruit, inspected, although the inspector might be in plain sight all the time. This bill will give the inspector the right to inspect plants and animals even though they arrive after hours. The Federal Government pays the inspector for the overtime work, and the Government, in turn, is reimbursed by the importer or the exporter, as the case may be.

So far as I know, there is no opposition to the bill. Certain importers have asked for it. The Department believes it to be entirely workable, and it would be a great accommodation and saving in time to those engaged in exporting and importing plants and animals.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this measure is particularly important wherever aviation and commerce bring into this country plants and animals from countries in which there are serious infestations, such as the foot-and-mouth disease, or the Mediterranean fruitfly, or other pests or diseases which are a great menace to agriculture. So, Mr. President, from the aviation industry and from exporters and importers involved there has come this request, to which there has been no opposition at all. It will not cost the United States Government anything, and I hope that the bill may be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the United States Department of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the United States, for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them at any place where such inspection and quar-

antine services are performed, at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from persons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such work.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES TO FARMERS

The bill (S. 2635) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry if this bill would give the same relief as was given by the bill just passed. There is no question as to the time limit. If the inspectors could be paid for overtime, it would take care of many of the difficulties of meat inspectors, especially when large runs of livestock come in.

Mr. AIKEN. I would say that this bill would not cover the inspection of domestic plants and animals.

Mr. WHERRY. Why should it not be amended to include meat inspectors employed domestically, who have a similar difficulty? There are times when tremendous runs of cattle come to the market, and there is need for part-time inspectors. If we are going to extend the law to take care of the needs on the borders, why not extend it to take care of the needs of meat inspectors within the United States, when and if there is a demand?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know as to that. All I can say is that there was no request for it.

Mr. WHERRY. I observe that.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it would help to alleviate situations such as those which were pointed out by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], involving the slaughtering of Canadian cattle, driven over the border. In the case of markets such as Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Omaha, I do not think it would apply, because it has reference to exporters and importers.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that the bill as amended does not apply to the situation within the confines of the United States. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if he would accept an amendment that would make it apply, so that when and if huge runs of cattle come in they can be taken care of.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont would have no personal objection to such an amendment, but I should not want to take a chance on killing what we have. I should like to have the advice of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] as to the advisability of amending the bill to cover inspectors of meat and slaughtering in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I think some Senator might want to be heard on it.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, Senate bill 2635 would amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by providing the Secretary discretionary power to set fair prices for conser-

vation materials to be bought in whole or in part with Federal funds. The act now makes it mandatory that the Secretary set fair prices and this action sometimes creates a situation where farmers cannot get the benefit of lower, competitive prices. By providing discretionary power to set fair prices, farmers will still be protected against unduly high prices for conservation materials used in the agricultural conservation program.

I might state to the distinguished Senator from Kansas that this bill had the unanimous approval of the committee of the Senate, as well as the committee of the House. It does not withdraw the right of the Secretary to establish a fair price; it simply makes it discretionary rather than mandatory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2635) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is amended (1) by striking from the last sentence of the language "at not to exceed a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary" and (2) by adding the following new sentence: "The price at which purchase orders for any conservation material or service are filled may be limited to a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE PROGRAM

The bill (S. 2636) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, this bill extends to December 31, 1952, section 8 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It has been unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2636) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953," and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Soil Conservation

and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended."

PATENT TO MRS. AVENA M. CHIPS-WHITE BULL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 815) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Avena M. Chips-White Bull a patent in fee to certain land which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment Nos. 190 and 192 of the Red Star, deceased, described as the south half of section 21, township 107, range 74, fifth principal meridian, South Dakota, and the northeast quarter of section 33, township 107, range 74, fifth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the heirs of the said Red Star in accordance with their respecting interests.

Sec. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Lower Brule Tribe of Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof, and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Lower Brule Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Crow Creek Indian Agency, S. Dak."

PATENT TO MRS. ANNA RICHARD LONE DOG AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 816) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Anna Richard Lone Dog and other heirs of James Richard, deceased, to certain lands, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allot-

ment No. 2109 of James Richard, deceased, described as the south half section 2, township 38 north, range 36 west, sixth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the heirs of the said James Richard in accordance with their respective interests.

Sec. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Pine Ridge Ogalala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof, and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days; and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Pine Ridge Ogalala Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak."

PATENT TO MRS. IRIS HUEBNER MARAK

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1064) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak a patent in fee to certain land, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment numbered OS7531 of Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak, situated on the Pine Ridge Reservation and described as lot 4, southeast quarter southwest quarter, south half southeast quarter section 31, township 41 north, range 46 west, sixth principal meridian, Shannon County, S. Dak., conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak, of Buffalo Gap, S. Dak.

Sec. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this Act to any purchaser, other than the Ogalala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof, and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted

by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Ogalala Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated, shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of land allotted to Mrs. Iris Huebner Marak on the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak."

PATENT TO JOHN LONE DOG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1222) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to John Lone Dog, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment No. 1971 of Roy Lone Dog, deceased, described as the northeast quarter section 29, township 39 north, range 37 west, sixth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale among the heirs of the said Roy Lone Dog, in accordance with their respective interests.

Sec. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Ogalala Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least 60 days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of 60 days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such 60 days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Ogalala Sioux Tribe of any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency.

(b) A certificate of the superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of 60 days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Pine Ridge Indian Agency, S. Dak."

PATENT TO GEORGE C. ESTES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1457) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to George C. Estes a patent in fee to certain land, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell the trust allotment numbered 599 to George C. Estes, described as the southwest quarter section 27, township 107 north, range 77 west, fifth principal meridian, South Dakota, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale to said George C. Estes.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this act to any purchaser, other than the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation of South Dakota or a member thereof, unless (1) at least sixty days prior to such sale the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and a copy of such notice, together with a description of the lands, shall have been posted by the superintendent in a conspicuous public place at such agency and have remained posted for a period of sixty days, and (2) prior to the expiration of such sixty days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the said Lower Brule Sioux Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency.

(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Crow Creek Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was served upon him and was posted by him for a period of sixty days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection, when filed and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such lands are situated shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of lands allotted to George C. Estes on the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak."

PATENT TO JAMES BROWN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1426) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Brown, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to sell, under existing regulations, the homestead and other land of James Brown, Crow allottee numbered

3097, described as lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 in section 3, and lots 1, 2, and 3 and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, all located in township 6 south, range 30 east, Montana principal meridian, containing three hundred and nineteen and thirty-two one-hundredths acres, conveyance to be made by the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser, and to distribute the proceeds of such sale under existing regulations to James Brown.

SEC. 2. (a) The lands herein described shall not be sold after the date of enactment of this Act to any purchaser, other than the Crow Tribe or a member thereof, unless (1) at least sixty days prior to such sale the superintendent of the Crow Agency shall have been served with notice of the terms thereof and such notice, together with a description of the lands and an offer by the owner thereof to sell such lands upon the terms specified in such notice to the Crow Tribe or any member thereof, shall have been posted in a conspicuous public place at such agency, and (2) prior to the expiration of such sixty days no bona fide offer in writing to purchase such land upon the terms specified in such notice, or upon terms more favorable to the owner, shall have been made by the Crow Tribe or any member thereof and a copy thereof served upon the Superintendent of the Crow Agency.

(b) A certificate of the Superintendent of the Crow Agency stating that notice of the proposed sale was given and was posted for a period of sixty days in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of subsection (a) and that no offer was received in accordance with clause (2) of such subsection shall, when filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county in which such lands are situated, be conclusive evidence of compliance with this section. The Superintendent shall furnish the certificate to the purchaser for filing and recording.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of lands allotted to James Brown on the Crow Reservation, Mont."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8083) to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (59 Stat. 526, 666; 61 Stat. 130), to vest in the Export-Import Bank of Washington the power to guarantee United States investments abroad, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

The bill (H. R. 5628) to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORNELIS RUHTENBERG

The bill (S. 459) for the relief of Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of

Cornelis Ruhtenberg, also known as Cornelis Ruhtenberg Helmsing, of Colorado Springs, Colo. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, the said Cornelis Ruhtenberg shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which any such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

SEC. 2. In the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the said Cornelis Ruhtenberg, who entered the United States from Mexico on a temporary visa, shall be considered as having been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States, on payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 3. Upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

CLARA SOGOR

The bill (S. 918) for the relief of Clara Sogor was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Clara Sogor (A6707901), who was admitted into the United States on a temporary visa, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of her last entry into the United States, upon the payment by her of the required head tax and visa fee.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the nonpreference category of the proper immigration quota.

CREDIT FOR TIME SERVED IN A FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTION UNDER AN ILLEGAL CONVICTION OR SENTENCE

The bill (S. 946) to permit credit, for purposes of parole, for time served in a Federal penal institution under an illegal conviction or sentence in the case of a person who is subsequently legally convicted and sentenced for the same offense was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I believe this bill requires an explanation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Objection was heard. May I ask that the objection be withheld until I make my explanation?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. The explanation is very brief. The bill would add a new sentence to section 3563 of title 18, United States Code, so as to give to any man who may have served time in a Federal penitentiary, under a sentence later declared to be void, credit for the time actually served under such void sentence, upon any later valid sentence for the same offense. Without this amendment the court is not authorized to allow credit for time so served under a former sentence which has subsequently been declared to be void. The committee felt that a person convicted of a crime should be given credit for all time served by him for such crime, even though part of it might have been served under a void sentence.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. May I ask the distinguished chairman whether there

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2636

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 27, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking
5 out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and
6 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b) by
7 striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu
8 thereof "December 31, 1952".

Passed the Senate July 26 (legislative day, July 20),
1950.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2636

AN ACT

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act, as amended.

JUNE 27, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

States Army vehicle in Anniston, Ala., on May 8, 1948; the said Mrs. Willie G. Heath having no remedy under the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING ATTORNEY GENERAL TO AWARD YOUNG AMERICAN MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 157) authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice."

Page 1, line 3, strike out "he" and insert "it."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "and awarding the same" and insert "so that an award shall be made."

Page 2, line 4, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice."

Page 2, line 7, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "said Department of Justice."

Page 2, line 16, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "President of the United States."

Page 2, line 24, after "service" insert "Provided, That there shall not be awarded in any one calendar year in excess of four such medals, to wit, two for bravery and two for character and service, as herein authorized."

Page 3, line 1, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice."

Page 3, line 4, strike out "he" and insert "the President."

Page 3, lines 6 and 7, strike out "Attorney General" and insert "Department of Justice."

Page 3, line 7, strike out "his" and insert "its."

Page 3, line 9, after "authorized", insert "in a sum not to exceed \$5,000 per annum."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing the Department of Justice of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE L. JEFFERSON, JR., OF PORTLAND, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF BOYS' NATION

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include excerpts.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call to the attention of the House that George L. Jefferson, Jr., a resident of Portland, Oreg., in my congressional district, was elected president of Boys' Nation at the meeting of the organization here in Washington now in progress.

The platform upon which he was elected, among other things, provided for tighter controls on subversive activities, universal military training, and a revision of the electoral college system.

The Boys' Nation is sponsored here in the Capital annually by the American Legion as a part of its citizenship program. Eighty-six boys from 44 States are in attendance. It is an excellent opportunity for these young men of America who in the days ahead no doubt will occupy prominent positions in the affairs of our Nation, to see first-hand our Government as it is administered here in the Capital of the Nation. These boys have not only had an opportunity to attend the sessions of the House and the Senate and to visit various departments of the Government but they have also been privileged to listen to addresses by many of the leaders of the Nation.

The young man from my district who has achieved the distinction of being president of Boys' Nation, George L. Jefferson, Jr., has taken an active part in the community affairs of the city of Portland in which he lives. He was elected as governor of Oregon Boys' State, was cocaptain of the high school football team, 1949, and was president of the student council and of his senior class. It is his desire and purpose to enter the ministry.

The depth of the thinking of these young men and the seriousness of their purpose in life was shown by the nature and the depth of the questions they propounded to the many leaders in government who appeared before them. As an example, Robert Longo, of Cranston, R. I., won a wrist watch for propounding the best question at one evening session which was:

What can we of Boys' Nation, as a group and as individuals, do in our own right to help solve and alleviate the present-day strife in the world and to prepare our own generation for a more perfect government of our Nation?

Another question, put by Charles R. Pewterbaugh, of Denver, Colo., was:

Why don't the people vote in Washington? They are the machinery of the United States. I think if anybody should have a right to vote it should be the people here.

Pursuant to leave granted, I include some excerpts from the daily press in Washington describing in some detail these very important sessions of Boys' Nation:

[From the Washington Post of July 26, 1950]

OREGON YOUTH, AFTER FIRST TRAIN RIDE, HEADS BOYS' NATION; ACHESON WARNS OF THOSE WHO RESPECT ONLY ARMED STRENGTH

An 18-year-old youth from Portland, Oreg., who had never been on a train until he came to Washington last week, was elected president of Boys' Nation last night.

The youth, George L. Jefferson, Jr., along with his vice presidential running mate, Thomas M. Rutter, 17, of Munhall, Pa., swept in on the federalist ticket, 54 to 32.

They defeated the nationalist party candidates, Donald J. Swanz, 16, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rodney Block, 17, of Orlando, Fla., for the highest offices in the American Legion-sponsored government which has "legislatures" in each State.

The new president, Boys' State governor from Oregon, was cocaptain of his high school football team last year and president of the student council and his senior class. He plans to enter the ministry.

Earlier in the day, 86 "senators" heard a warning from Secretary of State Dean Acheson that "the fundamental safety of all of us will depend on what we can do to build up our strength to gain the respect of those who respect only armed strength."

The Secretary of State reviewed the Korean situation when the boys visited him. He said the United States had tried repeatedly, without success, to get Russia to agree to unification of Korea.

But, he continued, "when, a strong, fanatical, vigorous nation tries to shape the world in its own image, then we are in for trouble. That happened in the two World Wars, and it is happening now."

The boys resolved themselves into Senators from their respective States to consider two measures—the Mundt bill and the Branman farm plan.

The farm plan was disapproved after James Wise, 17, Hughes, Ark., argued that it "might help a few down-and-outers but that's no reason to change the whole farm economy."

Some of the "Senators" wanted to make the proposed controls over communism more drastic than they are in the Mundt bill.

Luther House, 16, Adolphus, Ky., offered an amendment to establish a penalty of life imprisonment for persons who admit they are Communists and death for those who deny it but later are proved to be Communists. This was beaten, 85 to 1.

Some of the youths objected that the measure would control the thoughts of Communists instead of their acts.

But their objections were shouted down after Don Gilbert of Thomaston, Ga., asked:

"If the Communists plan to drop an atomic bomb on New York City or Washington and kill thousands of people, don't you believe we ought to grab them while they're thinking about it rather than when they do it?"

Richard Sparger of Ardmore, Okla., presided over the Senate session in a committee room of the Senate Office Building.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 25, 1950]

BOYS' NATION YOUTHS FIND NEW CONCEPT OF CAPITAL ON VISIT

These thinking youths, most of whom had never been here before, were seeking the mighty symbolism of Washington to make their history books come to life.

The 86 citizens of the Boys' Nations, visiting here, have not reacted like most out-of-towners who see the city. They're here on important business, specifically to learn about the Federal Government.

Last night, at a dinner in Post Headquarters at Fort Myer, Va., the young people were thoughtful. They had dozens of questions

to ask. Questions about the Korean war, communism, aid to Europe, education, world federation, sectional affairs, the United Nations, bureaucracy, and the little fellow being pushed around.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

For about 2 hours, the questions were answered by Felix Morley, writer and commentator for the National Broadcasting Co., B. M. McKelway, editor of the Star, and Peter Edson, columnist for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Meanwhile, as some of the boys engaged in whispered academic argument over the questions and answers, a few others in the rear of the room talked about their impressions here.

"When I saw what Washington looked like, and got an idea of how it operated, I got some new ideas," explained Huey R. Lewing, 18, of Anacoco, La. "You know, down where I live, we don't have as close contact with the National Government as you people up here. And we should have. This trip made me realize more than ever that the Government is preparing for any attack that might come."

To Daniel Gilbert, 16, of Thomaston, Ga., possibly the youngest minister in his State, the city's churches, especially the Washington Cathedral, has special interest. Daniel is a thoughtful young chap. He has preached 21 sermons and officiated at the funeral of his young girl friend, who died last February.

"Since being here, I really have learned more than ever that the Government is at the service of the people and not a ruler," he said.

FAITH IN OFFICIALS

Jim R. Goodman, 17, of Riverton, Wyo., reaffirmed his faith in the Nation's officials.

"We hear so much about all these investigations," he declared. "I've met important people here, like Secretary of Defense Johnson, Attorney General McGrath and Senators and Representatives. Now I feel that the Government is in good hands. I have a new interpretation of who is running it. It brings back a feeling of real Americanism just to see all this and the monuments."

The lads of Boys' Nation, from 44 States, are here as guests of the American Legion. Their bull sessions, which are endless, are sparked by an exchange of ideas on the most important topics of the day.

Their knowledge of current affairs was shown last night in their barrage of questions.

A few examples:

Question by Leo M. Reinbold, of Hebron, N. Dak.: "Do you think there is any danger of an atomic war?"

Answer by Mr. Edson: "Yes; there always is a danger."

LONG-RANGE VIEW

Question by Leland J. Wylie, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.: "Korea is changing the life of all of us. Do you believe the United States and the world will ever come to a lasting peace?"

Answer by Mr. Morley: "The world today is going through a period of great convulsion. Half of man's crises have been wars. But despite the disaster and the agony, life tends to go on, on a higher plane than before. Try to get a deeper perspective and a longer outlook. Man will not destroy himself with the atomic or H-bomb. Beyond the agony of today lies the promise of the future."

Before the questions, the three speakers addressed the youths.

Robert Longo, of Cranston, R. I., won a wrist watch for suggesting the best question of the evening: "What can we of Boys' Nation, as a group and as individuals, do in our own right to help solve and alleviate

the present-day strife in the world and to prepare our own generation for a more perfect governing of our Nation?"

During the dinner, nominees for national office of Boys' Nation were announced, with elections between the Federalist and Nationalist Parties slated for tonight in the Fort Myer auditorium.

Federalist nominees are George Jefferson, Jr., 18, of Portland, Oreg., president, and Thomas M. Rutter, 17, Munhall, Pa., vice president. Nationalist party nominees are Donald J. Swanz, 16, Buffalo, N. Y., president, and Rodney A. Block, 17, Orlando, Fla., vice president.

And when it was over last night, Charles R. Pewterbaugh, of Denver, Colo., had one of the most interesting questions of all, which he conveyed to a reporter:

"Why don't the people vote in Washington? They are the machinery of the United States. I think if anybody should have a right to vote it should be the people here."

[From the Washington Post of July 25, 1950]
BOYS' NATION MEMBERS LEARN FROM THE
"TOP" HOW UNITED STATES IS RUN

The 86 teen-age boys brought here by the American Legion to learn about government got it straight from the horse's mouth yesterday.

In the private Pentagon office of Defense Secretary Louis Johnson they learned about Uncle Sam's military activities from Johnson and the secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Then, they were briefed on the Korean war by Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Army chief of information. Later, they learned all about the history of the Department of Justice direct from Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

Last night at the Boys' Nation headquarters at Fort Myer, 3 newsmen were targets for such questions as, "What basic attitude of mind must be changed before world government will be accepted?" and, "Hasn't the UN done a lot of good?"

Tonight Boys' Nation politics comes to a boil with the election of a Boy President. Candidate Donald J. Swanz, of Buffalo, N. Y., said his Nationalist Party platform will include advocacy of an antisubversive bill, backing the UN as long as it works for world peace, and expanding Boys' Nation into Boys' World.

The Federalists headed by George L. Jefferson, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., also will advocate antisubversive legislation, plus universal military training, and establishment of a school for diplomats. Both parties were still polishing up their platforms late last night.

This morning, the group will convene as a Boy Senate in the Senate caucus room to act on a Communist-control bill and a farm program.

In the afternoon they will hear talks by Associate Justice Harold R. Burton of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

[From the Washington Evening Star of July 26, 1950]

BOYS' NATION PRESIDENT AND SENATE WILL
MEET WITH TRUMAN TODAY

The new "president" of Boys' Nation and 85 members of the "senate" were to meet with President Truman today.

The boy president is George L. Jefferson, Jr., 18, of Portland, Oreg., who was swept into office last night on a platform calling for, among other things, tighter controls on subversive activities, universal military training, and a revision of the electoral college system.

Elected vice president on the same "Federalist" ticket was Thomas M. Rutter, 17, of

Munhall, Pa. The vote was 54 to 32 over the "Nationalist" party candidates, Donald J. Swanz, 16, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rodney Block, 17, of Orlando, Fla.

BALLOTING HELD

Balloting in the Boys' Nation sponsored here annually by the American Legion as part of its citizenship program was held last night at Fort Myer and followed a "senate" session at the Senate Office Building. The 86 boys from 44 States also heard a talk by Secretary of State Acheson.

After meeting President Truman the boys were to watch Congress in session and then visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Secretary Acheson recalled his boyhood days in Middletown, Conn. At that time, he said, the countries abroad seemed far away, although many people, including his own parents, had come to Middletown from there. Then he told of the sinking of the battleship *Maine* (when the Secretary was 5), and the excitement it caused. He continued in this vein up to the current interest in Korea.

"The fundamental safety of all of us," he said, "will depend on what we can do to build up our strength to gain the respect of those who respect only armed strength."

BURTON DESCRIBES COURT

Secretary Acheson left a young assistant, Clifford S. Ketzler, to answer questions.

Justice Burton talked to the boys on the operation of the Supreme Court, in the conference room of the Court. Justice Burton offered to answer any questions. Most of them were legal, but there was one political one:

"What is the party lineup of the Court?"

"Eight Democrats," said Justice Burton, "and one Republican—the one you are looking at."

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 723 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto for final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 218]

Allen, La.	Gore	Murray, Tenn.
Anderson, Calif.	Gossett	Murray, Wis.
Arends	Gwinn	Norton
Barrett, Wyo.	Hale	Passman
Bentsen	Hall	Patterson
Blackney	Edwin Arthur	Pfeifer,
Blatnik	Hall	Joseph L.
Boggs, La.	Leonard W.	Pfeiffer,
Brehm	Hand	William L.
Brooks	Hare	Phillips, Calif.
Buckley, N. Y.	Harris	Phillips, Tenn.
Bulwinkle	Hébert	Pickett
Burnside	Heffernan	Plumley
Byrne, N. Y.	Heller	Powell
Carlyle	Hill	Quinn
Cavalcante	Hinshaw	Ramsay
Chipfield	Huber	Rabcoff
Christopher	Irving	Robeson
Combs	James	Sabath
Cooper	Jennings	Sadlak
Corbett	Johnson	Sadowski
Coudert	Karst	Sanborn
Cox	Keefe	Sutton
Davenport	Kelley, Pa.	Tackett
Davis, N. Y.	Kelly, N. Y.	Thomas
Davis, Tenn.	Kilday	Trimble
Dawson	Klein	Underwood
Dingell	Lodge	Welch
Doncero	Lucas	White, Idaho
Douglas	Lynch	Wier
Eaton	McGrath	Willis
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Winstead
Fallon	Macy	Wood
Fulton	Monroney	Woodhouse
Gillette	Morrison	Zablocki
Gilmer	Morton	
Gordon	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 319 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AUTHORIZING BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERY AT NASHVILLE, TENN., OF MEMBERS OF TENNESSEE NATIONAL AIR GUARD KILLED IN PLANE CRASH AT MYRTLE BEACH, S. C.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 513, authorizing the burial in the national cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., of the bodies of members of the Tennessee National Air Guard killed in a plane crash at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object and I am not going to object, I understand that this resolution just applies to these few people.

Mr. PRIEST. Yes. May I say, Mr. Speaker, that the circumstances back of this resolution briefly are these: On Monday clearance was given for the burial of all three of these boys who lived in my home town in the national cemetery at Nashville. Some of them were entitled to it by reason of the fact that they were veterans; a few were not, but they have not yet been able to identify all of them. Plans have gone forward, and today, because of the technicality in the law, the order was countermanded, and this is simply to make it possible to go ahead with the burial of all 30 of these boys in the cemetery at Nashville.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman has very thoroughly explained the resolution, so I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the bodies of members of the Tennessee Air National Guard killed in a plane crash near Myrtle Beach, S. C., July 23, 1950, may be buried in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and pending that I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is of a somewhat technical nature.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is it too late to raise an objection to bringing this matter up?

The SPEAKER. It is too late now since debate has begun.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, this bill deals with technical allotments with reference to cotton, corn, peanuts, and wheat. I am going to leave the detailed discussion and explanation of the bill to those members of the committee who are conversant with the particular features of the various phases of the legislation.

I understand that there is some opposition to this legislation. I cannot understand that there will be any opposition to the rule authorizing its consideration.

Mr. Speaker, as I was attempting to say, if you are going to have controls, and I can understand how some of my friends are disturbed about this legislation, and I, too, am disturbed about it, you cannot eat your cake and keep it, too. Sometimes in the administration of these laws I wonder whether any of this legislation is basically sound or whether we ought not to go back to the law of supply and demand. The fact remains, however, that the farmers who produce these commodities want these support prices, and on every occasion when they have voted on them they have voted overwhelmingly for them. Therefore, we are merely giving the farmers what they ask for. That is democracy in action.

In the case of cotton, the question has been raised repeatedly here about the cost to the Government of maintaining a support price for cotton. I point out, as will be pointed out more affirmatively

and with more authority, possibly, later on, that the cotton program has not cost the taxpayers of the country one cent so far. Whether or not it will in the future remains to be seen. On the contrary, the cotton program has netted the Government money and under this program it has furnished a reserve that has been of great benefit to the country in time of national emergency.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLMER. I yield to my distinguished friend from Georgia, the author of this legislation, and the author of much other agricultural legislation, and one of the best-versed men on the subject of agriculture in the House of Representatives, and one whose departure from these halls at the end of the present session of the Congress we all deplore. I yield to my friend.

Mr. PACE. I thank the gentleman. I merely wanted to comment that throughout the period of the support-price program on cotton up to this time the Government has enjoyed a profit in excess of \$200,000,000 and they are today making a profit on every bale of cotton they sell.

Mr. COLMER. I thank my friend for that contribution which I understand is factual.

With particular reference to cotton again the committee points out that there is probably no single problem concerning agriculture in recent years that has been more vexing than the matter of developing a program to adjust cotton supplies with demand and to distribute the national cotton-acreage allotment among the States, counties, and farms in a manner which would be equitable to both the old and the new cotton-producing areas of the Nation.

It is further pointed out in the report that provision has been made for the establishment of sizable reserves to be used at the discretion of State and county PMA committees for making needed adjustments for abnormal or unusual conditions of production, for small farms, and to smooth out the operation of the program. That it was the philosophy of the committee that each State should receive its fair share of the national allotment, and that the adjustments necessary between counties and farmers in the State could best be handled out of the State and county reserves by State and county committees, which presumably would be better informed of the problems peculiar to their respective localities. It is hoped that this provision, by removing previous limitations, will permit a more equitable administration of the law in the manner contemplated by the committee when it reported Public Law 272. The committee states that it has now made it abundantly clear in this bill that the State and county committees have practically unlimited authority to establish and use the reserves authorized to make such adjustments as they believe are needed.

It is to be hoped that under the new bill the inequities in the distribution of acreage, which were manifested in the operation of the old bill, will be cured.

Mr. Speaker, we are going into the consideration of this bill when the time for the consideration of the rule expires. I hope the consideration of the rule can be expedited in the interest of time.

Those who want to discuss the bill which the rule makes in order will have 4 hours to do so. Certainly there can be no occasion for any further quorum calls during the consideration of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McGREGOR].

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Korean aid bill, I listened very attentively to all those who spoke whom I considered as experts in our defense program because they were members of our Armed Services Committee who had listened to the hearings and are familiar with the full details of a defense program. I did this, Mr. Speaker, so that I might determine in my mind who was responsible for the too-little, too-late position in which we now find ourselves.

These speakers brought to light statements made before their committee by military leaders. The Secretary of Defense said in his testimony, and I quote: "If we are attacked at any place at 4 o'clock in the morning, we would be ready to answer at 5 o'clock." President Truman said in June 1950, at the commencement exercises at the University of Missouri, Columbia, and again at the dedication of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis, "We are closer to peace than at any time since the shooting stopped in 1945."

The administration canceled the big aircraft carrier contracts after Congress twice appropriated funds specifically for this purpose. The President vetoed and we passed over the veto the increase to a 70-group Air Force. The President still refused to put the program into effect. Ask our boys in Korea if they need more air support.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of men in high places in our Government, from the Commander in Chief to the secretaries and chiefs of staff, assuring Congress and the people that we are ready for any emergency. We who are members of the Congress are familiar with the fact that we appropriated approximately \$50,000,000,000 in the past 4 years for our own defense and we had every reason to believe that this money was adequate and would give us a defense second to none. However, now our present position leads us to ask where has the money gone and what do we have to show for it. It is not pleasant for our American fathers and mothers to know that we have given approximately \$45,000,000,000 to different nations under the ECA plan and other programs in Europe and the Far East and that today we find our children are fighting with inadequate

weapons and with an insufficient supply of matériel and ineffective guns in their hands. Possibly had we not given so much of our own military and civilian production to the other nations our own troops now in Korea would not be short of supplies and ammunition.

I am not, because we are in a war, going to be too critical and put the blame on one person or two persons. That is water over the dam. But we cannot afford, as a Nation, to blind our eyes to mistakes that have been made in the past. We must look back over our mistakes and admit them in order to avoid them in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I think if we had a general and thorough housecleaning in both our State and Defense Departments we would be much stronger. With the knowledge that we have I respectfully ask that the proper committee of Congress make a thorough investigation and report to this body why we have too little and too late.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has well stated that House Resolution 728 makes in order the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Soil Conservation Domestic Allotment Act, Public Law No. 74 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, and for other purposes, as it deals with the acreage allotments and marketing quotas for cotton, peanuts, and wheat.

I listened with a great deal of attention and interest to the discussion of this legislation in the Committee on Rules. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion among some of our friends in the field of agriculture as to just what this bill will or will not do and as to just how far it might or might not be. For that reason the Committee on Rules provided for 4 hours of general debate so that there can be full and free and frank discussion of this entire piece of legislation.

When the measure came before the Committee on Rules one of my colleagues from Ohio, a member of the Committee on Agriculture and a very distinguished member of this body, Mr. POLK, made an argument as to the wheat provisions of this bill which was very convincing at the time and at least gave many of us concern that if this measure was adopted as written a great many of the States and especially those east of the Mississippi would be injured as far as their wheat acreage and allotments might be concerned, in the future, and that the injury would be especially important to the farmers of the eastern States because wheat is used as a crop primarily for the purpose of getting the proper rotation of crops on the family-sized farms which are so prevalent in the States east of the Mississippi.

However, I have been informed today by the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Agriculture, the gen-

tleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], who in his own right is not only an agricultural expert but a very thoroughgoing expert on the question of wheat farming, that an arrangement has been made whereby amendments will be offered to strike out the wheat section of this bill.

I would like to inquire if that is the understanding of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PAGE].

Mr. POAGE. May I answer the question, as chairman of the subcommittee?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, certainly.

Mr. POAGE. We have agreed that an amendment will be offered, and as chairman of the subcommittee I will offer an amendment striking out the wheat section of this bill, section 6. We propose to leave the penalty provision in, to which there is no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand that is agreeable to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POAGE. I think I can say for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK] that it is agreeable to him.

Mr. POLK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. POLK. As the gentleman knows, I have been very much opposed to section 6 of this bill relating to wheat. In view of the agreements reached this morning in the Committee on Agriculture whereby it was definitely agreed that section 6 would be stricken from the bill at the proper time, I shall offer no objection to the rule.

Mr. POAGE. I wonder if the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] will not express his views, because I understand he is in accord with this also.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself five additional minutes, and I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, on this particular point, there has been an agreement reached by the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture on wheat, after consultation with the Department of Agriculture, whereby this section will be eliminated, in view of the fact that most of what was sought to be accomplished by the section can be done by regulation. There is therefore no need for the legislation, and the very fact that the legislation is pending would make it impossible at this time for the PMA to send out definite State allotments which should be out as soon as possible in order that they may be available to farmers who will soon begin planting wheat. So it is agreeable all around, and I think a very wise and beneficial move to eliminate this provision from the bill. I am sure it is satisfactory to all schools of thought on the subject.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. On behalf of a great many Members of the House, I wish to express my gratitude and their gratitude, and offer our congratulations to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK], and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FOULKE], and others who have worked out an

agreement that will protect the proper interests of the wheat farmers in every section of the United States, and will permit a peaceful settlement of this whole controversy.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield, that I may ask a question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] on this same point?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If it is on the matter of the wheat section, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] correctly, the section 7, which occurs on page 17 of the bill, will remain in the bill.

Mr. POAGE. That is the penalty provision. That is correct. That will remain.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does that language mean to say that if farmer A grows 15 or 20 or more or less bushels per acres over and above his quota that he will be penalized 50 percent of the support price on that portion of his acreage?

Mr. POAGE. That is what it means when you have marketing quotas.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That takes the place of the present law which provides that the penalty would be 50 percent of the basic loan on the commodity and would apply to 50 percent of the price support.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Do I understand there are marketing quotas on wheat at the present time?

Mr. POAGE. No.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Where is the language which gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to place marketing quotas on wheat?

Mr. POAGE. It is not in this bill at all.

This is not the marketing-quota bill; this is an acreage bill. The only reason for putting a penalty provision in here is that apparently at some time in the past it was repealed by implication, or some lawyers say that it was. Everybody agrees that if you are going to have effective marketing quotas you must have penalties.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the point I am trying to get straightened out. Where is there in any law power given to the Secretary to impose marketing quotas on wheat?

Mr. POAGE. In the act of 1938.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Did that deal with marketing quotas?

Mr. POAGE. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Have we ever had marketing quotas in effect in this country on wheat?

Mr. POAGE. My recollection is that we have.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas in the hope we may get this thing determined.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I might say that we had marketing quotas in effect for 2 years; I believe it was in the early forties, and there were penalties. I recall a Member of the House, a former colleague from Ohio who planted more wheat than allowed. An attempt was

made to collect the penalty from him because he fed his wheat to livestock and poultry.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I remember the incident myself.

Mr. HOPE. Marketing quotas can only go into operation if two-thirds of the farmers raising wheat put it into effect.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That was the point I wanted to develop, because I do not understand that the Secretary of Agriculture now has the power to impose marketing quotas on wheat.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is only where the farmers vote for it themselves under the law.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I did not understand that he had the power on wheat as he has under this bill to impose marketing quotas on cotton.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. The 1938 act makes it mandatory upon the Secretary to proclaim marketing quotas on wheat when the supply reaches a certain quantity, just the same as it makes it mandatory upon the Secretary to proclaim marketing quotas on cotton when the supply reaches a certain quantity. But those quotas do not go into effect unless two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum approve of the quota. As far as the quotas are concerned, though, you might say they automatically go into effect when a certain quantity is reached as far as supply is concerned, subject to the veto of the producers.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The producer still controls them.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Two-thirds of the producers impose the quota; is that correct?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; after they are proclaimed by the Secretary they must receive a two-thirds vote of the producers voting or they do not go into effect.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If two-thirds vote for it, but otherwise the Secretary cannot impose it. Or is it mandatory?

Mr. HOPE. It is mandatory for the Secretary to proclaim it if he finds the supply requires it, and it goes into effect if the farmers vote 2 to 1 in favor of it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It is mandatory that the Secretary proclaim the quota but it does not go into effect until two-thirds of the farmers have approved.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is that the production quota or the marketing quota?

Mr. HOPE. That is the marketing quota. Acreage allotments are proclaimed by the Secretary when the supply reaches a certain stage, but they do not have to be approved by two-thirds of the producers.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think that has been cleared up.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Briefly.

Mr. PACE. I do not want any confusion here or anybody getting the idea that there is any provision in this bill which denies to producers of cotton the

right to vote and to refuse quotas if they fail to approve it by two-thirds; that still remains.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Or wheat, either one.

Mr. PACE. That is right.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman very much.

Now, to conclude. With the amendment to strike out section 6 of this bill, the measure reverts back to one for the setting up of new quotas or carrying on of quotas and allotments for cotton, and I think also for peanuts. Of course, we have at regular intervals had bills of one type or another from the Committee on Agriculture to settle the question of the surplus of cotton. Each time that such a measure comes before us we are assured that the question will be and is being settled for all time by the adoption of the bill that may be presented at that particular time. But within a few months or a year a similar measure is brought up for the relief or benefit of the cotton farmer or to settle the problems of the cotton farmer, or something like that; and even on this particular occasion I find that my friends from the cotton States and the Members of the House who are interested in cotton farming seemingly do not agree among themselves.

Frankly, I do not know the answer. I am not at all certain that if we adopt this legislation or enact it into law it will settle all of these various problems, because I remember for the last 12 years I have heard each year and sometimes four or five times a year that if we will adopt this piece of legislation everything will be sweet and peaceful, and contentment will reign among all of the cotton producers of the country. However, that is a matter that those of you who come from the cotton producing sections of the country will have to settle among yourselves to a certain extent. Those of us who do not know too much about the cotton problem will endeavor to vote as our judgment tells us is on the right side of the issue after we hear the debate and discussion.

I feel this rule should be adopted and that we should give our friends from the cotton and peanut producing States one more opportunity to solve all of the problems that confront the farmers of their areas and to attempt to settle between and among themselves just what the best thing to do may be in connection with the production of cotton, and do not forget this also applies in connection with the production of peanuts. So I hope the rule will be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, the controls set forth in this bill not only apply to cotton and peanuts but it means control of practically everything that we have in this country of ours. I mean this administration wants those controls.

In the last few years we have been inflicting upon the American people control after control after control. This is said to be peanut control. But this is not peanuts to me. It is control of the American way of life. I am against it. It is as President Coolidge stated when he was asked about sin and if he believed in it. He said, no, he was against it. That is what I believe in reference to the controls that are being thrust upon the American people today and I want you to know definitely now and forever that I am against all these controls. They lead to socialism, and totalitarianism.

What kind of controls are you putting on? You have controlled the people of the United States just about long enough. They do not want controls, unless necessary and since the President says we are not at war, why adopt all these controls.

Let me suggest one control that you should invoke. You should control the power of the President of the United States to do just about as he pleases without the Members of Congress knowing what he is going to do next. He should be controlled so far as sending our boys over to Korea to be slaughtered when adequate preparations have not been previously made. This is a control that the Congress of the United States should have had, not the President. I do not believe in permitting the President of the United States, the State Department, the Committee on Foreign Affairs or anybody else to say what may be done whenever a rumpus is started in some far-away land. They have not called this fracas over in Korea a war. I think it is a war and a hot war. When you record the sad deaths you will say it is a war. If you do not call it war, I would like to know what you call it. I want to tell you, that is the kind of control that I want to put on, control of a war that the President does not call a war.

I do not want to put our boys in China, I did not want to put them in any country in the world except our own. I want to keep our soldiers at home, and you never found me voting for anything that helped to arm any of these countries whenever I could get out of it.

Now, let me tell you something. I want to give you something that you ought to hear. You spent \$2,500,000,000 for foreign aid in China. Are you glad you spent that money there?

I want to ask you some more questions. You spent \$12,500,000,000 arming Russia. Are you satisfied that you armed Russia to that extent? Now you are spending billions of dollars arming these countries in Europe. Are you glad that you are spending that money over there arming these countries? I tell you, brothers, this thing may go against us some day; it is going to go against the American people. It is wrong. If you want war that is the way to get it. I am against it.

You had time in the last 2 years to think before you spent all that money to arm China. You put these things into effect and you ought to be ashamed for

doing it. I am telling you right here, I am against these wars that you Democrats are getting us into in these foreign countries, and we ought to stay out and protect the American boys. We ought to keep the American boys at home and look after our own country without sending them into these foreign slaughter pens to be slaughtered. I do not believe in that. That is the kind of control I want. Can I not get enough Members of this House to help me a little bit with this kind of control and save our country? Save it from bankruptcy, save it from destruction. This is a great country that we have had for the last 160 years. We built it up and made it the greatest country on the face of the earth, and you are tearing it down. You are tearing it down because you are getting us in such financial condition that the Ways and Means cannot find the money to keep from going into the red. The President does not talk of economy—no, he talks of spending, of arming, of controls. Let us talk of peace—let us talk of freedom—let us talk of happiness and you will not need controls. If we work, if we earn, if we save. Stop controlling—or you lose freedom. Stop spending or you lose security. Stop fighting or you may lose your life. Stop, look, listen.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 9109, with Mr. ROONEY in the Chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 18 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I, too, hate and despise the very thought of controlling American agriculture by Federal law. I look forward to the day when the farmers of this Nation may go forth in the springtime and plant freely in the hope that they may harvest abundantly and may market profitably the products of their toil in the market places at home and abroad. I regard acreage allotments and marketing quotas as temporary expedients. Under present circumstances, however, I regard them as necessary expedients. Our future is enshrouded in great uncertainties. We must make major and drastic changes in the pattern of our agriculture. We must be ready for every eventuality, and we must always be ready to change our program as changing situations may indicate. De-

sirable changes are necessary. In this vast country the problem of agriculture are not only numerous but are complicated and perplexing. Agriculture is the one industry upon which all human existence must ultimately depend. I believe that it is necessary and essential to the well-being of all of our people that we at all times sustain a profitable agriculture in this great Republic of ours. This must be done if all of the segments of our economy are to enjoy any degree of prosperity.

Unfortunately, some of our citizens and some of the Members of Congress look with great disfavor upon agriculture's efforts to balance production with a reasonable consumer demand. The gentleman who has just addressed the House represents a great industrial district. However much we might desire to divorce ourselves from our environment, it is frequently very difficult for us to do so. I wonder if we would advocate that the industry of his district should run on a 24-hour basis—around the clock without control of its output. Fortunately, industry can control and does control production. Industry does not run with the throttle wide open in an effort to produce articles and things which people will not and cannot buy. It is easy for one who is intensely interested in industry, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania must of necessity be, to fail to appreciate fully the importance of agriculture trying to balance production with reasonable consumer demands. But why should he urge us to abandon programs which have enabled agriculture in some degree to control the production of food and fiber on the farms and ranches of this country? Why should we encourage farmers to permit their fields to flourish with the production of crops which the consumers of America refuse to purchase at their prices?

There is nothing un-American about this program. Ultimately the decision is left with the farmers affected. In democratic fashion they are provided with machinery which enables them to express their views at the ballot box in referendums which are authorized. No program of control such as is contemplated by this bill can be forced upon any group of farmers in America unless two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum vote in favor of the control program which is proposed.

I hardly think it necessary for me to pursue this argument further, certainly not further than to say that these programs which the gentleman from Pennsylvania denounces so vociferously are brought before this House on bipartisan or nonpartisan basis. No member of our committee in the consideration of these measures has been actuated or influenced by partisan politics. These programs have been brought here year after year supported by Republicans and Democrats alike, supported, yes, by those of us from the farm areas and likewise by the very intelligent Members of this House from city districts. There are Members of this House who do not even have a single farm in their congressional

districts who have consistently supported the legislation which has been reported by the House Committee on Agriculture.

We are accused of attempting to regiment and to control and to goose-step the farmers of this Nation. That is far from the truth. There is no force about this program. It is left ultimately to the farmers themselves as I just stated a moment ago.

I would like to comment upon the statement made by the gentleman from Ohio to the effect that we are constantly coming before Congress with new legislation, legislation which changes substantially programs which have heretofore been adopted and approved. Certainly we are living in a constantly changing world. We must be prepared to meet every eventuality.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think the gentleman will agree that usually, and I think almost in every instance, the House has been very sympathetic to your problems and has gone along with the legislation that you have desired.

Mr. COOLEY. I am certain that the gentleman was facetious when he said that we were constantly bringing up good bills. I do recall, and I am frank to confess, when we brought the 1949 cotton law before the gentleman's committee and before the Congress, all of us sincerely believed that we had provided machinery which would result in a fair and equitable treatment of all producers. The reason it became necessary for us to bring in another resolution when Congress convened in January was that we had not had cotton quotas since, I think, 1942.

We were woefully lacking in pertinent information. We did not have the data necessary to make proper determinations with regard to what had been planted and where it had been planted. We had a provision in the law which required that consideration be given to war crops. During the war we encouraged cotton producers to abandon the production of cotton and to go into the production of more essential crops. So Congress provided that when a farmer diverted from the production of cotton to the production of some oil-producing crop necessary to the prosecution of the war, that land so planted could be considered as having been planted to cotton. That is what is referred to as the war-crop provision. No one could evaluate adequately or properly the full force and effect or the impact of that provision. We had a little-grower provision. The effect of it was to exempt from the reduction program any farmer who had planted less than 5 acres in the 3 years immediately preceding the imposition of quotas. No one could determine how much acreage that provision would involve.

Then we had another provision in the law which we referred to as the cropland provision. No one could evaluate adequately or fully the impact of that provision. So when the program went

into operation in the field we discovered that when we had exempted the little farmer and when we had made provisions for the war-crop producers and when we had taken into consideration the cropland provision, some farmers were being reduced in their acreage unreasonably and more drastically than we had ever contemplated; in some instances the reduction resulting in as much as 75 percent or 85 percent.

The effect of such drastic reduction was calculated to bring great grief to many of our farmers. When we discovered this situation we then proposed legislation which was finally adopted in this session of the Congress in an effort to correct these inequities. In that resolution we provide that no acreage should be reduced below 65 percent of the average which had been planted in the preceding 3 years, 1946, 1947, and 1948; 1949 having been exempted because of reasons which I will not discuss; or that a producer's acreage might not be reduced below 45 percent of the highest acreage planted in any one of those 3 years. So we refer to that provision as the 65- and 45-percent provision of the law.

Unless this bill is enacted, and if this Congress adjourns without passing some legislation, we will only perpetuate all of the inequities which were discovered in the application of the act of 1949. The cotton resolution to which I referred a moment ago, the purpose of which was to correct those inequities, was only in force for the year 1950. So it is absolutely necessary and essential that this Congress take action in the matter if we are to do justice to cotton farmers.

I shall not attempt to discuss the details of this proposal further than to say that we make no great change in the national acreage allotment nor do we make any substantial change in the State allotments, but we do provide machinery which will enable the county committees at the county level to make adjustments among the producers themselves. We set apart 10 percent reserve acreage at the State level to be used by the State committee in doing justice among the several counties within the State. We provide a reservation of 15 percent of the acreage at the county level to be used by the county committees in making adjustments among the producers within the county.

When the 1949 act went into operation, no one complained about the national acreage allotment. No one really complained about the State acreage allotment, but the complaints came at the county level and at the farm level. Had the committees—the State committees and the county committees—made the reservations which we intended for them to make, they would have had some acreage with which to make these adjustments, but they did not make the reservations which we intended that they should make, and we found ourselves facing an inequitable situation.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has devoted weeks and months of labor upon the cotton provisions of this bill. Mr. Pace was chairman of the subcommittee on cotton. Early in January,

and almost continuously from January until this hour, he and the members of his subcommittee have worked diligently and faithfully in an effort to bring before this House a cotton bill which we think does substantial justice to all of the cotton producers of the country. It does substantial justice to all of the cotton-producing areas of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the wheat section will be eliminated. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] was the very diligent chairman of the wheat subcommittee, and that committee worked out this provision, but at a recent meeting and because of changed circumstances, we have concluded it would be wise to eliminate that section, other than the penalty sections which are deemed essential.

Then we have a peanut section in the bill, which some member of the committee will discuss. I hope that the membership of this House will give very careful attention to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] as he discusses the cotton sections of this law and that they will give careful attention to him as he discusses the peanut section; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT] a member of the subcommittee, who has worked diligently in an effort to devise a fair peanut allotment law as he presents his views in the matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is there in the momentary situation which calls for the addition to the present law of the proviso which appears in section 1 of the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not understand the question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is there in the momentary situation which calls for the addition to the present law of the proviso with respect to national marketing quotas which appears in section 1 of the bill?

Mr. COOLEY. That the Secretary proclaim marketing quotas for 1951 and 1952.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It appears to me that is a very far-reaching amendment to present law. What is there in the momentary situation that requires it?

Mr. COOLEY. In the law at the present time is a definition of normal supply, which means domestic consumption, plus export, plus 30 percent, which is considered at the present time as a normal supply of cotton. The effect of this provision is to eliminate the 30 percent requirements and to authorize the Secretary to impose quotas if he deems it wise to do so if our supply exceeds domestic consumption plus exports; in other words, to simplify it, if I may, we believe that if we are to have marketing quotas on cotton, it is in the interest of the farmer as well as in the interest of the Government that we should have quotas year in and year out, rather than to have quotas 1 year and disregard quotas the next.

The reason we say that is that we have tried it in tobacco—and I think I come from a section of the country that understands and appreciates better the effect of these controls than any other. For many years we have had controls on tobacco acreage, constantly for more than 10 years. In 1939, however, we did not have marketing quotas; we produced a tremendous crop; we had a very abnormal surplus and carry-over which demoralized the prices and almost drove us to bankruptcy.

Bear in mind that although the Secretary has the right to fix the quotas, he has the right to lift the quotas or even to disregard the quotas and call them off entirely if he deems it in the interest and welfare of the Nation to do so.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understand this proviso I do not believe he can do that.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will let me follow my thought a little further, just to use last year as an illustration, we did not have marketing quotas. Farmers believing that we might have quotas in 1950, 1951, and 1952, went out and planted the face of the earth in cotton and produced a 16,000,000-bale crop. Now had that crop of 16,000,000 bales gone to the American market last year, there is not any doubt in anyone's mind that cotton would have gone down to 8 or 10 cents a pound, the purchasing power of the cotton farmer would have been destroyed; the impact would have been immediately reflected in the textile mills and in consuming centers, because when you destroy the purchasing power of the cotton farmer, he cannot buy radios, tractors, farm equipment, and the thousand and one things that the farmers are now purchasing from industry.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. PACE. If the gentleman will refer to page 27 of the committee report, section 371, he will find the authority to which the gentleman from North Carolina referred, the right of the Secretary either to increase or entirely suspend quotas. The point I should like to bring out with the gentleman from North Carolina is that even under section 1 when quotas are invoked, the Secretary would still have to allot acreage, to provide acreage to produce a normal supply of cotton.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. With respect to what the gentleman from Georgia said, section 342 states:

The national marketing quota for any year shall not be less than 10,000,000 bales or 1,000,000 bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, whichever is smaller.

What I am trying to get fixed in my mind is how the Secretary can go beyond the language I have just read.

Mr. PACE. Well, the gentleman must understand first that the definition of

"normal supply" is not changed. "Normal supply" is the estimated domestic consumption, plus estimated exports, plus 30 percent. That is not changed by this amendment to section 342. That part of section 342 remains the law.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This language to which I refer does not say anything about normal supply. Let me read it because I think this is very important.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman turn to page 19 of the report which gives section 342 in full as it will be when amended.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is on page 36.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman from Georgia refer to the law he has in his hand and advise the gentleman from Michigan with regard to the definition of "normal supply." My understanding is that it is domestic consumption, plus export, plus 30 percent.

Mr. PACE. Yes. That remains the law. It is not changed and the Secretary will be required to fix quotas.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not arguing that point. We are talking about the national marketing quotas, section 1 of the bill. You make it mandatory that for the years 1950, 1951, and 1952 the Secretary shall institute marketing quotas.

Mr. PACE. Under certain conditions.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes. This is section 342 on page 36 of the report, the amended law:

The national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than 10,000,000 bales.

Mr. PACE. That is the minimum.

Mr. CRAWFORD (reading):

The national marketing quota for any year shall be not less than 10,000,000 bales or 1,000,000 bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year.

That is the minimum. I understand that.

Mr. PACE. You cannot go below that.

Mr. CRAWFORD. You cannot go below that. In other words, he must do that.

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. He does not have the power to do anything he pleases?

Mr. PACE. No.

Mr. CRAWFORD. He must do this.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. We are not giving him blanket authority. We are not giving him such authority as will enable him to bring about a scarcity of cotton in this country.

Mr. PACE. Under this bill now before the committee and under the law as it would be amended if the bill is enacted into law, he cannot fix marketing quotas at less than the domestic consumption, plus the exports, plus 30 percent, which is between four and five million bales of cotton.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman says he cannot go below that?

Mr. PACE. That is right. The 10,000,000 bales becomes effective when the domestic consumption drops down

to 5,000,000 bales, at which point you have no exports.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute.

Mr. Chairman, in concluding my remarks I would like to again invite attention to a discussion of this bill by other members of the committee to whom I shall yield time rather than consume any more time of the committee myself.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WERDEL. Has Mr. Ralph S. Trigg, Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture expressed himself in connection with this bill?

Mr. COOLEY. I have a letter from Mr. Trigg which if the gentleman would like to see I will be glad to show to him. What does the gentleman have in mind?

Mr. WERDEL. I am advised that there is opposition by the Department to certain provisions of the bill.

Mr. COOLEY. Well, I do not know that there is opposition to certain provisions of the bill. I do know that the bill is not in complete accord with the wishes of the Department of Agriculture. The bill does not contain certain provisions that the Department would like to see in the bill. But may I say that I have never known a subcommittee to work more closely with people in a department than this subcommittee has worked with Mr. Trigg and the other officials within the Department of Agriculture.

The Department does not like the idea of giving credit for war crops. The Department does not like the crop-land approach which has been used in making allotments, and perhaps there are other things about the program which officials of the Department do not like, but I want to assure the gentlemen and the Members of this House that all of the recommendations of the officials of the Department have been given careful consideration. After all, the members of our committee have minds of their own and they have acted with intelligence in an effort to provide an honest and a fair program. While we have not given the Department all that its officials have requested and recommended, actually we have gone about 90 percent of the way. Whether they like the war crop provision or not, this Congress authorized it. Whether they like the crop-land approach or not, this Congress approved it. In the pending measure, we have made and are making an honest effort to put this program on an historical basis and we are trying to get away from the crop-land provision which seems to be so objectionable to the officials of the Department.

May I say in conclusion that while this bill may not be perfect, it is certainly an improvement of the program which is now in operation and I hope that it will

be approved and without substantial change.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 12 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask for this time for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee or the ranking Republican member of the committee for information. The gentleman from North Carolina will remember the discussion last year, as will the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE], who is sitting by him, about the difficult conditions we met in two areas in my district. In the Coachilla Valley, many of our farmers have come in from the older cotton-raising regions of the South and they have begun to raise cotton in the Far West. The Old South has retained the cotton quota and we have the farmers. The result was that last year the farmers in that area were allowed only 19 percent of the acreage which they had planted the year before. That was partially met by the local committees giving every possible overage of acreage to the area, but there was still imposed on California the 5- and 10-acre reservation which the gentleman from North Carolina will realize is not applicable in California. We do not have 5- and 10-acre cotton fields in California. I am asking whether in this bill the situation has been improved, and I have another question regarding another area.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I might say that it has been improved. The gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] may differ with me in that respect. But, I think that the bill is certainly considered by us to be eminently fair to the gentleman's district. I can easily see, where there is a shifting population and where farmers have gone from other States into the gentleman's district, that it might be difficult for them to get acreage, because acreage is made to the land and not to the man.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. It has produced a difficult situation for us.

Mr. COOLEY. I might say to the gentleman that we have made provision which authorizes the State committee of California to preserve 10 percent of its acreage allotments at the State level to make adjustments among the counties of California. If you have an acute situation in a particular county, then that county should go to the State committee to increase its cotton-acreage allotment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Will the gentleman tell me then whether there is still that reservation proposed for 5- and 10-acreage allotments which does not do California any good?

Mr. COOLEY. I am surprised to learn that California is not a State of little growers. I was led to believe that you had a lot of little growers out there.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Not of cotton; we have in some commodities,

Mr. COOLEY. If you do not have any little growers, I do not suppose you would be interested in the little-grower provision.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What is that little-grower provision?

Mr. COOLEY. Well, the little-grower provision made a reservation of acreage for every farmer who had produced less than 5 acres of cotton, but we are now eliminating that and in future years, and if we have a reduction program, every farmer will be required to reduce across the board.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I ask the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] if this bill creates the same situation or a better situation in the Coachella area.

Mr. WHITE of California. I will say to the gentleman that the matter about which he complains has been rectified to a very large extent in this bill. The thing that caused the reduction down to 19 percent that the gentleman mentioned a moment ago was the so-called county factor.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. That is right.

Mr. WHITE of California. Now, that has been eliminated in this bill, and the limitation of cropland is now 50 percent in hardship cases, so that man who got 19 percent could at least get 50 percent, unless there were other limitations which held him down. Also, in this bill, the 15 percent county reservation is mandatory whereas it is merely permissive in the present law, and in addition the 10-percent State reservation is mandatory and can and must be used for the relief of hardship cases, making a total of 25 percent, which is really left in the hands of the State and county committees to relieve hardship cases.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I ask the gentleman from California then, in the case of Imperial County, where we grew about 10,000 acres last year, will this bill protect that acreage against reduction for another year?

Mr. WHITE of California. I regret to tell the gentleman that it will not. As he knows, H. R. 128 knocked out 1949 for figuring quotas in future years. I did not subscribe to that, but that is what happened.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. In other words, the farmers of the Imperial Valley will then be dependent upon the generosity of the State committee or the county committee rather than have their rights protected on their previous records of growing cotton?

Mr. WHITE of California. They have the same right as any farmer in the United States, as far as that goes, but the fact of the matter is that the Federal law which we passed in this Congress knocked out 1949, as a quota year. As the gentleman well knows, I considered it very unfair to California at the time, and I still do.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Having in mind the Coachella Valley and the Imperial Valley as well, if I understand this bill at all I think the California situation will be worse instead of better. You have a small crop of cotton coming to market now from the current crop, very small as related to last year. We are making it mandatory that the Secretary under certain conditions impose national marketing quotas. I should like the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] to show us the language in this bill that improves your conditions out there, because your marketing quotas are coming in. Here is new language with respect to how the State bases shall be arrived at. I do not see anything here that would improve your situation.

As the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], has pointed out, what this type of legislation really does is confer proprietary rights on certain acreages of land, which denies to American citizens the right to grow that particular crop, whether tobacco, cotton, sugar, peanuts, or what not. I should like to see the language in here that protects your farmers in that valley.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The gentleman agrees with me that we are getting the farmers in the West and the South is retaining the acreage?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I saw that very situation in the gentleman's district just a few weeks ago.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is not exactly a correct statement my friend made there, because last year, due to the fact that you had had a certain increase in cotton acreage out there, we of the South gave up acreage in order that you might increase the normal quota you have.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think the gentleman is correct. I think that was the Memphis agreement, was it not?

Mr. ABERNETHY. That was the law, anyhow. It became the law.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Let me get these figures in the RECORD. The gentleman's State in 1943 had only 291,000 acres in cotton; in 1944 only 303,000, in 1945 only 319,000, and in 1946 only 359,000.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. May I interrupt the gentleman very briefly to suggest that we should not forget that in those years we were asked to stop raising cotton in order to raise necessary war food crops.

Mr. PACE. So was every other State.

For 1946 you had only 359,000 acres. You jumped in 1947 to 536,000 acres, and in 1948 to 810,000 acres. While the gentleman from Mississippi took the average of all of these years. We brought a bill to the floor and passed it to let your State allotment be based on only 1947 and 1948. We gave you your two high years. We did not make you back to 1944 when you only had 303,000 acres. We let Cali-

fornia take its choice and gave it either 85 percent of its 1948 acreage or 95 percent of the average acreage that it had for 1947 and 1948, and we all thought as the gentleman from Mississippi said, or at least we were trying to be very gracious and very generous.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think my State appreciates that. We are only asking our friends from the South to look at the census figures occasionally.

Mr. PACE. It has never been the policy to allot either wheat, cotton, corn, or anything else on a population basis.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want to answer the gentleman from Michigan by reading the language in the bill which would give the relief I mentioned a moment ago. I refer him to page 9 of the bill starting at the end of line 13:

Provided, That the county committee may by the use of the county reserve increase any farm acreage allotment up to 50 percent of such acreage.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course that language deals with the dividing up of the piece of pie which is allotted to a State. It does not give the States substantial relief. It provides that you can take away from one section of the country and give it to another section.

I want to call the gentleman's attention to this: In the area of southwestern California and the southwestern part of the United States and the western part of the United States we have irrigation and reclamation. The fixing of marketing quotas is one of the most destructive moves against irrigation and reclamation the Congress ever conceived of. Historically the basis of your operations in these irrigation and reclamation areas has been sugar beets. Cotton is coming into the picture now. Marketing quotas on sugar and marketing quotas on cotton are coming into the picture and this type of legislation signs the death certificate for irrigation and reclamation. That is something for you gentlemen of the West to think about.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield.

Mr. PACE. While we are on that question, if you are going on that philosophy, to say that all this cotton acreage should move to the West, will the gentleman try to explain what Texas, Georgia, and Mississippi are going to make a living on?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not going on that philosophy at all. I am going on the proposition that in the last 10 years our population has increased by approximately nineteen and one-half millions of people and our production of cotton is going down, going down, going down, going down. Marketing quotas decrease production of goods for humankind. We have your frozen quota on sugar, for instance, which Congress approved of. I am not criticizing anybody. I am just analyzing the situation. Cuba takes the increase in the consumptive market through our marketing quotas. Who is

going to take the increase in the marketing quotas on cotton when that becomes frozen, and so on down the line?

We are conferring proprietary rights on individual pieces of land, thus denying to American citizens the right to make their own selection as to what they shall grow. I am just analyzing the thing and stating what we are doing and that is what this kind of a program does. There is no question about it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman from Michigan just stated that the production of cotton was going down and down and down and down. The facts are that last year there was more cotton produced than in any year except one since 1928. I do not have the totals beyond 1928; so the gentleman is just honestly mistaken.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, let us take the 20-year production of cotton and compare it to the figures showing the supply available per capita of the people in the United States. You will find that I can support my statement. I challenge you to put the figures in the Record.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman overlooks the fact that you have a great deal of synthetics coming on the market like paper and rayon which replaces cotton fibers.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Sure. The synthetics come into the market because the marketing quotas put on the original product pushes the price up so high that then all these synthetics come in and absorb the market. Any student of the commodity markets knows that.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ABBITT].

[Mr. ABBITT addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, last August when this legislation was up I did my best to point out what in my opinion would be the inequities that would result, and certainly I think the statements I made with reference to the inequities that would result have been fully justified in the last year. I have frequently mentioned some of these inequities, and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of today, July 26, 1950, you will find a few letters from nearly all of the cotton States that show that people literally are being compelled to leave the business of growing cotton.

In one county in my district we had 427 acres to distribute to what are called new farmers. What is a new farmer under the terms of this legislation? A new farmer might be a man who has grown cotton for 40 years on a given piece of land but happened to be so unfortunate that he lost the opportunity to farm that piece of land and had to move to new acreage with no history of cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948. They would say to a man 60 years of age: "You have farmed cotton 40 years, but because you did not

farm cotton in the 3 years mentioned on a given piece of land you are a new farmer and we will give you 1 acre or seven-tenths of 1 acre." Yes; there were cases like that by hundreds in my district, and the record so shows. Some of these men are returned veterans. I challenge anyone to show otherwise. You talk about dividing the pie? Why, there were some people who did not get even a spoonful of pie.

Something has been said about voting. If I interpret the legislation correctly, if a man is given just 1 acre of cotton and he says, "That is too small, I cannot afford to grow it" that he cannot vote this coming fall. He will not be a participant. In instances you put a man out of doing what he has done for 40 years then you say, "No, you cannot vote. You are a new farmer. You get 1 acre. You have to quit because you did not get enough."

The same thing happened not only with reference to cotton in some of my counties; it happened with reference to peanuts. Although a farmer has grown peanuts and cotton many years, if he loses his land which has a history, in many instances he is out of the business of growing cotton and peanuts, or the same as out, because of the smallness of his acreage. Then you tell him to grow sweetpotatoes. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE], the gentlemen from Florida [Mr. ROGERS and Mr. SIKES], and I went down to see Mr. Trigg about a week ago and he expressed considerable doubt that they would be able to do very much for sweetpotatoes this year. He referred to the fact that this is a permissive support price—the one for sweetpotatoes.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, I said last August there would be great inequities. I have offered amendments and those who are present here know that I did seek to bring about changes. The August 3, 1949, RECORD shows this. I am glad I offered these amendments and, if given the opportunity, I am going to offer some more as consideration of this bill proceeds. I have said each time this legislation came up for consideration that it had to be changed in order that more fairness might prevail. I am glad to say that my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] informs me that our district is to get a little bit more out of this bill. I appreciate this. We need it. We need it in order for these people not to have a luxurious living but a mere living. Yes; I appreciate it, and I will go one step further and say that if this program is to endure, the day will come when sections similar to that in which I live, where we have grown cotton for 100 years, will get even more acreage. I predict that very confidently, and I predict, furthermore, the day is coming when we are going to have more peanuts in that section. The wheels grind slowly at times, but they always grind that which is fair and right finally. The only question is, Can we hold out until the corrections are made? More corrections will come; some have come.

I have some figures I propose to include in the RECORD which show that

the producers in some of the cotton counties of the South receive on an average of even less than 4 acres, whereas in some of the other cotton counties the producers receive over 100 acres on an average. There is too much disparity between those two figures, I submit.

In an attempt to get some idea as to average cotton allotments per producer in some of the cotton counties, I submitted to the Congressional Library some figures I have been able to get from various sources. Some of the figures are not completely up-to-date. However, from the standpoint of getting a picture of variations in some of the counties even within States, the figures are helpful, I feel.

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

States and counties	Approximate number of producers, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each producer, 1950
Alabama:			
Baldwin.....	600	1,458	2.43
Escambia.....	1,554	11,879	7.64
Geneva.....	2,142	24,199	11.30
Arkansas:			
Crittenden.....	1,708	110,500	64.70
Jefferson.....	1,825	90,836	49.77
Mississippi.....	3,612	228,607	63.29
Florida:			
Calhoun.....	59	96	1.63
Gadsden.....	13	10	.77
Louisiana:			
St. Tammany.....	221	491	2.22
Tangipahoa.....	817	1,909	2.34
Mississippi:			
Coahoma.....	988	109,161	110.49
George.....	410	876	2.14
Lamar.....	1,200	4,341	3.62
Leflore.....	1,056	97,470	91.44
Sunflower.....	1,762	156,072	88.58
Washington.....	1,619	114,395	70.66
Missouri:			
New Madrid.....	2,721	122,546	45.04
Pemiscot.....	2,988	127,158	42.56
North Carolina:			
Alexander.....	1,128	2,112	1.87
Chatham.....	920	1,556	1.72
Pender.....	348	312	.90
Wilson.....	2,006	10,109	5.04
Oklahoma: Le Flore.....	2,155	15,800	7.33
Texas:			
Goliad.....	381	5,420	14.23
Montague.....	700	5,700	8.14

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

Cotton acreage allotments, 1950, for selected counties (Texas)	Approximate number of producers	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each producer, 1950
Dawson.....	1,960	228,755	116.71
Lamb.....	2,666	188,709	70.78
Lubbock.....	2,450	248,699	101.51
Lynn.....	1,627	203,782	125.25
Martin.....	875	89,435	113.64

Approximate cotton-acreage allotments: Orangeburg County, S. C., 1950

Total county acreage allotment.....	77,067
Number of producers.....	7,000
Average acreage for each producer.....	11.01
Number of farms on which allotments were issued.....	4,716
Average acreage allotment per farm.....	16.34

Approximate cotton acreage allotments, 1950, for Arizona, New Mexico, and California

	Approximate number of cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment, 1950
Arizona.....	3,607	232,266	64.39
New Mexico.....	4,515	169,932	37.64
California.....	9,684	642,599	66.36

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

South Carolina counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each farm for 1950
Abbeville.....	1,608	15,724	9.78
Aiken.....	2,379	31,747	13.35
Allendale.....	674	13,518	20.06
Anderson.....	4,216	54,507	12.93
Bamberg.....	1,108	17,022	15.35
Barnwell.....	1,338	24,649	18.42
Beaufort.....	714	1,009	1.41
Berkeley.....	2,006	9,067	4.52
Calhoun.....	1,069	19,769	18.49
Charleston.....	1,684	490	.72
Cherokee.....	2,235	21,757	9.75
Chester.....	1,490	15,862	10.65
Chesterfield.....	1,825	40,388	14.30
Clarendon.....	2,766	37,091	13.41
Colleton.....	2,399	9,314	3.88
Darlington.....	2,166	31,733	14.65
Dillon.....	1,376	24,450	17.79
Dorchester.....	1,577	11,704	7.42
Edgefield.....	1,380	13,233	9.59
Fairfield.....	1,065	9,727	9.13
Florence.....	3,681	25,469	6.92
Georgetown.....	822	1,319	1.61
Greenville.....	4,297	33,268	7.74
Greenwood.....	1,100	9,915	9.02
Hampton.....	1,154	8,350	7.24
Horry.....	2,437	4,863	2.00
Jasper.....	737	1,978	2.72
Kershaw.....	1,923	23,502	12.22
Lancaster.....	1,790	14,080	7.87
Laurens.....	2,281	29,857	13.09
Lee.....	1,537	35,826	23.31
Lexington.....	2,098	12,875	6.14
McCormick.....	738	7,289	9.88
Marion.....	1,488	11,952	8.03
Marlboro.....	1,188	46,570	39.20
Newberry.....	1,751	14,203	8.11
Oconee.....	2,492	16,617	6.67
Orangeburg.....	4,718	77,067	16.34
Pickens.....	2,351	13,713	5.83
Richland.....	1,562	10,221	6.54
Saluda.....	1,630	12,207	7.49
Spartanburg.....	5,346	46,357	8.67
Sumter.....	2,809	44,921	15.99
Union.....	976	11,908	12.20
Williamsburg.....	3,556	30,002	8.44
York.....	2,185	25,745	11.78
Total.....	91,712	1,025,725	11.18

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950

Georgia counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each farm, 1950
Appling.....	1,060	5,627	5.31
Atkinson.....	290	756	2.61
Bacon.....	674	2,576	3.82
Baker.....	354	2,877	8.13
Baldwin.....	449	4,516	10.06
Banks.....	924	6,633	7.18
Barrow.....	1,070	12,175	11.38
Bartow.....	1,308	24,041	18.38
Ben Hill.....	575	5,835	10.15

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950—Continued

Georgia counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each farm, 1950
Berrien.....	709	2,562	3.61
Bibb.....	221	1,145	5.11
Bleckley.....	610	9,861	16.16
Brantley.....	32	21	.66
Brooks.....	1,225	6,399	5.22
Bryan.....	107	277	2.59
Bulloch.....	1,759	21,719	12.35
Burke.....	1,429	48,065	33.64
Butts.....	512	8,835	17.26
Calhoun.....	352	5,304	15.07
Camden.....	1	—	—
Candler.....	589	8,266	14.03
Carroll.....	2,843	26,736	9.40
Catoosa.....	629	2,733	4.35
Charlton.....	4	7	1.75
Chatham.....	17	29	1.71
Chattahoochee.....	47	211	4.49
Chattooga.....	949	9,481	9.99
Cherokee.....	1,268	5,537	4.37
Clarke.....	478	4,057	8.49
Clay.....	336	4,295	12.78
Clayton.....	350	3,554	9.87
Clinch.....	84	89	1.06
Cobb.....	1,496	8,509	5.69
Coffee.....	1,117	7,653	6.85
Colquitt.....	1,738	17,603	10.13
Columbia.....	594	4,663	7.86
Cook.....	615	2,517	4.09
Coweta.....	1,187	13,891	11.70
Crawford.....	382	2,769	7.25
Crisp.....	640	11,275	17.62
Dade.....	338	955	2.83
Dawson.....	285	1,157	4.06
Decatur.....	661	2,156	3.26
De Kalb.....	374	2,006	5.36
Dodge.....	1,381	19,505	14.12
Dooly.....	1,124	23,649	21.04
Dougherty.....	236	1,948	8.25
Douglas.....	776	4,291	5.53
Early.....	1,148	14,592	12.71
Echols.....	45	74	1.37
Effingham.....	405	2,064	5.10
Elbert.....	1,452	15,487	10.67
Emanuel.....	1,439	22,213	15.44
Evans.....	360	4,048	11.24
Fayette.....	803	10,270	12.79
Floyd.....	1,444	18,157	12.57
Forsyth.....	1,461	10,170	6.96
Franklin.....	1,618	15,830	9.78
Fulton.....	1,005	8,024	7.98
Gilmer.....	50	85	1.70
Glascok.....	376	7,390	19.65
Gordon.....	1,616	16,726	10.35
Grady.....	754	2,351	3.12
Greene.....	765	7,753	10.14
Gwinnett.....	2,025	17,036	8.41
Habersham.....	383	1,720	4.49
Hall.....	1,580	10,610	6.72
Hancock.....	1,002	12,577	12.55
Haralson.....	1,242	7,116	5.73
Harris.....	509	3,822	7.51
Hart.....	1,637	21,727	13.27
Heard.....	736	8,138	11.06
Henry.....	1,276	19,554	15.32
Houston.....	602	8,729	14.50
Irwin.....	876	10,655	12.16
Jackson.....	1,536	21,559	14.06
Jasper.....	403	8,143	17.59
Jeff Davis.....	590	2,069	3.51
Jefferson.....	1,192	27,149	22.78
Jenkins.....	725	16,278	22.45
Johnson.....	807	20,347	23.47
Jones.....	299	1,320	4.42
Lamar.....	528	5,298	10.03
Lanier.....	147	436	2.97
Laurens.....	2,153	37,413	17.38
Lee.....	306	2,664	7.23
Liberty.....	65	51	.79
Lincoln.....	625	6,115	9.78
Long.....	155	424	2.29
Lowndes.....	782	2,416	3.09
Lumpkin.....	181	558	3.08
McDuffie.....	551	10,433	18.94
McIntosh.....	1	—	—
Macon.....	736	18,227	24.77
Madison.....	1,695	16,172	9.54
Marion.....	468	4,492	9.60
Meriwether.....	1,176	17,558	14.93
Miller.....	725	5,283	7.29
Mitchell.....	1,092	12,295	11.26
Monroe.....	453	3,923	8.66
Montgomery.....	549	5,581	10.17
Morgan.....	846	21,501	25.42
Murray.....	914	6,920	7.57
Muscogee.....	56	352	6.29
Newton.....	843	13,231	15.70

Approximate cotton acreage allotments for certain counties and States, 1950—Continued

Georgia counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate cotton acreage allotment for each farm, 1950
Oconee.....	735	11,111	15.12
Oglethorpe.....	1,230	13,074	10.63
Paulding.....	1,044	9,709	9.30
Peach.....	233	3,264	14.01
Pickens.....	525	2,835	5.40
Pierce.....	626	2,414	3.86
Pike.....	680	10,879	16.00
Polk.....	1,323	12,651	9.56
Putnam.....	375	3,664	9.77
Pulaski.....	560	10,876	19.42
Quitman.....	269	1,864	6.93
Randolph.....	626	8,901	14.22
Richmond.....	365	4,405	12.07
Rockdale.....	574	7,129	12.42
Sehley.....	320	5,645	17.64
Screven.....	1,358	24,198	17.82
Seminole.....	586	4,152	7.09
Spalding.....	525	6,788	12.89
Stephens.....	456	2,676	5.87
Stewart.....	421	4,217	10.02
Sumter.....	822	13,875	16.88
Talbot.....	463	2,518	5.44
Taliaferro.....	428	4,307	10.06
Tallmail.....	983	6,683	6.80
Taylor.....	604	9,850	16.31
Telfair.....	849	6,206	7.31
Terrell.....	624	13,013	20.85
Thomas.....	793	3,551	4.48
Tift.....	850	6,636	7.81
Toombs.....	932	9,896	10.62
Treutlen.....	422	5,453	12.92
Troup.....	651	5,220	8.02
Turner.....	672	6,526	9.71
Twiggs.....	518	4,833	9.33
Upson.....	432	2,818	6.52
Walker.....	1,389	6,979	5.02
Walton.....	1,329	29,230	21.99
Ware.....	322	660	2.05
Warren.....	672	16,459	24.49
Washington.....	1,268	22,068	17.40
Wayne.....	519	3,291	6.34
Webster.....	292	2,124	7.27
Wheeler.....	547	5,391	9.86
White.....	458	2,121	4.63
Whitfield.....	1,357	5,368	3.96
Wilcox.....	996	14,819	14.88
Wilkes.....	1,027	10,273	10.00
Wilkinson.....	596	4,333	7.27
Worth.....	1,381	15,594	11.29
Total.....	116,666	1,411,100	12.10

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., May 31, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your request of May 18 for information on the number of cotton allotments, by counties, for the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and California. I am enclosing a table which indicates the number of 1950 group I cotton acreage allotments for these three States.

You will note that these are group I allotments only. The group I allotments are those given to growers who have a history of cotton production within the meaning of the legislation. These totals do not include allotments for new growers or allotments for growers who had previously produced cotton where their cotton production history was established through the appeals mechanism. Complete tabulations of the number of allotments other than group I allotments are not available at present.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

GROUP I—1950 cotton acreage allotments, Arizona, New Mexico, and California, by counties

Arizona:	Acreage
Maricopa.....	1,650
Pinal.....	949
Yuma.....	174
Cochise.....	142

Arizona:	Acreage
Graham.....	490
Greenlee.....	135
Pima.....	60
Santa Cruz.....	7

State..... 3,607

New Mexico:	Acreage
Chaves.....	11
Curry.....	6
De Baca.....	1,806
Dona Ana.....	517
Eddy.....	9
Harding.....	75
Hidalgo.....	290
Lea.....	203
Luna.....	39
Otero.....	186
Quay.....	547
Roosevelt.....	113
Sierra.....	16

State..... 4,515

California:	Acreage
Fresno.....	3,031
Imperial.....	43
Kern.....	1,690
Kings.....	918
Madera.....	1,138
Merced.....	296
Riverside.....	172
San Benito.....	1
San Bernardino.....	1
Stanislaus.....	2
Tulare.....	2,392

State..... 9,684

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Compiled from records of Cotton Branch,
Production and Marketing Administration.

Oklahoma: Approximate county cotton-acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

Oklahoma counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average acreage allotment, 1950
Adair.....	33	53	1.61
Atoka.....	1,063	4,819	4.51
Beckham.....	2,072	65,500	31.61
Blaine.....	631	12,156	13.06
Bryan.....	2,721	26,700	9.81
Caddo.....	4,152	61,340	14.77
Canadian.....	980	12,600	12.86
Carter.....	828	4,139	5.00
Cherokee.....	245	1,103	4.50
Choctaw.....	1,731	13,400	7.74
Cleveland ¹	2,863	5,334	6.18
Coal.....	900	8,000	8.89
Comanche.....	1,478	16,883	11.42
Cotton.....	1,013	18,960	18.72
Craig.....	41	140	3.42
Creek.....	2,222	16,804	7.56
Custer.....	1,073	18,226	16.99
Delaware.....	5	4	.80
Dewey.....	840	6,994	8.33
Ellis.....	67	452	6.75
Garfield.....	7	78	11.14
Garvin.....	1,758	15,495	8.81
Grady.....	2,981	33,575	11.26
Greer.....	1,377	52,000	37.76
Harmon.....	1,086	55,822	51.40
Haskell.....	1,390	10,000	7.19
Hughes.....	2,227	16,379	7.36
Jackson.....	2,066	67,123	32.49
Jefferson.....	1,173	27,000	23.02
Johnston.....	685	5,836	7.79
Kay.....	277	1,500	10.42
Kingfisher.....	277	1,572	5.68
Kiowa.....	1,845	52,238	28.31
Latimer.....	419	1,400	3.34
Le Flore.....	2,097	15,800	7.54
Lincoln.....	1,985	11,802	5.94
Logan.....	1,272	8,142	6.40
Love.....	1,120	15,700	14.02
McClain.....	1,637	20,737	12.67
McCurtain.....	1,599	21,767	13.61
McIntosh.....	2,939	33,500	11.40

Oklahoma: Appropriate county cotton-acreage allotments and average acreage allotment for 1950—Continued

Oklahoma counties	Approximate number of producers, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment for each producer, 1950
Major.....	170	700	4.12
Marshall.....	496	7,988	16.11
Mayes.....	653	2,946	4.51
Murray.....	337	2,288	6.41
Muskogee.....	2,949	49,232	16.69
Noble.....	481	2,400	4.99
Nowata ²	114	777	6.82
Oklfuskee.....	2,540	28,136	11.08
Oklahoma.....	359	2,758	7.68
Oklmulgee.....	2,346	32,500	13.86
Osage.....	736	11,412	15.61
Ottawa ³	(9)	2	
Pawnee.....	1,303	11,200	8.60
Payne.....	1,093	7,038	6.44
Pittsburg.....	1,849	18,500	10.01
Pontotoc.....	1,051	4,993	4.75
Pottawatomie.....	1,286	7,284	5.66
Pushmataha.....	606	2,057	3.39
Roger Mills.....	1,227	19,300	15.73
Rogers.....	652	3,320	5.09
Seminole.....	1,548	7,546	4.88
Sequoyah.....	927	6,247	6.74
Stephens.....	1,779	18,613	10.46
Tillman.....	1,568	60,601	38.65
Tulsa.....	635	7,877	12.41
Wagoner.....	2,112	29,403	13.92
Washington.....	76	236	3.11
Washita.....	2,711	85,000	31.35
Woodward.....	34	143	4.21
(a) State total.....	84,910	1,190,070	14.02
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....		3,811	
(c) State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms.....		49,416	
(d) State acreage allotment.....	84,910	1,243,297	14.64

¹ Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

² Area I, 31 farms; area II, 83 farms.

³ No cotton acreage allotments or cotton farms reported for 1950 by the Oklahoma State PMA committee.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
July 1, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Further reference is made to your request of recent date in compliance with which I attach scale showing number of 1950 cotton allotments for New Mexico.

I am glad to have been of help and at any time I can do so, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,

DENNIS CHAVEZ,
United States Senate.

New Mexico: Number of 1950 cotton allotments

County	Total number allotments	Old cotton farms				Total number
		Individual allotments less than 5.0 acres	Individual allotments exactly 5.0 acres	Individual allotments above 5.0 acres		
Chaves.....	792	46	79	572	697	
Curry.....	11		6	5	11	
De Baca.....	54	2	1	3	6	
Dona Ana.....	1,828	326	148	1,352	1,806	
Eddy.....	555	33	37	447	517	
Harding.....	9	4	3	2	9	
Hidalgo.....	100	10	3	62	75	

New Mexico: Number of 1950 cotton allotments—Continued

County	Total number allotments ¹	Old cotton farms			Total number
		Individual allotments less than 5.0 acres	Individual allotments exactly 5.0 acres	Individual allotments above 5.0 acres	
Lea.....	467	3	12	275	290
Luna.....	227	1	5	202	203
Otero.....	41	7	5	27	39
Quay.....	361	14	7	165	186
Roosevelt.....	906	33	(2)	(2)	789
Sierra.....	125	13	14	86	113
Socorro.....	107	9	1	6	16
Valencia.....	10				
Total, State.....	5,593	501	316	3,184	4,757

¹ Includes allotments for old and new cotton farms.

² Breakdown of 756 allotments not available.

New Mexico: Approximate county acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

New Mexico (counties)	Approximate number of allotments, ¹ 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment, 1950
Chaves.....	792	36,674	46.31
Curry.....	11	71	6.45
De Baca.....	54	35	.65
Dona Ana.....	1,828	52,780	28.87
Eddy.....	555	27,798	50.09
Harding.....	9	35	3.89
Hidalgo.....	100	2,383	23.83
Lea.....	467	15,333	32.83
Luna.....	227	10,197	44.92
Otero.....	41	659	16.07
Quay.....	361	4,752	13.16
Roosevelt.....	906	7,683	8.81
Sierra.....	125	2,047	16.38
Socorro.....	107	178	1.66
Valencia.....	10		
(a) State total.....	5,593	160,925	28.77
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....		1,360	-----
(c) State acreage reserve for small and new farms.....		7,647	-----
(d) State acreage allotment.....		169,932	30.38

¹ Includes allotments for old and new cotton farms.

² Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Berkeley, Calif., June 27, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In response to your request of May 6, 1950, addressed to Sacramento and referred to this office, this is to advise you that there are approximately

12,690 cotton farms (operating units) in California, based on recently revised figures. This information, by counties, is as follows:

Fresno:	
Area I.....	137
Area II.....	3,523
Imperial.....	54
Kern.....	2,100
Kings.....	1,080
Madera.....	1,260
Merced.....	372
Riverside:	
Area I.....	157
Area II.....	29
San Benito.....	1
San Bernardino.....	1
Stanislaus.....	4
Tulare.....	3,972

Yours very truly,

E. H. SPOOR,
Chairman, California PMA Committee.

California: Approximate county cotton acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

California counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate average cotton acreage allotment, 1950
Fresno (total).....	3,660	169,318	46.26
Area I.....	137	75,499	551.09
Area II.....	3,523	93,819	26.63
Imperial.....	54	922	17.07
Kern.....	2,100	165,487	78.80
Kings.....	1,080	88,164	81.63
Madera.....	1,260	50,106	39.77
Merced.....	372	19,767	53.14
Riverside.....	186	4,047	21.76
Area I.....	157		
Area II.....	29		
San Benito.....	1	46	46.00
San Bernardino.....	1	31	31.00
Stanislaus.....	4	46	11.50
Tulare.....	3,972	128,712	32.41
(a) State total.....	12,690	626,646	49.38
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....		2,744	-----
(c) State acreage reserve for new and small farms.....		13,209	-----
(d) State acreage allotment.....		642,599	50.64

¹ Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
STATE COLLEGE STATION,
Raleigh, N. C., June 26, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: As requested in recent correspondence received from you and

also as requested by Senator Graham, we are attaching a tabulation by counties which outlines most of the information requested in your letter. Your letter requests the following information:

1. How many cotton producers are in each county? The attached tabulation shows in column (1) the number of old cotton producers and in column (3) the number of new cotton producers in each county.

2. How many farmers in each county received 5 acres of cotton or less? Shown in column (2) of the attached tabulation.

3. How many new producers applied for acreage in each county? This information is not available in the State office; however, column (3) shows the number of new allotments approved by each county.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in each county and how much did each get? Shown in column (4) of the attached tabulation.

5. Did any receive zero acres? Yes. For many counties there was not sufficient acreage available to make allotments to all new applicants.

6. What percent of the new producers in each county do you regard as genuine farmers? According to instructions issued to county committees a cotton allotment was not approved by the county committee for a new grower unless the man was a genuine farmer.

7. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers in each county? Shown in column (6) of the attached tabulation.

8. How much did the recent cotton amendment help your old producers? Shown in column (10) of the attached tabulation.

9. How many of your producers county by county receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton? Any information on this would be purely a guess until acreage measurements have been determined for all farms and since we have not had an opportunity to survey each county and visit every farm having a cotton allotment, we will not answer this question.

10. How many will cease to farm for themselves? This question cannot be answered since it would require a personal contact with every cotton farmer.

As stated in our letter of May 9 this information is furnished in reply to your request. We are sorry that the information was not available earlier but we have just completed the summarization of data received from our county committees.

Very truly yours,

G. T. SCOTT,
State Director, Production
and Marketing Administration.

1950 cotton allotments—North Carolina

Code and county	Number of allotments		Group II (new) allotments			Acres from 471 to—				
	Total	5.0 acres and less	Number	Acres	Average per farm	New	Old farms			
							MQ-28	Review	Reapportionment	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
55-001. Alamance.....	126	124	17	25.4	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
55-002. Alexander.....	1,165	1,103	48	87.5	1.8	1.5	0	0	15.3	15.3
55-004. Anson, I.....	965	563	40	69.9	1.7	0	65.5	67.5	0	133.0
55-005. Anson, II.....	1,167	452	43	129.1	3.0	0	141.6	576.0	0	717.6
55-007. Beaufort.....	1,069	965	16	20.0	1.2	0	23.1	0	23.1	46.2
55-008. Bertie.....	1,613	1,343	49	92.1	1.9	0	186.7	40.8	0	227.5
55-009. Bladen.....	2,324	1,982	47	72.0	1.5	0	1.3	53.0	0	54.3
55-010. Brunswick.....	274	258	8	10.0	1.2	2.6	.3	.1	0	.4
55-012. Burke.....	343	332	19	32.2	1.7	3.1	0	13.1	3.1	16.2
55-013. Cabarrus.....	1,342	823	111	95.2	0.9	0	364.6	155.5	0	520.1
55-014. Caldwell.....	105	103	7	6.6	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
55-015. Camden.....	477	447	9	13.4	1.5	0	0	0	0	0
55-016. Carteret.....	138	132	8	20.0	2.5	4	0	0	0	0
55-017. Caswell.....	1	1	2	4.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0
55-018. Catawba.....	2,260	1,741	101	144.9	1.4	13.8	54.8	91.1	27.4	173.3
55-019. Chatham.....	945	871	76	49.1	0.6	0	2.2	37.7	0	39.9
55-021. Chowan.....	660	530	13	23.0	1.8	0	17.5	1.5	0	19.0
55-023. Cleveland.....	4,008	1,053	46	200.0	4.3	0	91.0	2,190.9	0	2,281.9
55-024. Columbus.....	1,460	1,286	37	48.8	1.3	0	6.4	190.6	0	197.0
55-025. Craven.....	523	480	49	54.2	1.1	23.8	5.3	0	75.7	81.0
55-026. Cumberland.....	2,427	1,430	66	209.6	3.2	0	320.5	424.7	0	745.2
55-027. Currituck.....	470	465	22	55.5	2.5	1.5	0	0	30.9	30.9
55-029. Davidson.....	789	734	39	46.5	1.2	0	7.5	26.0	0	33.5
55-030. Davie.....	1,249	1,102	56	81.6	1.5	0	28.4	21.5	0	49.9
55-031. Duplin.....	1,499	1,205	81	41.8	1.8	0	28.6	1,002.6	0	1,031.2
55-032. Durham.....	97	90	11	15.0	1.4	5.2	0	0	0	0
55-033. Edgecombe.....	1,491	682	17	50.0	2.9	0	134.3	169.2	0	303.5
55-034. Forsyth.....	120	119	14	15.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
55-035. Franklin.....	2,978	1,984	84	120.0	1.4	0	52.6	0	0	52.6
55-036. Gaston.....	1,509	923	86	108.6	1.3	0	85.4	439.0	0	524.4
55-037. Gates.....	1,102	965	19	37.5	2.0	0	23.4	16.5	0	39.9
55-039. Granville.....	403	373	24	25.0	1.0	0	27.3	11.6	0	38.9
55-040. Greene.....	818	516	31	82.6	2.7	0	172.9	347.4	0	520.3
55-041. Guilford.....	147	139	12	15.0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0
55-042. Halifax.....	2,105	1,593	37	140.1	3.8	0	127.9	88.2	0	216.1
55-043. Harnett.....	3,422	2,447	108	267.3	2.5	0	655.7	649.2	0	1,304.9
55-046. Hertford.....	1,195	988	42	66.1	1.6	0	60.0	42.6	0	102.6
55-047. Hoke.....	1,105	336	30	131.0	4.4	0	95.1	646.4	0	641.5
55-048. Hyde.....	721	570	3	7.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0
55-049. Iredell.....	3,816	1,276	129	264.5	2.0	0	40.4	11.5	386.9	438.8
55-051. Johnston.....	5,594	1,632	49	138.2	2.8	0	113.2	734.6	0	847.8
55-052. Jones.....	201	152	30	38.4	1.3	22.2	0	0	0	0
55-053. Lee.....	963	853	50	25.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
55-054. Lenoir.....	771	602	38	102.0	2.7	0	89.5	56.7	0	146.2
55-055. Lincoln.....	2,081	1,032	70	100.0	1.4	0	191.8	329.0	0	520.8
55-059. Martin.....	948	793	12	20.0	1.7	0	83.7	0	0	83.7
55-060. Mecklenburg.....	1,977	1,040	145	200.0	1.4	0	614.5	1,002.0	0	1,166.5
55-062. Montgomery.....	485	346	24	29.5	1.2	0	39.0	103.3	0	145.3
55-063. Moore.....	626	525	58	54.0	0.9	0	125.7	91.9	0	217.6
55-064. Nash.....	2,761	1,851	23	30.0	1.3	0	205.8	212.7	0	418.5
55-065. New Hanover.....	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	8.5
55-066. Northampton.....	2,363	1,144	28	44.7	1.6	0	55.1	0	0	55.1
55-067. Onslow.....	238	188	22	9.2	0.4	0	0	95.0	0	95.0
55-068. Orange.....	184	184	14	10.2	0.7	0	7.2	0	0	7.2
55-069. Pamlico.....	437	401	15	50.0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0
55-070. Pasquotank.....	446	408	13	44.7	3.4	0	2.0	0	0	2.0
55-071. Pender.....	306	285	16	15.1	0.9	0	0	74.0	0	74.0
55-072. Perquimans.....	819	653	9	25.0	2.8	0	20.3	0	0	20.3
55-074. Pitt.....	1,738	1,317	45	74.4	1.7	0	76.5	103.9	0	180.4
55-075. Polk.....	798	562	24	79.5	3.3	0	34.3	26.4	40.4	101.1
55-076. Randolph.....	177	167	16	20.4	1.3	0	0	0	0	0
55-077. Richmond.....	1,182	782	91	237.3	2.6	0	97.5	931.6	0	1,029.1
55-078. Robeson.....	4,555	1,699	85	280.1	3.3	0	267.6	1,630.2	0	1,897.8
55-080. Rowan.....	2,306	1,645	124	182.0	1.5	0	23.7	24.7	45.4	93.8
55-081. Rutherford.....	3,379	2,118	108	315.2	2.9	0	422.5	1,036.0	0	1,458.5
55-082. Sampson.....	4,792	3,133	99	273.6	2.8	0	917.5	710.7	0	1,628.2
55-083. Scotland.....	871	186	7	18.0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
55-084. Stanly.....	1,658	1,444	131	208.5	1.6	89.0	76.6	0	220.5	297.1
55-089. Tyrrell.....	213	210	21	22.4	1.1	0	0	0	0	0
55-090. Union.....	4,354	1,878	200	502.2	2.5	0	198.3	11.9	0	210.2
55-091. Vance.....	1,239	1,024	55	45.3	.8	0	113.5	42.2	0	155.7
55-092. Wake.....	2,986	2,332	138	199.5	1.4	0	203.1	181.8	0	384.9
55-093. Warren.....	2,533	1,810	56	100.0	1.8	0	26.2	61.6	0	87.8
55-094. Washington.....	456	383	23	30.9	1.3	0	2.5	0	52.9	55.4
55-096. Wayne.....	2,947	2,054	25	90.5	3.6	0	0	0	0	0
55-097. Wilkes.....	42	3	3	4.0	1.3	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
55-098. Wilson.....	2,015	1,277	33	46.3	1.4	0	70.8	439.2	0	510.0
55-099. Yadkin.....	125	114	5	8.0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0
State total.....	108,894	70,810	3,562	6,653.4	1.9	163.1	6,893.7	15,116.6	932.1	22,947.4

North Carolina: Approximate county cotton acreage allotments and average cotton acreage allotments for 1950

North Carolina counties	Approximate number of cotton allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950 ¹	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Alamance.....	126	207	1.64
Alexander.....	1,165	2,112	1.81
Anson.....	2,132	21,310	10.00
Area I.....	965	5,839	6.05
Area II.....	1,167	15,471	13.26
Beaufort.....	1,069	1,944	1.81
Bertie.....	1,613	6,320	3.92
Bladen.....	2,324	4,632	1.99
Brunswick.....	274	262	.96
Burke.....	343	688	2.01
Cabarrus.....	1,342	7,255	5.41
Caldwell.....	105	124	1.18
Camden.....	477	176	2.47
Carteret.....	138	209	1.51
Caswell.....	1	31	31.00
Catawba.....	2,260	7,377	3.26
Chatham.....	945	1,586	1.68
Chowan.....	660	2,567	3.89
Cleveland.....	4,008	50,171	12.52
Columbus.....	1,460	2,131	1.46
Craven.....	523	735	1.41
Cumberland.....	2,427	15,558	6.41
Curry.....	470	718	1.53
Davidson.....	789	1,176	1.49
Davie.....	1,241	2,941	2.36
Duplin.....	1,499	4,688	3.13
Durham.....	97	167	1.72
Edgecombe.....	1,491	16,033	10.76
Forsyth.....	120	167	1.39
Franklin.....	2,778	11,676	4.20
Gaston.....	1,509	7,965	5.28
Gates.....	1,102	3,094	2.81
Granville.....	403	728	1.81
Greene.....	818	4,043	4.94
Guilford.....	147	219	1.49
Halifax.....	3,195	27,945	8.75
Harnett.....	3,422	16,210	4.74
Hertford.....	1,195	4,242	3.55
Hoke.....	1,105	16,640	15.06
Hyde.....	721	1,943	2.70
Iredell.....	3,816	15,246	4.00
Johnston.....	5,594	23,209	4.51
Jones.....	201	532	2.65
Lee.....	963	2,063	2.16
Lenoir.....	771	3,278	4.25
Lincoln.....	2,081	14,006	6.73
McDowell.....	948	12	12
Martin.....	1,977	3,293	3.48
Mecklenburg.....	1,977	13,160	6.66
Montgomery.....	485	1,671	3.45
Moore.....	626	1,493	2.39
Nash.....	2,761	15,601	5.65
New Hanover.....	20	18	.90
Northampton.....	2,363	21,172	8.96
Onslow.....	238	354	1.49
Orange.....	184	223	1.59
Pamlico.....	437	933	2.14
Pasquotank.....	446	892	2.00
Pender.....	306	312	1.02
Perquimans.....	819	3,181	3.88
Pitt.....	1,735	6,635	3.82
Polk.....	798	3,446	4.32
Randolph.....	177	228	1.35
Richmond.....	1,182	7,945	6.72
Robeson.....	4,555	47,679	10.47
Rockingham.....	2,306	20	20
Rowan.....	3,379	9,227	4.00
Rutherford.....	4,792	17,431	5.16
Sampson.....	871	25,607	5.34
Scotland.....	1,668	22,892	26.28
Stanly.....	213	4,883	2.93
Tyrrell.....	4,354	374	1.76
Union.....	1,239	29,671	6.82
Vance.....	2,986	2,627	2.12
Wake.....	2,513	9,205	3.08
Warren.....	456	10,846	4.32
Washington.....	2,453	873	1.91
Wayne.....	2,947	14,068	4.77
Wilkes.....	42	115	2.74
Wilson.....	2,015	10,109	5.02
Yadkin.....	125	139	1.11
(a) State total.....	108,894	593,764	5.45
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms.....		60,651	-----
(c) State acreage reserve for new and small farms.....		68,738	-----
(d) State acreage allotment.....		723,153	6.64

¹ Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.
² Number of cotton allotments not reported by North Carolina State PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
 ADMINISTRATION,
 Auburn, Ala., June 23, 1950.

Hon. JOHN SPARKMAN,
 United States Senate,
 Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SPARKMAN: This is with reference to your letter of June 8, 1950, with which you enclosed a request from Congressman BECKWORTH for certain information concerning the establishment of 1950 cotton acreage allotments in Alabama. For convenience, we shall list the various items in the same order in which they appear in the request enclosed with your letter.

1. How many cotton producers are in each county? See column 1 of the attached tabulation.

2. How many farmers in each county received 5 acres of cotton or less? See column 2 of the attached tabulation.

3. How many new producers applied for acreage in each county? Column 3 of the attached tabulation shows the number of new grower allotments approved for each county. We do not have any record of the total number of applications filed, since any applications which were not approved by county PMA committees were maintained in the county office files and were not forwarded to the State office.

4. How much acreage was there to distribute among the new producers in each county? The reserve for new growers was held at the State level by the State PMA committee, and this reserve acreage was apportioned directly to eligible farmers who filed applications within a prescribed time limit. The reserve held by the State PMA committee was slightly more than 29,000 acres and this amount was sufficient to give each eligible producer 89.61 percent of the acreage recommended by county PMA committees.

5. How much did each get? See immediately preceding question.

6. Did any receive zero acres? It was not necessary to establish a zero acreage allotment for any producer who files an application for a new grower allotment within the prescribed time limit and otherwise met eligibility requirements. A number of zero acreage allotments were established in those cases where producers filed an application after the established closing date, or were declared ineligible by the county committee for some other reason.

7. What percent of the new producers in each county do you regard as genuine farmers? We regard all new producers receiving new-grower allotments as genuine farmers, due to the fact that the regulations and instructions required that a representative of the county PMA committee visit the farm to determine that an actual farming operation will be carried out in 1950. On the basis of these farm visits, county PMA committees disapproved applications in those cases where a genuine farming operation would not be carried out in 1950.

8. How much in acres did the recent cotton amendment help your new producers in each county? The old ones? Public Law 471 provided that "new farms" were eligible to share in the acreage available for reapportionment as a result of the surrender or release of cotton acreage by other cotton farms. Records of the reapportionment made by county PMA committees to individual farms are maintained in county offices and this office does not have this information. For the acreage which each county received under Public Law 471 for regular old farms, see column 4 of the attached tabulation.

9. How many of your producers, county by county, receiving less than 5 acres probably will grow no cotton? We have no way of making an estimate which we would consider worth while in connection with this

question. Production and harvesting methods, however, do make it necessary for a farmer to grow a large acreage of cotton in order to have an economical operation. Most of the cotton in Alabama is grown on family-sized farms where a majority of the labor is furnished by the farm family. For this and other reasons, we believe that the percentage of small farms growing cotton will be about as high as the percentage of large farms growing cotton.

10. How many will cease to farm for themselves? Again we do not have any method of arriving at a worth while estimate on this item. Please refer to our answer to the immediately preceding question.

We trust that the information given above and that shown on the attached tabulation will be sufficient to enable you to furnish Congressman BECKWORTH the desired information. If this office can prepare any additional data for your use, please call on us.

Very truly yours,

W. B. CRAWLEY,
 Chairman, Alabama State PMA Committee.

Approximate 1950 cotton acreage allotment data for Alabama counties

County	Number cotton farms	Number allotments 5 acres or less	Number new farm allotments	Estimated acreage required under Public Law 471
Autauga.....	1,180	461	84	604.2
Baldwin.....	708	481	184	39.8
Barbour.....	1,710	586	69	492.9
Bibb.....	819	350	124	134.8
Blount.....	3,966	1,655	120	1,068.3
Bullock.....	872	293	41	190.5
Butler.....	1,822	693	174	618.0
Calhoun.....	1,781	868	180	1,126.0
Chambers.....	1,459	431	60	311.8
Cherokee.....	2,169	366	53	1,785.7
Chilton.....	2,657	1,609	201	1,551.1
Choctaw.....	1,657	1,189	191	269.0
Clarke.....	1,697	1,287	226	118.1
Clay.....	1,739	1,007	143	216.4
Cleburne.....	1,203	606	98	172.9
Coffee.....	2,140	648	76	284.4
Colbert.....	2,148	617	205	2,403.0
Conecuh.....	2,355	1,450	144	1,079.0
Coosa.....	990	826	66	16.6
Covington.....	2,703	1,116	154	775.0
Crenshaw.....	1,733	803	40	855.8
Cullman.....	6,811	1,919	89	1,025.0
Dale.....	1,360	690	146	725.0
Dallas.....	1,640	677	84	3,152.8
De Kalb.....	5,999	2,139	124	2,000.0
Elmore.....	2,309	885	86	334.6
Escambia.....	1,597	837	146	100.8
Etowah.....	3,013	1,451	175	1,119.6
Fayette.....	2,358	1,128	215	489.7
Franklin.....	2,566	753	79	1,273.5
Geneva.....	2,125	517	72	473.1
Greene.....	1,487	644	132	260.1
Hale.....	1,615	640	112	1,629.5
Henry.....	1,343	331	26	688.9
Houston.....	2,787	619	57	529.8
Jackson.....	4,260	1,767	143	2,599.9
Jefferson.....	1,329	961	153	384.0
Lamar.....	2,410	840	120	564.3
Lauderdale.....	3,900	1,052	217	5,000.0
Lawrence.....	3,305	663	2	1,370.9
Lee.....	1,227	482	73	114.4
Limestone.....	3,487	625	32	3,319.9
Lowndes.....	810	318	36	1,030.4
Macon.....	1,652	586	73	1,125.9
Madison.....	3,528	695	65	5,505.6
Marengo.....	1,952	967	114	2,053.2
Marion.....	3,412	1,371	302	997.1
Marshall.....	4,717	1,190	48	609.1
Mobile.....	627	353	163	146.6
Monroe.....	2,176	945	149	2,200.0
Montgomery.....	1,143	534	30	1,276.1
Morgan.....	4,122	1,275	146	1,807.1
Perry.....	1,277	485	50	757.4
Pickens.....	2,248	764	117	970.7
Pike.....	1,660	347	50	477.4
Randolph.....	2,687	1,135	116	291.0
Russell.....	816	194	60	504.6
St. Clair.....	1,843	872	304	818.3
Shelby.....	964	366	124	972.0
Sumter.....	1,223	497	36	1,745.9
Talladega.....	2,364	854	229	2,254.9
Tallapoosa.....	1,546	627	82	187.6
Tuscaloosa.....	3,313	1,609	144	2,460.2
Walker.....	3,232	2,041	615	252.5
Washington.....	667	406	179	62.3
Wilcox.....	1,443	657	81	577.7
Winston.....	2,242	1,638	176	325.8
Total.....	146,120	57,426	8,405	69,170.5

Alabama: Approximate county cotton acreage allotment and average acreage allotment for 1950

Alabama counties	Approximate number of cotton farms, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotment, ¹ 1950	Approximate average county cotton acreage allotment, 1950
Autauga	1,180	14,249	12.08
Baldwin	708	1,458	2.06
Barbour	1,710	18,723	10.95
Bibb	819	5,986	7.32
Blount	3,906	28,500	7.19
Bullock	872	15,910	18.25
Butler	1,822	12,433	6.82
Calhoun	1,781	11,472	6.44
Chambers	1,479	19,176	13.14
Cherokee	2,169	33,578	15.49
Chilton	2,657	13,545	5.10
Choctaw	1,657	6,678	4.03
Clarke	1,697	5,530	3.26
Clay	1,739	8,291	4.77
Cleburne	1,203	7,557	6.28
Coffee	2,149	23,753	11.10
Colbert	2,148	31,875	14.84
Conecuh	2,355	12,258	5.21
Cosa	990	3,257	3.20
Covington	2,703	20,241	7.49
Crenshaw	1,733	16,552	9.55
Cullman	6,811	58,142	8.54
Dale	1,369	9,395	6.91
Dallas	1,640	36,420	22.21
De Kalb	5,999	51,999	8.67
Elmore	2,309	25,617	11.09
Escambia	1,587	11,879	7.38
Etowah	3,013	21,030	6.98
Fayette	2,358	14,324	6.08
Franklin	2,566	22,980	8.96
Geneva	2,125	24,199	11.39
Greene	1,487	19,831	13.34
Hale	1,615	21,337	13.21
Henry	1,343	19,206	14.39
Houston	2,787	32,808	11.77
Jackson	4,260	39,033	9.16
Jefferson	1,329	4,629	3.48
Lamar	2,410	18,965	7.87
Lauderdale	3,900	41,743	10.70
Lawrence	3,395	59,173	17.90
Lee	1,237	14,149	11.44
Limestone	3,487	67,516	19.36
Lowndes	3,810	16,987	20.97
Macon	1,632	24,014	14.54
Madison	3,538	80,151	22.65
Marion	1,952	24,704	12.66
Marion	3,412	21,842	6.40
Marshall	4,717	50,909	10.79
Mobile	627	2,111	3.67
Monroe	2,176	21,364	9.82
Montgomery	1,143	17,288	15.13
Morgan	4,122	45,009	10.92
Perry	1,277	17,450	13.67
Pickens	2,248	24,680	10.98
Pike	1,660	25,896	15.60
Randolph	2,687	18,743	6.98
Russell	816	15,249	18.69
St. Clair	1,843	9,847	5.34
Shelby	964	7,719	8.01
Sumter	1,223	20,668	16.90
Talladega	2,364	19,706	8.34
Tallapoosa	1,546	13,716	8.87
Tuscaloosa	3,313	26,442	7.98
Walker	3,232	11,594	3.59
Washington	667	1,871	2.81
Wilcox	1,443	17,546	12.16
Winston	2,242	14,000	6.24
(a) Total State	146,120	1,474,933	10.09
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms		38,201	
(c) State acreage reserves for new farms and small farms		57,729	
(d) State acreage allotment		1,570,863	10.75

¹ Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms, State acreage reserve for new and small farms, and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess., approved Mar. 31, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Little Rock, Ark., June 21, 1950.
Hon. J. W. FULBRIGHT,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR FULBRIGHT: This is in reply to your letter of June 16, 1950, requesting certain information with respect to farm cotton-acreage allotments for the cotton counties of Arkansas.

Although we do not have a complete analysis of all the information exactly as you requested it, we have attempted to furnish you on the attached tabulations as much information as possible without disturbing the county offices which are at this time very busily engaged in determining performance with respect to the 1950 cotton, peanut, rice, and corn acreage-allotment programs, along with their many other duties.

It is hoped that this information meets with your approval, and we assure you that we are always anxious to cooperate in furnishing any needed information upon request. Your continued interest in all the phases of our farm program is appreciated.

Yours very truly,
J. L. WRIGHT,
Chairman, Arkansas State Committee.

County	Number farm cotton allotments	Number farm allotments less than 5 acres	Number new grower allotments	Acreage distributed to new growers
Arkansas	1,508	422	114	463.3
Ashley	1,079	217	95	616.7
Baxter	155	97	28	69.8
Benton				
Boone	32	15	2	11.5
Bradley	1,205	246	128	605.5
Calhoun	843	227	88	411.0
Carroll				
Chicot	1,785	165	93	483.7
Clark	1,147	305	81	323.0
Clay	3,716	524	157	699.0
Cleburne	1,749	554	150	463.5
Cleveland	1,233	430	197	583.1
Columbia	2,712	513	248	1,176.3
Conway	2,096	583	122	528.7
Craighead	4,017	321	141	735.8
Crawford		39	3	26.2
Crittenden	1,719	103	11	174.1
Cross	1,534	226	81	461.4
Dallas	821	243	84	270.3
Desha	1,617	129	73	528.9
Drew	1,481	286	149	652.7
Faulkner	2,966	424	137	478.5
Franklin	505	243	13	53.0
Fulton	1,040	583	141	299.7
Garland	250	211	6	18.4
Grant	3,596	311	89	218.9
Greene	3,885	400	173	721.6
Hempstead	2,385	1,015	224	853.0
Hot Spring	639	321	66	189.5
Howard	975	411	74	250.9
Independence	2,356	419	78	227.1
Izard	1,466	368	99	383.1
Jackson	1,690	152	52	350.5
Jefferson	1,956	314	122	419.5
Johnson	244	83	9	39.0
Lafayette	1,152	267	145	926.4
Lawrence	1,980	158	86	415.0
Lee	2,339	86	49	197.0
Lincoln	1,488	132	76	723.6
Little River	812	148	51	391.0
Logan	1,318	494	63	190.0
Lonoke	2,860	204	116	544.0
Madison				
Marion	96	57	3	10.0
Miller	1,143	185	152	834.0
Mississippi	3,669	135	57	1,204.3
Monroe	1,769	139	62	425.3
Montgomery	383	275	32	35.0
Nevada	1,614	436	146	770.1
Newton	53	45	10	17.8
Ouachita	918	310	117	501.0
Perry	584	186	14	64.4
Phillips	2,727	212	91	851.3
Pike	547	494	45	83.2
Poinsett	2,077	150	45	320.5
Polk	412	292	19	44.4
Pope	1,269	239	46	147.8
Prairie	1,296	273	89	373.1
Pulaski	1,190	268	67	332.0
Randolph	1,634	455	142	403.6
St. Francis	1,973	132	78	708.4
Saline	368	297	25	19.0
Scott	434	282	94	136.6
Sevier	308	211	25	54.0
Sebastian	604	343	18	60.9
Sharp	615	246	55	120.0
Stone	1,209	267	101	444.4
Union	522	306	15	55.0
Van Buren	1,249	423	172	477.0
Washington	1,239	468	59	173.4
White	4,468	855	250	1,110.0
Woodruff	1,462	128	76	362.3
Yell	1,319	295	43	167.9
Total	100,401	20,868	6,053	27,643.9

County	Number receiving zero new grower allotment	Percent new growers regarded as genuine farmers	Acres added for new growers by recent legislation ¹	Acres added for old growers by recent legislation	Estimated number producers with less than 5-acre allotment and probably grow no cotton ²	Estimated number producers that will cease farming ³
Arkansas	None	100		2,603		
Ashley	None	100		988		
Baxter	None	100		12		
Benton						
Boone	None	100		16		
Bradley	None	100		590		
Calhoun	None	100		904		
Carroll						
Chicot	None	100		1,822		
Clark	None	100		1,470		
Clay	None	100		3,251		
Cleburne	None	100		358		
Cleveland	None	100		454		
Columbia	None	100		976		
Conway	None	100		3,077		
Craighead	None	100		682		
Crawford	None	100		265		
Crittenden	None	100		146		
Cross	None	100		677		
Dallas	None	100		381		
Desha	None	100		602		
Drew	None	100		1,597		
Faulkner	None	100		2,013		
Franklin	None	100		61		
Fulton	None	100		116		
Garland	None	100		0		
Grant	None	100		49		
Greene	None	100		2,537		
Hempstead	None	100		5,224		
Hot Spring	None	100		35		
Howard	None	100		392		
Independence	None	100		200		
Izard	None	100		372		
Jackson	None	100		524		
Jefferson	None	100		478		
Johnson	None	100		56		
Lafayette	None	100		972		
Lawrence	None	100		365		
Lee	None	100		2,401		
Lincoln	None	100		428		
Little River	None	100		1,339		
Logan	None	100		98		
Lonoke	None	100		388		
Madison						
Marion	None	100		2		
Miller	None	100		1,532		
Mississippi	None	100		0		
Monroe	None	100		379		
Montgomery	None	100		11		
Nevada	None	100		2,060		
Newton	None	100		0		
Ouachita	None	100		249		
Perry	None	100		614		
Phillips	None	100		7,012		
Pike	None	100		144		
Poinsett	None	100		149		
Polk	None	100		0		
Pope	None	100		250		
Prairie	None	100		216		
Pulaski	None	100		1,971		
Randolph	None	100		301		
St. Francis	None	100		0		
Saline	None	100		0		
Scott	None	100		0		
Sevier	None	100		3		
Sebastian	None	100		47		
Sharp	None	100		186		
Stone	None	100		216		
Union	None	100		7		
Van Buren	None	100		454		
Washington				52		
White	None	100		1,067		
Woodruff	None	100		604		
Yell	None	100		55		
Total				56,798		

¹ Very little, if any, additional acres allotted to any county in the State.

² Not able to make this determination at the present time.

³ It is not believed that any producers will cease to farm because of cotton allotments.

⁴ Noncotton county.

⁵ No new grower requests.

Arkansas: Approximate county cotton acreage allotments and average acreage allotments for 1950

Arkansas counties	Approximate number of cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950 ¹	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Arkansas	1,508	10,061	6.67
Ashley	1,079	27,953	25.91
Baxter	155	337	2.17
Benton			
Boone	32	74	2.32
Bradley	1,205	9,431	7.83
Calhoun	843	6,627	7.86
Carroll			
Chicot	1,785	43,261	24.24
Clark	1,147	11,198	9.76
Clay	3,716	44,996	12.11
Cleburne	1,749	8,835	5.05
Cleveland	1,233	8,376	6.79
Columbia	2,712	22,579	8.33
Conway	2,066	18,877	9.01
Craighead	4,017	84,052	20.92
Crawford	208	2,806	13.49
Crittenden	1,719	110,500	64.28
Cross	1,531	43,031	28.11
Dallas	821	4,845	5.90
Desha	1,617	57,028	35.26
Drew	1,481	17,506	11.82
Faulkner	2,066	230,999	10.45
Franklin	505	2,208	4.55
Fulton	1,040	2,858	2.75
Garland	250	311	1.24
Grant	669	2,594	3.79
Green	3,506	43,406	12.38
Hempstead	2,385	17,442	7.31
Hot Spring	699	2,632	4.12
Howard	975	7,236	7.43
Independence	2,356	15,495	6.58
Izard	1,466	8,734	5.96
Jackson	1,660	64,989	38.46
Jefferson	1,956	90,836	46.44
Johnson	244	2,940	12.05
Lafayette	1,152	21,757	18.89
Lawrence	1,900	34,069	17.21
Lee	2,339	66,972	27.92
Lincoln	1,488	47,023	31.60
Little River	812	11,900	14.66
Logan	1,318	7,353	5.58
Lonoke	2,860	69,924	24.47
Madison			
Marion	66	188	1.96
Miller	1,143	22,885	20.02
Mississippi	3,669	228,607	62.31
Monroe	1,709	39,824	23.30
Montgomery	383	576	1.51
Nevada	1,614	11,760	7.30
Newton	53	60	1.13
Ouachita	918	6,578	7.17
Perry	554	4,569	7.82
Phillips	2,727	83,181	30.50
Pike	547	1,275	2.33
Poinsett	2,077	96,376	46.40
Polk	412	724	1.76
Pope	1,269	10,113	9.06
Prairie	1,266	14,053	10.84
Pulaski	1,190	31,265	26.27
Randolph	1,634	11,926	11.58
St. Francis	1,973	56,345	43.76
Saline	368	480	1.30
Scott	434	813	1.87
Searcy	308	839	2.72
Sebastian	604	2,109	3.49
Sevier	615	2,447	3.98
Sharp	1,209	9,259	7.66
Stone	522	613	1.17
Union	1,249	6,047	4.84
Van Buren	1,239	5,920	4.78
Washington			
White	4,468	44,301	9.92
Woodruff	1,462	47,888	32.76
Yell	1,319	12,166	12.32
State total	100,401	1,879,809	18.72

¹ Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess. Approved Mar. 31, 1950.

² Administrative area I, 4,775 acres; administrative area II, 26,224 acres.

³ Administrative area I, 1,152 acres; administrative area II, 1,146 acres.

⁴ Administrative area I, 32,340 acres; administrative area II, 11,066 acres.

⁵ Administrative area I, 400 acres; area II, 2,168 acres; area III, 4,668 acres.

⁶ Administrative area I, 2,845 acres; area II, 12,650 acres.

⁷ Administrative area I, 2,186 acres; area II, 754 acres.

⁸ Administrative area I, 29,085 acres; area II, 4,984 acres.

⁹ Administrative area I, 8,239 acres; area II, 4,114 acres.

¹⁰ Administrative area I, 6,430 acres; area II, 5,063 acres.

¹¹ Administrative area I, 14,391 acres; area II, 4,535 acres.

¹² Administrative area I, 8,576 acres; area II, 7,671 acres.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Baton Rouge, La., June 22, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We are enclosing a list of the parishes in which cotton is produced in Louisiana together with the number of individual farm cotton allotments established in each parish.

This is in compliance with your recent request.

Very truly yours,

L. A. MULLIN,

Chairman, State PMA Committee.

Name of parish and approximate number of cotton allotments

Acadia	2,151
Allen	662
Ascension	248
Assumption	5
Avoynes	3,926
Beauregard	310
Bienville	1,751
Bossier	1,421
Caddo	1,438
Calcasieu	217
Caldwell	661
Cameron	376
Catahoula	926
Claiborne	1,839
Concordia	603
DeSoto	1,740
East Baton Rouge	500
East Carroll	990
East Feliciana	789
Evangeline	2,138
Franklin	2,341
Grant	379
Iberia	409
Iberville	257
Jackson	571
Jefferson Davis	790
Lafayette	2,549
Lafourche	1
LaSalle	258
Lincoln	1,305
Livingston	182
Madison	720
Morehouse	1,157
Natchitoches	1,805
Orleans group:	
Orleans	4
Jefferson	
St. Bernard	
Plaquemines	
Ouachita	988
Pointe Coupee	1,090
Rapides	1,583
Red River	921
Richland	2,000
Sabine	1,329
St. Helena	924
St. James	3
St. Landry	4,055
St. Martin	1,632
St. Mary	8
St. Tammany	220
Tangipahoa	828
Tensas	689
Union	1,864
Vernon	2,284
Washington	1,122
Webster	1,623
West Baton Rouge	193
West Carroll	2,080
West Feliciana	311
Winn	613
Total	63,331

Louisiana: Approximate county cotton acreage allotment and average allotment for 1950

Louisiana counties	Approximate number of cotton acreage allotments, 1950	Approximate county cotton acreage allotments, 1950 ¹	Approximate average cotton acreage allotments, 1950
Acadia	2,151	19,575	9.10
Allen	662	1,671	2.52
Ascension	248	397	1.60
Assumption	5		
Avoynes	3,926	26,345	6.71
Beauregard	310	291	.94
Bienville	1,751	14,224	8.12
Bossier	1,421	32,465	22.85
Caddo	1,438	54,441	37.86
Calcasieu	217	800	3.69
Caldwell	661	6,365	9.63
Cameron	376	1,157	3.08
Catahoula	926	13,889	13.95
Claiborne	1,839	25,800	13.66
Concordia	603	11,859	19.67
De Soto	1,740	20,071	11.54
East Baton Rouge	500	1,625	3.25
East Carroll	990	32,635	32.97
East Feliciana	789	7,631	9.67
Evangeline	2,138	22,694	10.62
Franklin	2,341	56,975	24.34
Grant	379	5,639	14.88
Iberia	409	2,086	5.10
Iberville	257	688	2.68
Jackson	571	2,401	4.21
Jefferson Davis	790	3,084	3.90
Lafayette	2,549	23,532	9.23
Lafourche	1	379	379.00
LaSalle	258	504	1.95
Lincoln	1,305	14,278	10.94
Livingston	182	423	2.32
Madison	720	21,960	30.50
Morehouse	1,157	33,578	29.02
Natchitoches	1,805	38,857	21.53
Orleans group	4	8	
Orleans			
Jefferson			
St. Bernard			
Plaquemines			
Ouachita	988	17,977	18.20
Pointe Coupee	1,090	12,067	11.07
Rapides	1,583	18,254	11.50
Red River	921	21,591	23.44
Richland	2,000	49,802	24.90
Sabine	1,329	5,804	4.37
St. Helena	924	1,943	2.10
St. James	3	2	.67
St. Landry	4,055	44,153	10.89
St. Martin	1,632	10,149	6.22
St. Mary	8	55	6.88
St. Tammany	220	491	2.23
Tangipahoa	828	1,909	2.31
Tensas	689	24,658	35.79
Union	1,864	14,427	7.74
Vernon	2,284	12,478	5.46
Washington	1,122	1,716	1.53
Webster	1,623	9,600	5.93
West Baton Rouge	1,422	13,588	9.54
West Carroll	193	1,295	6.71
West Feliciana	2,680	25,283	12.16
Winn	311	3,237	10.41
	613	2,344	3.82
(a) Total (State)	63,331	791,615	12.50
(b) State acreage for additional allotments to small farms		19,879	
(c) State acreage reserve for new farms and small farms		61,803	
(d) State acreage allotment		873,297	13.79

¹ Excludes State acreage for additional allotments to small farms; State acreage reserve for new and small farms; and additional acreage allotment provided by Public Law 471, 81st Cong., 2d sess. Approved Mar. 31, 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to get some thoughts in the RECORD which I want to use in my district. I am not critical of the committee for bringing this bill to the House. I simply want to point certain things out according to my own views.

The Congress of the United States has gotten itself over a barrel by reason of acts which it has committed. I refer to the five or six basic labor laws which in effect have given the labor leaders of this country substantially a monopoly with reference first, to the cost; and second, to the selling price of the manufactured goods which the farmers of the United States purchase. The Congress, finding that monopoly in operation and operating through collective bargaining agreements, wakes up and finds that the buying power of the American farmer, who grows the food, fats, fiber, forestry products and produces the mine products and petroleum products, cannot purchase those manufactured goods with the wages which the open market gives to the agricultural worker when he turns his labor, in the form of his products, into that open market.

So then the Congress—and when I say the Congress, I mean the administration, too, from the White House down—finds itself in a squeeze and proceeds then to try and legislate itself out of that squeeze by adopting so-called price-support programs which have been operating the last few years. Then as those price-support programs measured by the great tonnage turned out under the price-support programs for which the Federal Treasury must assist in financing, becomes such a burden on the taxpayers, especially those in cities and who work in industrial plants and who kick about the amount of the appropriations and say “down with the farm-support program.” So then we start out and finally get into this field of marketing quotas, conferring proprietary rights on certain people who control certain areas of land. Why do we do that? We do that to prevent tonnage being produced which, multiplied by the price-support program, would increase the disbursement that would have to be made from the Federal Treasury through appropriations of the Congress against which certain types of voters kick.

We come along, as the gentleman from Arkansas pointed out a while ago, to where we had a great cotton crop last year. We had price supports last year for cotton. We had no absolute lever to prevent acreage from being planted, and therefore the acreage was planted; therefore the big number of bales appeared on the market and the support program was loaded. Now we come along here, and we say, “We will put in marketing quotas 1 or 2 years ahead so that they cannot grow a lot of bales to be multiplied by a price support per bale.” That is the thing that I keep running through my mind. I am not criticizing the committee for bringing this bill here. I just do not like the proposition of getting ourselves into a pinch where we have to do things which are inequitable to our people and which actually takes away from them the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman realizes, does he not, that pro-

ducers do not have to go into this alleged straitjacket which the gentleman seems to think that they would have to go into.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not talking about the people having to go into strait-jackets. I am talking about the Congress of the United States passing laws which puts them in a strait-jacket, and that is exactly what we have done.

Mr. WHITE of California. Oh, no.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Oh, yes. We fixed it so that a man cannot have a job in a factory unless he joins a union. Congress did that.

Mr. WHITE of California. We are talking about something else now.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am talking about the thing that called for price supports on farm production so that those farmers, as has been argued here today, can buy those manufactured products.

Mr. WHITE of California. Are not the farmers organized?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course, the farmer demands a wage. Why should he not? On what ground can we stand to give labor the power it has and say to the farmer: “But as for you, you can live on a 10-cent-per-hour wage or a 15-cent-per-hour wage.” We find such a plan cannot work, and then we come along to the farm price-support mechanism of this kind to make the organized labor laws and collective bargaining machinery work, the latter calling for the former.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. I would just like to ask the gentleman, do I understand the gentleman from Michigan is opposed to the agricultural price-support program?

Mr. CRAWFORD. In no way have I said that. I am analyzing it.

Mr. COOLEY. I was confused.

Mr. CRAWFORD. There is no need of being confused on what I said. The gentleman knows that the Congress of the United States put us in a strait-jacket when we approved six basic labor laws, and we cannot afford, from an economic standpoint, across the country as a whole, to let the farmer go along here and try to live on a 10-cent wage. He could not buy the manufactured goods. You would have unemployment by the millions of people. Your economy would go all to pieces and your \$257,000,000,000 debt and your \$55,000,000,000 budget could not be supported.

Mr. COOLEY. So the gentleman is for the support program for agriculture.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am for the stabilizing of the economy but I am not in favor of the thing which forces the stabilization program.

Mr. CROOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. CROOK. Is the gentleman opposed to organized labor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am opposed to the Wagner Act, which I voted against, and every chance I got I voted to repeal it. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. CROOK. Not quite. I asked the gentleman if he is opposed to organized labor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not opposed to organized labor but I am opposed to the strait-jacketing provisions wherein we give labor leaders the power to take the American economy by the throat and close down any industry they desire to close down, whether it be steel, coal, or any other type of manufacturing. Does that answer the gentleman's question? I should like to answer the question right straight on the nose.

Mr. CROOK. I am not exactly answered on that question, but is the gentleman opposed to the right to strike?

Mr. CRAWFORD. The right to strike against the general welfare? Yes. This should never occur.

Mr. CROOK. Is the gentleman opposed to the Manufacturers' Association frequently taking a stand against labor?

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is their stand against labor?

Mr. CROOK. They have always taken a stand against labor.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me tell the gentleman something. When a man denies himself comforts and saves money and invests it in machinery and machine tools so that men may have a chance to work and earn their living and feed their families, is that man who thus saved, an enemy of labor or taking a stand against labor? That kind of poppycock is no good. The only trouble is our people do not understand how the machine of savings and investment operates, and this, I believe, is largely due to a deficiency of school teaching the details of capitalism.

Mr. CROOK. Do not misunderstand me.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am not misunderstanding the gentleman.

Mr. CROOK. I am not against either, but I do believe in a spirit of intelligent compromise around the conference table so that we can all live. However, there has always been a thrust by one or the other, and we have a tendency to go too far in one direction or the other.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Now I can agree with the gentleman 100 percent on intelligent compromise and that these things should be negotiated and that the strikes should never be called, so that the people would have the goods to consume and employment would be maintained, and the national income could flow so that we can pay these bills we have to pay and thus avoid inflationary deficit financing.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the Committee and to the Committee on Agriculture that there are certain features of this bill which in my judgment are unwise, discriminatory, and indefensible, and should be changed. I have certain amendments which I expect to offer later. I am now in this situation that it is my responsibility to conduct hearings on the \$10,000,000,000 supplemental appropriations budget to meet the Korean situation. Those hearings are now in progress. Therefore, I cannot speak at length at this moment,

but at the proper time under the 5-minute rule I hope I may have the favorable attention of the Committee in connection with certain revisions of the bill.

Mr. GATHINGS. If the gentleman will yield, I wonder if he would have his amendments printed in the RECORD so we could look them over tomorrow.

Mr. MAHON. I do not have the amendments ready for printing in the RECORD, but the object of the amendments in part would be to strike out that language which sets out the State of Texas for particular and unusual and different treatment as compared to other States. Such language appears on page 3 and in other places in the bill.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 7 minutes, and at this time yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the gentleman from Kansas. It is my understanding that an amendment will be offered which will strike section 6 of the bill which pertains to the 1951 wheat-acreage allotment. The gentleman's district in Kansas borders my own district in Colorado and I know that the problems are the same with reference to the effect which such an amendment would have in striking out this section of the bill on the wheat economy of the district. I would like to request the gentleman to explain just what the effect will be if this amendment striking section 6 of the bill is adopted and the previous law is put into effect.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I shall be very glad to do so. I want to say at the beginning that the gentleman from Colorado has been very diligent in his efforts to see that the people of his district and the State of Colorado secure a fair acreage allotment of wheat and he has worked on and supported the provision which is included in section 6 of the bill.

In order to fully explain the situation, I think I should go back a little and point out that last year it was necessary to have special legislation to take care of various areas in the country where wheat production was greatly expanded during the war. In those areas expansion took place at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. The farmers in those areas made a great contribution, not only to the national economy and the war effort but in the years following the war they made a great contribution to the efforts of this country to feed the world and stop the march of communism in Europe. Until last year the expansion of acreage was required every year in order to meet our requirements and commitments, so far as wheat is concerned. This year—1950—for the first time in many years, it was necessary to have acreage allotments on wheat and under the formula in the law full account in making allotments could not be given to the increase in acreage which had taken place in the gentleman's State, as well as other States in the area. For that reason, legislation was enacted last year which is a

part of Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, which increased the national acreage allotment for 1950 and provided for its distribution. Under that provision the gentleman's State of Colorado received a large increase in its allotment. This year the same situation does not prevail, but the application of the regular formula for wheat-acreage allotment would still work a hardship upon the gentleman's State.

It was for that purpose that the provisions which appear as section 6 of the bill were introduced. At the time the legislation was considered and placed in the bill it was the understanding that the wheat acreage allotment for this year would be approximately 62,000,000 acres and it was felt in order to take care of the situation prevailing in Colorado and other States it would be necessary to have an additional allotment to the national allotment proclaimed by the Secretary.

However, the Korean war has entirely changed the situation and instead of 62,000,000 acres being allotted, the Secretary recently proclaimed an acreage allotment nationally of 72,800,000 acres or almost 11,000,000 acres more than the allotment which was initially contemplated. This increase in the acreage allotment made it possible for the Department of Agriculture, through administrative procedures, to make changes in the allotments to the States by which it was able to entirely take care of the situation prevailing in the gentleman's State of Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this matter has been worked out between the Department of Agriculture and the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, the chairman of which was the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and the subcommittee has been entirely satisfied as a result of these conferences that it will be possible for the department to work out, administratively, a procedure whereby the States, which would suffer if the ordinary allotment procedures were followed, will receive an allotment which will be approximately equal to that which they would receive if section 6 of this bill remained in force. That is not universally true. It does not apply to every State, but I can say to the gentleman from Colorado that his State will receive, under the administrative procedure in question, an acreage allotment which is fully as large as it would have received if section 6 had remained in the bill.

There is an advantage at this time if we eliminate that section from the bill, in that it means the Department of Agriculture can at once send out the State acreage allotments to the State PMA committees, and those committees can make the allotments to the counties and the counties make the allotments to the farms at once. In view of the fact that winter wheat planting will begin in the

gentleman's State and in my State in the next 30 days, there is a great advantage in having those allotments made at the present time. If we retain this section in the bill, the allotments cannot be made definitely and completely until the bill is passed or until the Congress adjourns. For that reason it was felt better to eliminate the provision from the bill and rely upon the administrative procedure which will take care of the situation, I am sure, to the gentleman's entire satisfaction.

Mr. MARSALIS. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, reference was made a few minutes ago by my colleague from Texas [Mr. MAHON] to the provisions of this bill which relate only to the State of Texas. I call the attention of the members of the committee to the fact that the State of Texas accounts for 37 percent of the allotment of cotton in this country. So when we speak of the provisions that relate only to the State of Texas we speak of provisions that affect more than one-third of the entire acreage involved in this bill.

The provisions to which reference was made and to which objection was voiced by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] merely provide that the State of Texas in the year 1951 shall be treated as other States in the Union are treated, as every one of the States east of the Mississippi River is treated. It does not place Texas under any special gadget. On the contrary it takes Texas out from the special gadget or formula which was imposed on us this year. It has come to the point in our committee where nobody wants us to call this gadget by the name of his State. But regardless of what you call it, there was a proviso placed in the bill last year that was calculated to assist the State of California, and which I think did assist that great State. Reference was made to it a while ago. I have no criticism of what was done for California, but representatives of the Department of Agriculture had advised the committee that this gadget would not apply to the State of Texas and it did not do so until the original acreage figures were changed. In the final calculation of figures, it was determined that the State of Texas would come under that gadget by 93 acres. Out of a calculation of something more than 10,000,000 acres, they got down to such a nicety that they said that they could be sure the State of Texas would come under the formula which had been devised for California by 93 acres.

So they placed us under this gadget—and I want the RECORD to be clear that I have never felt that we were properly placed under the gadget or that the law placed us there, but that we were put there by reason of some calculations

which I do not think were at all justified—possibly that has nothing to do with the case now because we went under it, but it meant that cotton acreage was allotted in Texas this year from the State to the county on the basis of a 2-year history of cotton, only; whereas, in Mississippi, in Georgia, in North Carolina, and in the bulk of the Nation cotton acreage was allotted from the State to the counties on the basis of 4-year history, including the war crops that were grown during those 4 years. Those individuals in the Department of Agriculture who revised these acreage figures to bring Texas under this gadget did not want to count war crops. Public Law No. 12 plainly said that we would count those war crops. It is not a question of whether war crops should be counted or not; you, this Congress, passed this legislation that provided that they should be counted. As I see it that question is closed and I cannot agree that anyone has a moral right to juggle the figures just to keep from carrying out the proviso Congress made. In the State of Texas it happens that a portion of our State, to wit, the three congressional districts on the extreme western side and one on the extreme southern side of the State, received a greater allotment of acreage this year as a result of that gadget than they would have received otherwise.

The following tables, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, show the effect which may be expected in the way of shifts in cotton acreage allotments between the congressional districts of Texas and the effect of this legislation on the counties of the Eleventh Congressional District of Texas. I am sorry I do not have the same figures for all of the counties of the State.

Indicated 1951 cotton acreage allotments in Texas by congressional districts computed on the basis of the provisions in Public Law 272 and H. R. 9109¹

Congressional district	Indicated allotments under the provisions of H. R. 9109	Indicated allotments under the provisions of Public Law 272
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1.....	353,599	351,341
2.....	33,597	29,245
3.....	109,987	96,988
4.....	648,560	612,908
5.....	60,476	54,131
6.....	712,036	685,703
7.....	132,809	103,609
8.....	4,875	4,030
9.....	398,995	374,270
10.....	362,342	335,603
11.....	426,240	401,261
12.....	73,039	64,651
13.....	339,207	299,839
14.....	469,057	350,765
15.....	366,346	448,468
16.....	124,178	137,569
17.....	330,388	281,255
18.....	423,382	436,634
19.....	1,992,509	2,347,847
20.....	8,167	4,287
21.....	267,240	216,565
State.....	7,637,029	7,637,029

¹ The above indicated allotments are based on (a) an assumed national acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres, and (b) apportionment of all of the State acreage allotment under the basic formulas provided in Public Law 272 and H. R. 9109 without retaining any State acreage reserve. The above indicated allotments are theoretical and would be subject to change because of actions taken by the State committee with respect to the State acreage reserve, change in the national acreage allotment, and additional revision in basic data for the base years.

Cotton acreage allotments for 1950 and indicated allotments for 1951 for the Eleventh Congressional District, Texas, under the provisions of H. R. 9109 and Public Law 272

County	1950 cotton allotment ¹	1951 indicated allotment	
		H. R. 9109	Public Law 272
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Bell.....	81,804	92,519	85,076
Basque.....	15,586	26,009	15,561
Caryell.....	22,125	25,047	21,679
Falls.....	95,915	105,145	99,750
McLennan.....	109,386	117,960	113,759
Milam.....	63,657	69,560	65,436
District.....	388,473	426,240	401,261

¹ Subject to minor increases from certain State reserves.

NOTE.—The above indicated allotments are theoretical and would be subject to change because of actions taken by the State committee with respect to the State acreage reserve, change in the national acreage allotment and additional revision in basic data for the base years. The above indicated allotments are based on (a) an assumed national acreage allotment of 21,000,000 acres, and (b) apportionment of all of the State acreage allotment under the basic formula provided in Public Law 272 and H. R. 9109 without retaining any State acreage reserve.

Seventeen congressional districts in Texas, all of the districts of the State except 4—17 congressional districts in Texas—received less cotton as a result of the operation of the gadget than they would have received had we received the 4-year history, including war crops, to which we were plainly entitled, until our State was placed under a special gadget for which we did not ask. Bear this in mind, those of you who are not from Texas, bear this in mind, that this bill does not change the total Texas State allotment. This proviso referred to in nowise bears upon the question of how much acreage the State of Texas gets or what percentage of the national allotment our State gets. The State of Texas will receive the same percentage of the national allotment under this bill that it will receive under the existing law if it is left unchanged. It does not make any difference to those who live in other States of the Union whether Texas operates under the provisions of this law or operates under the provisions of the present law. The State as a whole will get exactly the same.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. POAGE. The State of Texas will receive the same State allotment under this bill and under the present law. The only question involved is, How will it be distributed within the State of Texas? We are asking that it be distributed within the State of Texas on the same basis that cotton acreage is distributed in the State of Mississippi, in the State of Georgia; that is all we are asking. We are asking that in the State of Texas each county get its cotton allotment on the basis of the 4 years' history, including war crops. That is the way they get it in North Carolina.

I want to clearly point out that no man can have grown war crops where cotton was not grown before. While war crops are those crops which the Government asked farmers to grow as a result of the war need, it does not follow that all of these crops are war crops.

Peanuts, grain sorghums, and flax, may all be war crops if they took the place of cotton, but not all peanuts, not all grain sorghums, or all flax was war crops by any means. Unless the farm had a cotton allotment at the beginning of the war, it could never grow any war crops. No farm could ever grow more war crops than it had been growing cotton, and it could only get war-crop credit to the extent that it diverted cotton acreage into the needed crop. If the farm grew more peanuts or maize than it has previously grown in cotton, there was no increase in its cotton allotment. For instance, a given farm of 100 acres had a 50-acre cotton allotment in 1941, and grew no maize that year. In 1945, '46, or '47 that farm planted 50 acres of maize and no cotton. All the maize would be war crops, but if that same farm planted 50 acres of maize and 50 acres of cotton, it would have no war crop. If it planted only 20 acres of cotton in 1945 and 50 acres of maize, only 30 acres of the maize would be war crops. The point I want to make clear is that no credit was ever given for war crops which had not previously been given for cotton. The loose statement that farms which never planted cotton got credit for war crops simply will not hold up.

It was suggested a while ago that this bill propose to do something special for the State of Texas. All we are asking is that you take us out from under any special gadget. We do not want to be under any special gadget; we want to be treated like the rest of the United States. We are just asking to be treated like everyone else; we are just asking that we be given our 4-year history, including our war crops. We ask that the Texas State acreage be allocated to the counties of Texas on the regular 4-year history. This year our counties get their allotments on the basis of a cotton history of 2 years. The individual within the county who had not grown any cotton within those 2 years, but who grew war crops back 2 years before that time, was still considered, and will be considered, if you do not pass this bill, as an old cotton grower, and he will be entitled to share in the amount of cotton that there is in the county. If there were but 200 acres in the county farmed by two growers, one who had grown 100 acres of cotton in the years 1947 and 1948 and the other with 100 acres which he had planted in war crops in 1946 and 1947, the county would get an allotment based on a history of only 100 acres. But it would have to be divided between the two growers. The result has been grievous inequity in all of that vast area of Texas where there had been a substantial amount of war crops grown. We ask that you let us make sure that next year in Texas the same formula will prevail for the distribution of cotton that we have in the nongadget States of the United States.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. Of course, under old Public Law 12 the cotton farmers of

Texas and every other cotton-growing State in the country were assured by the Federal Government in that law that they would be given credit for the war crops.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. FISHER. Therefore, the good faith of the Federal Government is involved in seeing that that promise or that assurance is carried out.

Mr. POAGE. I think it is just as much the obligation of the United States Government to carry out that assurance as it is for the United States Government to make good on its promise to pay a dollar for a dollar bill.

Mr. FISHER. If Texas is treated the same as other cotton producing States of the South, that will be carried out.

Mr. POAGE. Yes. All we are asking is that we be given the benefit of the law as it reads, that we be treated the same as everybody else. This year there was a different treatment accorded Texas. It was a treatment that was calculated to take care of the situation the gentleman from California described a while ago in those States where there had been an influx of people; but applied in Texas where many of those people had moved on west, it worked a grievous injustice. We are not asking that you change it for those sections of the Nation, those States that want it; we merely say that we do not want it in Texas. It so happened that there were 355,000 acres of cotton allotted in one congressional district of Texas that did not belong there under the regular 4-year history including war crops as provided by general law.

Mr. COOLEY. Who represents that district?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. MAHON.

Mr. COOLEY. How many acres did his district get?

Mr. POAGE. His district got over 2,000,000 acres; but he got 355,000 acres as a result of this 93 acres that the Department of Agriculture placed in the State of Texas.

Mr. COOLEY. But for that miscalculation in the Department of Agriculture he would not have gotten this additional acreage?

Mr. POAGE. The 93 acres caused the situation. We are merely asking that that 355,000 acres be distributed back into those districts of Texas from which it was taken; back into that area Mr. BECKWORTH spoke about, back into all that area that was growing that cotton and that had built this history in the manner provided by law, rather than to give it to an area which was getting a very generous allotment anyway. This acreage went into an area where many counties are able to plant more than half their total farm land in cotton. It came from an area where many counties were cut to less than 10 percent of their tilled acres.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes. The gentleman who is a very distinguished member of the House Committee on Agriculture, who is now addressing

the House, is likewise a member of the cotton subcommittee, is that true?

Mr. POAGE. That is true.

Mr. COOLEY. Not only is the great State of Texas represented on our committee by the distinguished gentleman who is now speaking but has been constantly represented by another Member of Congress from the State of Texas?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is satisfied with the fairness of this bill that we now have under consideration?

Mr. POAGE. I am. I think this bill corrects a serious injustice within the State of Texas.

Mr. COOLEY. I am delighted to hear the gentleman say so.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. I may say that I am very appreciative of the great assistance the gentleman endeavored to render to me in trying to get a just and fair allotment of cotton for California in the previous bills. As the gentleman well knows—I think it is common knowledge—I am not satisfied with the allotments which California will receive in 1952 and 1953 which came out of the so-called Memphis agreement. The gentleman will recall that I offered a proviso at that time which would have alleviated that situation for California and put it on an equitable basis clear through the years.

Mr. POAGE. I remember that.

Mr. WHITE of California. I deeply appreciate his assistance. It recalls to my mind that the thing that caused the gentleman's trouble about which he is now complaining and which this bill would correct, is the fact that he was trying to give us a square deal in California. I hope every Member of the California delegation will vote with the gentleman in protecting the portion of the bill which he seeks to have retained.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman. I appreciate that coming from the gentleman.

Mr. GUILL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GUILL. Is it mandatory at this time in this bill that the State committee shall retain 10 percent?

Mr. POAGE. It is mandatory that the State committee shall retain enough cotton, not to exceed 10 percent, to make adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

The State committee must preserve enough acreage to make these adjustments provided it does not exceed 10 percent.

Mr. GUILL. Will the distinguished gentleman answer this question? Our distinguished chairman made this statement that one reason we had trouble before was because some of the State committees failed to retain enough acreage to take care of the situation.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. GUILL. And this bill will rectify that mistake?

Mr. POAGE. This bill will place the burden on the State committee and the obligation by law to reserve enough acreage to make the adjustments I mentioned. In our State it will mean that the State committee can reserve three-quarters of a million acres of cotton, and I believe with three-quarters of a million acres of cotton they can take care of a great many of those trends and a great many of the small farmers that the gentleman from east Texas discussed. He got 50 acres from the State reserve for his entire district last year for new farmers when the State could have distributed three-quarters of a million acres. The bill says they have got to do that in order to take care of these cases.

Mr. GUILL. I have two different types of farmers in my district; the old farmer and the new trend. I want to be in the position where some of the new farmers can have a little extra cotton this year, just the same as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]. If I knew that that was going to happen, I would be lappy.

Mr. POAGE. The State committee is required by this bill to reserve enough to take care of these trends.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Did I hear the gentleman say that somebody had made a mistake in allocating cotton acreage in Texas or in the United States; a mistake of over 300,000 acres?

Mr. POAGE. I did not say that. I said that I thought a mistake was made, whether it was a mistake or whether it was intentional, at least, a miscalculation of cotton acreage in the State of Texas, which brought the State of Texas under the California gadget by 93 acres, thereby resulting in transferring 355,000 acres from 17 districts of Texas into 1 district of Texas; yes, sir.

Mr. JENSEN. Who made the mistake?

Mr. POAGE. The Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman think it was a mistake?

Mr. POAGE. I think it was one of those mistakes that were intended to be made.

Mr. JENSEN. And the gentleman has done nothing about it?

Mr. POAGE. Yes; we have done a whole lot about it.

Mr. JENSEN. What have you done?

Mr. POAGE. We have had them before us day after day.

Mr. JENSEN. But you have accomplished nothing.

Mr. POAGE. We are trying to accomplish something right now. This very legislation will accomplish a correction of this situation.

Mr. JENSEN. I am not opposing this legislation, the gentleman understands.

Mr. POAGE. I know. This is the first chance we had to come before this House, and this bill will accomplish something if you pass this, and we will have a clear understanding in black and white. We think Texas should be treated like any other State in the Union, and that is what we are asking.

Mr. JENSEN. This man that got this job done must be a powerful gentleman. I would like to know him.

Mr. POAGE. I do not say that anything was done intentionally by anyone who could profit by it.

Mr. JENSEN. I was afraid of that.

Mr. POAGE. I do not want to state that at all. I do not mean to suggest that any of my colleagues deliberately made this miscalculation.

Mr. JENSEN. Do the people appreciate it? I hope they do.

Mr. POAGE. He was returned by a wonderful majority, and I am glad he was, because he is an excellent Member of this House. He just got something he had not expected. Now he hates to give it up.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not fair to say that the gentleman who represents that district did not know anything about it until it all happened?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. Neither did the gentleman who is now addressing the House know anything about it until it was brought to his attention.

Mr. POAGE. On the contrary I had received the assurance of the representatives of the Department that Texas could not possibly come under the terms of the special gadget.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further then somebody down in the Department of Agriculture must have made a mistake; is that not true?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly what I say, the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JENSEN. Is this a fair example of the kind of figuring they do down there?

Mr. POAGE. I do not think it is a fair example. I think it is a very unfair proposition, and I think it was deliberately unfair. I think it was intended to accomplish a repudiation of the promise this Congress made in Public Law No. 12.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, is it a good example?

Mr. POAGE. It is a bad example, a very bad example.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to section 8 of this bill, which I conceive to be of considerable importance, and which probably has been and may be overlooked in the press of considering the acreage allotments. This bill con-

tains on page 17 in section 8 a proviso extending the powers granted by the Soil Conservation Domestic Allotment Act to the PMA to carry on what we generally know as the soil conservation program, not the United States Soil Conservation Service but the soil conservation program under which the PMA sponsors soil-conservation practices. It involves vitally farmers all over the United States. If this bill or some other bill containing a similar provision is not passed at this session you will not have, after the 1st day of January, the continuation of this soil conservation program of the PMA. If you do not have it, you all realize what it is going to mean in the way of a breakdown of the program in your area, because the present law, which expires on that date, or at least it puts this work in the hands of the States rather than the Federal Government. Practically no State is ready to undertake it.

Earlier this afternoon I suggested that I would offer an amendment in regard to wheat. That that record may be clear as to the basis of the agreement in this regard, I insert a letter which I received this morning from the Department of Agriculture, which I believe explains the situation.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1950.

Hon. W. R. POAGE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Wheat,
House Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. POAGE: This is in reply to your request for a statement with respect to the policies and statistical methods to be followed in the apportionment of the 1951 national wheat-acreage allotment to States and counties.

On July 14, 1950, the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a national wheat-acreage allotment for the 1951 crop of 72,784,810 acres. In arriving at this acreage for the national allotment, due consideration was given to the need for maintaining an adequate supply to meet such emergencies as may arise out of the Korean war situation. The national allotment as determined provides for an acreage in 1951 equivalent to the 1950 allotment, including the additional acreage resulting from the application of the provisions of section 5, Public Law 272, which was approximately equal to the acreage actually seeded to wheat for harvest in 1950.

The national allotment as originally announced by the Secretary for the 1950 crop of wheat was 68,944,099 acres. To this allotment was added 3,831,754 acres under the provisions of Public Law 272, which resulted in a total allotment for the 1950 crop of 72,775,853 acres.

Although for the United States as a whole no reduction from the 1950 acreage is called for in 1951, the determination of State and county allotments by the application of trend adjustments would result in allotments for some States and counties being less than was assigned for the 1950 crop. In other instances, trend adjustments would result in allotments for 1951 being in excess of the allotment assigned for 1950. These shifts in acreage would be especially pronounced in some States due to the fact that a considerable portion of the Public Law 272 acreage would be prorated to other States if the standard trend adjustment formula were employed. To minimize this shift in wheat-acreage allotments, and to provide for a more equitable apportionment of the national allot-

ment to States and counties, the Department has modified the trend adjustment formula to limit the extent of change which otherwise would result from such adjustments.

This modified formula is as follows:

(a) After making necessary adjustments for abnormal weather conditions, war crop credits, and the acreage diverted from wheat under previous AAA programs, the 10-year average acreage seeded for the production of wheat in each State during the years 1940-49, inclusive, is adjusted for trends by averaging such 10-year average with the average acreage seeded to wheat during the years 1947-49. This is the standard formula for making adjustments for trends in acreage for both wheat and corn.

(b) The tentative State allotment is computed by apportioning the national acreage allotment to States pro rata on the basis of the 10-year average as adjusted for trends under (a) above.

(c) The tentative allotment to any State which falls below an amount determined by multiplying the average acreage seeded to wheat in such State during the years 1947-49 by a factor obtained by (1) dividing the 1951 national allotment by the average acreage seeded to wheat in the United States during such 3-year period and (2) reducing the percentage figure obtained under (1) by five percentage points shall be adjusted upward to such amount.

(d) The tentative allotments to States not receiving adjustments under (c) above are adjusted pro rata so that the sum of all State allotments is equal to the national acreage allotment.

The national acreage allotment for the 1951 crop of wheat will be apportioned to States on the basis of the foregoing formula.

Basically this modified trend formula will be followed in the apportionment of the State allotment to counties. At the county level consideration will be given to additional information when making adjustments between counties. The use of PMA records of the acreage seeded to wheat as reported to county committees by producers will enable State committees to obtain a more equitable alignment of counties for the apportionment of the State allotment.

It is believed that by apportioning the national allotment to States as indicated above, and by following the same method generally in apportioning the State allotment to counties, equitable allotments for the 1951 crop of wheat may be established within the national allotment as proclaimed by the Secretary.

With State and county allotments determined in this manner, it seems that there would be no need for the pending legislation as set forth in section 6 of H. R. 9109, and we recommend its deletion from the bill.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inform the House that I have today introduced a bill to create a mobilization and production board and a food conservation agency, following out the recommendations made yesterday by Bernard Baruch, for the reason that while this debate is going on as to whether we should have rationing and controls some management is urgently required. We have learned from experience in

World War II that we cannot get high-level management to do the kind of mobilization job which the Nation faces except by the creation of an agency of this kind which will attract the best brains in business, labor, and agriculture.

I have provided in this bill for the creation of a food conservation agency because, again, consumers need advice, consumers need guidance, and the distributors and producers of the country also need guidance and mobilization to resist what can easily become an economic disaster in the hoarding and panic buying which is going on.

We know that 90 percent of the Americans are patriotic and are restraining themselves and imposing self-discipline upon themselves, but there is always the unscrupulous 10 percent.

I invite consideration, therefore, to this urgent need for establishing this major agency, a mobilization and production board, which will give us the kind of high-level management we learned to value so highly in World War II and which this present mobilization effort so urgently requires.

I thank my colleague for giving me this time.

[Mr. WERDEL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order that the House may know the program for next week from my distinguished friend the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad my friend has asked that. I have the program arranged for next week.

On Monday there will be a continuation of the consideration of this bill, under the 5-minute rule—that is, the cotton acreage allotment and marketing quotas bill. If that is disposed of in time we will take up H. R. 5967, the freight forwarders bill.

There will be a recess on Monday at 12:15 to meet members of the Japanese Diet on the floor, and to greet other distinguished Japanese visitors in the gallery. There will be no joint session, however.

On Tuesday there will be a short recess to receive the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable Robert Gordon Menzies. There will be no joint session. It will be a session of the House.

On Tuesday H. R. 9176, the Defense Production Act of 1950, will be taken up and its consideration will proceed until it is completed. If the freight forwarders bill is not disposed of on Monday, that will be displaced by the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We expect that general debate on the defense bill will take all day Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I think so. I do not know what the rule will provide as to general debate. However, Tuesday is a primaries day, and we have the usual understanding that if there should be any roll calls they will go over to the next day.

I see my friend from Massachusetts assumes that that bill will not be disposed of on Tuesday, and my assumption is the same, but its consideration will continue until it is completed.

If the freight forwarders bill is not disposed of on Monday, it will be brought up again at the completion of the consideration of the Defense Production Act, unless in the meanwhile other legislation with priority should be reported out of committee and a rule be granted on it.

Following that will be the Federal judgeship bills, which I am bringing up when opportunity presents itself.

I have an important announcement to make in connection with the Social Security conference report. It will be brought up on Friday, August 5. I would have liked to bring it up on Thursday, but on that day, again, primaries are being held in some States, Tennessee, for instance, so the social-security conference report is assigned definitely for Friday, August 5.

Other conference reports may be brought up at any time. Of course, we understand that the leadership on the minority side will be advised in advance if any are to come up.

Any further program for next week will be announced later.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Is it the intention to adjourn tonight until Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. We are going to adjourn tonight until Monday.

[Mr. WHITE of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on cotton, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to have as close attention as possible that I may undertake to go through the bill and explain its provisions. I shall try to speak clearly and carefully, because by reason of the fact that I speak in behalf of the subcommittee, what I say will become a part of the legislative history of the legislation.

In the last Congress we enacted a new cotton-quota law, generally referred to as Public Law 272 of the Eightieth Congress. In my judgment, it was a good law. In my judgment, if it had been administered according to the intentions of the committee, most of the difficulties which have been cited would never have occurred. Under that law there has not been a single complaint made to the committee with regard to the allocation of acreage among the States. That is, as far as we were advised, every State was satisfied with its 1950 State acreage allotment; that is, its part of the national acreage. Outside of the great State of Texas, there were very few complaints, if any, with regard to the allotments made to the respective counties within the States. The complaints, almost entirely, have been the allocation of the county acreage among the individual farmers. For my part, I am not trying to blame anybody. I recognize it was a

new law; there were few records available; the law was passed late in the year; the regulations were late in being issued and distributed; but if the law had been administered according to the intention and philosophy of the committee, I do not think there would have been any serious difficulty.

I should like to state what that philosophy is. I do not think anybody should attempt to legislate here until they do understand the policy or the philosophy of the committee in this legislation.

We have 20 States growing cotton. There are local problems within every State, but in almost every State they are different. Texas, for example, has problems that nobody else has. It has the great plains. It has its enormous new areas. California has its problems. Mississippi has its problems. My State has its problems. It is utterly impossible to legislate on a national basis and solve these local problems with one law. You just cannot have a rule that would apply to them all. If you should try to enact a rule, you would necessarily have to make 20 exceptions before you could operate under it.

Consequently, this is the philosophy of the committee. It was the philosophy of the bill last year, and it is the philosophy of the bill before you now. Please understand it. It is to give to every State its fair portion of the national acreage allotment; and, as I said, every State has been satisfied with what it received in 1950.

We then make it a State matter; we make it a home-rule affair; we give the great State of Mississippi, for example, so many acres for cotton and then we leave it to the State PMA committee in Mississippi and the county PMA committees in the counties of Mississippi to administer the law. We give them the discretion, and we give them the authority to meet these local problems, to adjust these inequities, and to do what is the overriding purpose of this legislation, to assure the State, the county, and every cotton farmer a fair and equitable allotment of cotton acreage.

It is a home-rule bill; we give to the State what it is entitled to, and then we direct the State authorities to administer the law within that State. This bill contributes further to that philosophy; it increases the discretion of the State committee and the county committees. We hope, to be sure, that we shall not have to come back here next year and enact another emergency bill like we did the early part of this year.

The law, as we seek to amend it, would provide generally that whenever the supply of cotton exceeds a normal supply, that is, whenever it exceeds the estimated domestic consumption of cotton, the estimated exports, plus 30 percent, the Secretary of Agriculture shall proclaim quotas; then it becomes the right and responsibility of the cotton farmers to decide whether or not they want those quotas put into effect, and just one man more than one-third of the voting cotton producers can stop it. There must be at least two-thirds approving the proclamation of quotas.

To give you an example that you may understand it, let us say that the esti-

mated domestic consumption is 8,500,000 bales; that the estimated exports is 4,500,000 bales; those total 13,000,000.

Thirty percent of that is 3,900,000. The 13,000,000 plus the 3,900,000 is 16,900,000 bales. Whenever the supply of cotton exceeds 16,900,000 bales the Secretary must under such conditions, proclaim quotas.

It is now estimated that next week, the first day of August, the carry-over or surplus of cotton will be 7,000,000 bales; it is estimated that the acreage we have planted in cotton this year will produce between 10,000,000 and 10,500,000—some figure around 10,300,000 bales. There is a normal import of cotton into this country of 250,000 bales. The carry-over of 7,000,000 bales and the imports together total 7,250,000. Add to this the crop this year of around 10,300,000 bales and you have a total supply for the coming season of 17,550,000 bales of cotton. If you have this supply of 17,550,000, then, after deducting the estimated domestic consumption and exports, totaling 13,000,000 bales, you will be left with a carry-over on August 1, 1951, of 4,550,000 bales. If you should raise the estimate on domestic consumption and exports to 13,500,000 you would still be left with a surplus or carry-over of 4,050,000 bales, or 30 percent.

This bill provides a definite plan for allotting acreage to counties and to farms next year, 1951; it also provides a special plan for 1952; then it is provided that thereafter the allotments shall be entirely on the basis of the acreage planted in cotton during the preceding 3 years.

The committee is recommending the approval of section 1 of this bill which, for these 2 years, changes the conditions under which the Secretary shall order quotas by providing that if the supply exceeds the estimated domestic consumption and estimated exports, then he shall proclaim quotas. It is admitted that this makes quotas more certain in 1951 and 1952. I think it is of the greatest importance that this provision remain in the bill.

You hear distinguished gentlemen come here and say they do not want quotas next year, that they want the chance to plant much more cotton and increase their base acreage. Let us see what would happen. Suppose we do not have quotas next year. Every Member of Congress from a cotton-producing district must go home and notify his cotton producers that the race is on, that the man who grows the most cotton is going to get the biggest allotment in the future. From my study and from my experience we will have another 1937.

What happened in 1937? In the fall of 1936 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the old AAA unconstitutional. There were no quotas on cotton in 1937. The farmers planted 30,000,000 acres of cotton and produced 19,000,000 bales. It took us 7 years, with the aid of a war, to get rid of the surplus cotton produced in 1937.

Another likely effect is the same as we had with respect to the crop last year. They planted so much in 1949 that this committee recommended and the Congress passed a law outlawing the acreage

planted in 1949 because it was recognized it would have been unfair to many areas.

I want it clearly understood that notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of this bill, if the Secretary proclaims quotas next year, he must proclaim a number of bales of cotton, and convert that to acres, to produce not less than the estimated consumption, the estimated exports plus 30 percent, which is a normal supply of cotton under the law. That requirement has not been changed. In addition, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], has pointed out, there is retained section 471 of the old law. That section provides: First, if the Secretary of Agriculture, after proclaiming quotas—in October or even after they have been voted on by farmers on December 15—determines that the allotted acreage is not likely to produce a normal supply of cotton, he may do either of two things. He may increase the national acreage, thereby increasing the allotment to every cotton farm in the Nation or he can entirely eliminate or terminate marketing quotas.

Secondly, under section 471, if due to a national emergency—and I think we all agree that we face a national-emergency situation today—or an unanticipated increase in the exports of cotton, likewise the Secretary can either increase the national quota, increase the acreage, or he can entirely terminate quotas and let you plant as much additional cotton as you desire.

I am saying these things to make it crystal clear that there is not anything in this bill or existing law that will in the slightest degree hamper the Secretary of Agriculture in seeing that every bale of cotton is produced that we need for war or for any other purpose.

The bill provides that after a State has received its fair portion of the acreage allotment that the State committee shall reserve an adequate portion of that State allotment, not to exceed 10 percent, as a reserve to be used, as I mentioned a while ago, in meeting problems within the State, in seeing that every producer gets a fair allotment; that every county gets a fair allotment, adequate to take care of the farmers in the county.

I think it is important that you understand what the discretion of the State committee is in the use of this State reserve. Here is what the bill provides. They can use the reserve to adjust allotments to counties for trends in acreage, to meet the situation described here by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. POACE, where some area in his State had a rapid expansion in the production of cotton during the last few years. That is a trend, that is recognized and provided for, and they can give such area additional acreage to take care of that trend. For abnormal conditions adversely affecting planting; for incomplete or inadequate basic county data. We have had some complaints as to BAE figures. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures were questioned in some counties. We provide in the bill that if the State committee finds that to be true, they can allot to that county some additional acreage to take care of the error. The State committee can use this reserve to

take care of appeals made by counties on the basis of either that their allotment is unfair or they have given too much acreage to some other county in the State. In addition, this State reserve can be used in making allotments to counties for new farms, for small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, that is, for example, where they have had a flood and could not plant their cotton, and for adjustments in the county where the county reserve has not been sufficient to bring about fair and equitable allotments.

Now, how shall the allotment to States be made? Next year, under this bill, the allotment to every State will be the same as it was this year, subject to such adjustment as is necessary by a change in the national acreage allotment. For example, the allotment this year was on the basis of 21,000,000 acres. If the Secretary allots next year 21,000,000 acres, then the allotment to each and every State will be the same as in 1951, which seemed to satisfy all the States. In 1952 the allotments to States shall be on the basis of the 4 years' history, 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950; that is to say, in 1952 the acreage shall be distributed out among the States according to the amount of acreage they had in cotton during those 4 years. Then, and this is important, in 1953 and thereafter the whole cotton acreage system goes on what we call an historical basis. The allotment to the State, the allotment to the county, the allotment to the individual farm depends on how much cotton has been produced in that State, in that county, and on that farm during the preceding 5 years, of course excluding 1949.

Now, how shall the allotments to counties be made? For 1951 the counties shall receive the same allotments as they did in 1950, this year, with such adjustments as the State committee may make out of the State reserve. In 1952 there is no change in the law as it is today; that is to say, the county allotment shall be made on the basis of the cotton planted in that county in the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950. Then in 1953 and thereafter, as I have explained, there is no change in the law, and the county allotments will be made entirely on the basis of the amount of cotton produced in the county during the preceding 5 years, excluding 1949.

Let us spend a minute on the allotments to farms. I think you need to follow this rather closely if you want to advise your constituents.

The county committee is directed to reserve in its hands, in the county office, before it makes the general distribution, an adequate acreage to make certain adjustments set out in the act, in no event to exceed 15 percent of the county allotment.

Next year each farm will have a base upon which its allotment is determined. That base will be either the allotment it received this year or, if the owner or operator applies for it, 65 percent of his 3-year average acreage in cotton in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the high-

est he planted in any one of those 3 years.

Let me explain that. To try to correct inequities we passed earlier this year what is known as Public Law 471. We provided that any farmer who did not have that much acreage could apply to his county committee and receive an additional allotment up to the higher of 65 percent of the 3-year average he had planted to cotton or 45 percent of the highest acreage he had planted in any one of those 3 years.

Many farmers made application. Thousands of farmers throughout the Nation applied. They are getting the benefit of it now because we are making that their base, what they had this year. The committee feels that there are thousands of farmers who never heard of the provision. It was passed late, there were many farmers who had already planted cotton before the act was passed, and they could not apply. So we provide here that any producer who did not this year avail himself of the 65-45 provision may come in next year to make application and use that as his base. Having set that up as a base, allotments are made to each farm in the county by distributing out, you might say, 85 percent of the county allotment or the county allotment less the reserve. Everybody gets an allotment on the basis of that base. Then it becomes the duty of the county committee to take a look at the tentative allotments made on that basis. They have in their hands up to 15 percent that they reserved. They then have the responsibility of correcting any unfair or inequitable allotments which have been made by the use of the acreage reserved, and also of making adjustments in small farm allotments and allotments to new cotton farms.

They can increase the allotments initially made to bring about fair and equitable allotments in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton. That is, if a man has a large farm and has adequate labor and adequate machinery and adequate land for the production of cotton they can give him an increased cotton acreage allotment in keeping with those factors.

The county committee can take into account crop-rotation practices, that is, whether a farmer has been following reasonable crop-rotation practices. If he has, and if his acreage is small by reason of having followed these helpful practices, they can use this county reserve to allot him additional acreage.

Thirdly, if the county finds that a farmer has a low history because the floods came and he could not plant or for any other reason he did not get an opportunity to plant his cotton the previous year, they can give him an extra allotment to take care of that abnormal condition.

Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said and will be said on Monday about small farms. I want to repeat the same thing I said last year. In my judgment there never has been a quota law passed which took into account so sympathetically the welfare of the small-cotton farmer. This bill seeks to do that and

to increase the authority and discretion of the county committee to aid the small farmer. I shall not now attempt to enumerate the provisions, as I am quite sure some amendments will be offered which will give me an opportunity to enumerate the special benefits set up in the bill for the small farmer.

I do want to mention that there is a provision that out of the county reserve at least 20 percent must be used only to increase small cotton farm allotments up to 10 acres. The State committee can, from the reserve, make special allotments to counties to increase small-farm allotments. And any acreage which is surrendered in a county—that is where an allotment is made to me and I do not want to plant cotton, I can surrender it back to the county—and a portion of that is available for making allotments to small farms.

In addition, small farms of over 10 acres may have their allotments increased by the county committee, first by taking into account land, labor, and equipment; secondly, by taking into account crop-rotation practices; thirdly, by taking into consideration abnormal conditions affecting plantings; fourthly, from acreage allotted to the county by the State committee for that purpose; and fifth, from surrendered acreage.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I should like to clear up the matter of this so-called 15-acre build-up. A little controversy has arisen in our area with respect thereto. I wish the gentleman would tell me if this is stated correctly: Under existing law the reservation of acreage for the so-called 15-acre build-up is merely permissive. Under the pending bill the reservation is mandatory, is that correct?

Mr. PACE. Under the pending bill it is mandatory that the county committee use 20 percent of the acreage that the county committee reserves for small farms up to 10 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. I am coming to that. But is it not a fact that the existing law says "may" and the pending bill says "shall"?

Mr. PACE. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE of California. Therefore it is permissive under the existing law and mandatory in the pending bill which makes the pending bill that much better for the small farmer; and while it is not mandatory that he now be built up to 15 acres it does bring him up to 10 acres for certain if it does not exceed the 20-percent reserve. Is that not right?

Mr. PACE. The gentleman is right, that under this law it requires the county committee to give more consideration to the small farm because it is directed and made mandatory, as the gentleman says, that they reserve adequate acreage, but not to exceed 15 percent of the county allotment, to do these things.

Mr. WHITE of California. I do not want to come on the floor tomorrow and surprise the gentleman with an amendment after talking in this vein. I do feel that the 5-acre proposition is not quite as good in this bill as it is in the

old bill. It is my intention to offer an amendment which will keep the 5-acre man from being reduced along with the others of bigger quotas.

Mr. PACE. Due to the lateness of the hour, I shall not undertake to discuss that issue now, but when the gentleman offers his amendment I will try to defend the position of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. PACE. There are numerous provisions for new farms, and I think it is important, because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] has very rightfully been interested in the welfare of those who want to go into cotton production. A new farm is one on which cotton has not been planted for the last 3 years. It became necessary, of course, that some definition be made, and that is the definition contained in the act.

It should be understood that there are other special provisions in this act for new farms. Both the State reserve and the county reserve can be used for allotments to new farms. Any acreage that is allotted to a county from the State reserve for new farms or other purposes must be used for that purpose and none other. It is very important that we establish the intent of the committee in the legislative history. Last year in some States, when the State committee allotted acreage to the county from the State reserve for a certain purpose, for some reason the county committees interpreted the law to mean that out of such allotment they received from the State they could use only 15 percent of it for the purposes for which it was given to the county. It is very definitely the intention of the committee and the intention of the law that if, for example, a State committee allots 100 acres or 500 acres to a county for new farms, for small farms or for any of the purposes authorized by the law, that the entire amount allotted to the county by the State can be used and must be used only for the specific purpose for which it is allotted.

I want to say one more thing about new farms. I want to explain to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] one of the reasons why he had such difficulty in his district last year with new farms. The law provides that a man who wants to get a cotton allotment but who is not producing cotton, shall file an application with his county committee. If I should be such a man, I would go in and file application for an allotment as a new farm. It is contemplated under the law and under this bill that I and you and everybody else in that county who wants a new farm allotment shall make application to the county committee. It is contemplated then that the county committee shall consolidate those applications and send them to the State committee; that thereafter, after every county has received applications for new farms and the county committee has submitted to the State committee a report of its applications for new farm allotments; that then, and not until then, will the State committee attempt

to distribute out the acreage it has reserved for making allotments to new farms.

Now, what happened last year? It happened in the great State of Texas and probably in other States. This is not trying to be critical, but it is simply giving an example. Before the farmers of the State of Texas had filed a single application for a new farm allotment, the State committee of the State of Texas distributed out the reserve for new farms. They had no idea how many applications would be made in the county. I heard the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] say a day or two ago that in one of his counties there were 600 applications for new farms. The State committee, of course, should never have distributed out the reserve to new farmers until those 600 applications had been submitted to the State committee and considered along with the applications filed with the other county committees. I daresay in some counties of Texas there were not over five applications filed for new farms; certainly the State committee should consider the needs in the respective counties for new farm allotments before distributing the reserve.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not also true that the State committee did not reserve as much acreage as the law permitted them to reserve?

Mr. PACE. It certainly did not. I think in that State they reserved three and a fraction percent of the State allotment when it was authorized to reserve 10 percent. But let me make it plain as a part of the legislative history of this bill that the Secretary of Agriculture should fix a date, October, November, or December, as he chooses, within which time the farmers must file applications for new farm allotments. When those are closed they should be consolidated, by the county committees; they should be referred to the State committee, and not until then should the State committee make an allocation to the counties for new farm allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Georgia five additional minutes.

Mr. PACE. Let me say also that, of course, the county committee should not distribute any of its reserve to any new farms until all the applications have been filed, as I have stated. I think that is important because it did contribute to the situation which we faced.

Let me say in conclusion that there are other provisions in the bill, some of which are minor. I shall not go into them, except to mention one. We have here tried again to take care of the situation in the far West. I think the committee did the best it could to take care of the problems of the far West with respect to long-staple cotton. The bill contains one provision that I regard as a most liberal provision for the producers of long-staple cotton. First, we assure them a support price on long-staple cotton. Let me say this to you—I am sorry if it takes time: The question arose as to whether or not under Public

Law 272 support was provided for long-staple cotton. After long deliberation, the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture ruled that it did not authorize a support for long-staple cotton. The long-staple producers of Arizona and other States now have pending in the Federal courts a suit to compel the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of long-staple cotton for the year 1950. The committee is not here attempting in any way to settle that lawsuit, and wants it understood that nothing that we do here has any intent or purpose of determining whether or not under the present law long-staple cotton was to be supported or was not to be supported; that question is an issue for the courts and should be determined by the courts. What we are doing here is at least to clarify the matter; we are at least making it certain that next year and the years to come the producers of long-staple cotton shall have the same support price on a comparable basis as the producers of short-staple cotton.

We also make it certain that the cottonseed from long-staple cotton shall also enjoy a comparable support price with the cottonseed from short-staple cotton.

We improve generally the machinery of the marketing quotas under Public Law 272 as to long-staple cotton, which was rather loose and indefinite. We assure the long-staple cotton producers a very generous minimum allotment for long-staple cotton.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Would the gentleman be in position to say what was intended in the other law?

Mr. PACE. I am sure the gentleman observed that I said it was not the intent, purpose, or desire of the committee to settle that lawsuit.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I understand; but I was asking the gentleman's opinion as to what was intended in the old law.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, let me say in conclusion—I shall not undertake to explain the details here—that the provisions of the bill as to long staple are most acceptable to the producers of long-staple cotton. I think they agree that the committee has been most generous to them. It has given them a minimum allotment which is very, very generous. It must be understood that up until this year, and for the last few years, there have been only a few thousand acres put into long-staple cotton. This year they have, I believe, about 110,000 acres in long-staple cotton.

We have tried to make a very generous provision for the producers of long-staple cotton in the West and in return it is the earnest hope of the committee that those who serve the long-staple areas will find it possible to support the bill in its entirety.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following: "Provided, That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1950-51 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951-52 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year."

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROONEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6073) entitled "An act to amend section 50 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, a bill and concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8514. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for exemption from duty of certain sound recordings imported by the Department of State, and for other purposes; and

H. Con. Res. 233. Concurrent resolution increasing the compensation of employees of the Government Printing Office engaged in the preparation of the indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 289. An act for the relief of Tania Ipole and Lans Boulianosky;

81ST CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9109

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 20), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking the period at the
5 end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon
6 and adding the following: "*Provided*, That the Secretary
7 shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951
8 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton
9 for the marketing year 1950-1951 will exceed the estimated

1 domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year,
2 and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952
3 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton
4 for the marketing year 1951-1952 will exceed the estimated
5 domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year."

6 SEC. 2. Section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
7 of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

8 1. Subsection (c) (1) is amended by changing item
9 (A) to read as follows: "the additional acreage added in
10 each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum
11 small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by
12 the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allot-
13 ment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment".

14 2. Subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

15 "(d) The national acreage allotment for cotton for
16 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the
17 acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded
18 as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth
19 Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950,
20 with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during
21 such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each
22 State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small
23 farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the per-
24 centage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is
25 above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment."

3. Subsection (e) is amended to read as follows:

“(e) (1) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment:

Provided, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: *Provided further*, That the State committee shall

reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment (15 per centum if the State's 1948 planted acreage was in excess of one million acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment) which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings,

1 for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and,
2 upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequi-
3 table county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms,
4 for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting
5 plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in
6 other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15
7 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm
8 allotments: *Provided further*, That the State committee may
9 set aside not more than 1 per centum of the State acreage
10 allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of re-
11 quirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage
12 allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly
13 engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators,
14 tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so
15 engaged during the three-year period immediately prior to
16 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available
17 for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the
18 cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community.

19 “(2) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1952
20 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage
21 planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted
22 to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
23 during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, plus the
24 additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for
25 minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or down-

ward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment (15 per centum if the State's 1948 planted acreage was in excess of one million acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment) which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments: *Provided further*, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 per centum of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the three-year period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment

1 available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices,
2 and the cotton allotments for other similiar farms in the
3 community.

4 “(3) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953
5 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the
6 basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acre-
7 age regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12,
8 Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same years as are used
9 in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States
10 under subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the
11 State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not ex-
12 ceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment (15
13 per centum if the State’s 1948 planted acreage was in excess
14 of one million acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment)
15 which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allot-
16 ments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely
17 affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county
18 cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county com-
19 mittee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new
20 farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal
21 conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the
22 county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in coun-
23 ties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to
24 provide equitable farm allotments: *Provided further*, That
25 the State committee may set aside not more than 1 per

1 cent of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to
2 counties on the basis of requirements for the county com-
3 mittee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated
4 by persons who were regularly engaged in the production
5 of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants,
6 or members of families so engaged during the three-year
7 period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land,
8 labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton,
9 crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other
10 similar farms in the community.”

11 4. Subsection (f) is amended to read as follows:

12 “(f) (1) The county acreage allotment, less the acre-
13 age reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall
14 be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton
15 has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law
16 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any one of the three years
17 immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is
18 determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established
19 for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered
20 in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such
21 adjustments as the county committee deems necessary for
22 errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment
23 base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger
24 of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton
25 (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under

1 Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in
2 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest
3 acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded
4 as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth
5 Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years, the
6 county committee, upon application in writing by the owner
7 or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of
8 time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allot-
9 ment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as
10 determined by the county committee upon a proper showing
11 of the facts, but such allotment base shall not be increased
12 by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 per
13 centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually
14 or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations pre-
15 scribed by the Secretary.

16 “(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage
17 reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be
18 apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which
19 cotton has been planted in any one of the three years imme-
20 diately preceding the year for which such allotment is deter-
21 mined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton
22 on the farm in such three-year period.

23 “(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate
24 acreage not exceeding 15 per centum of the county allot-
25 ment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments

1 in the farm-acreage allotments established under paragraph
2 (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which
3 the county committee determines are fair and equitable in
4 relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the pro-
5 duction of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal con-
6 ditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for
7 farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as
8 planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
9 during any of the three calendar years immediately preced-
10 ing the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis
11 of land, labor, and equipment available for the production
12 of cotton and crop-rotation practices: *Provided*, That not
13 less than 20 per centum of the acreage reserved under this
14 subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon
15 such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to
16 farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding ten acres
17 under other provisions of this subsection.

18 “(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual
19 farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection
20 which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee
21 shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may
22 be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Sec-
23 retary, to other farms in the same county, including small
24 farms, receiving allotments which the county committee de-

1 terminates are inadequate and not representative in view of
2 the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms
3 in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not
4 operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent
5 year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred,
6 unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under
7 Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on such farm in
8 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm-acreage allot-
9 ment may be permanently released in writing to the county
10 committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any
11 acreage so released and not reapportioned by the county
12 committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of
13 this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under
14 subsection (e) of this section and be available for the pur-
15 poses specified therein.

16 “(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be
17 apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establish-
18 ing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned
19 and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be
20 allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in para-
21 graph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

22 “(6) No farm-acreage allotment established under the
23 provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage
24 in excess of 45 per centum of the acreage on the farm which
25 was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined

1 under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*,
 2 That the county committee may, by the use of the county
 3 reserve, increase any farm-acreage allotment up to 50 per
 4 centum of such acreage: *Provided further*, That if the na-
 5 tional acreage allotment is more than twenty-one million
 6 acres, the farm acreage allotment limitations in this para-
 7 graph shall be increased by the same percentage that
 8 the national acreage allotment is in excess of twenty-one
 9 million acres: *And provided further*, That any part
 10 of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by reason
 11 of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the
 12 State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be
 13 available for the purposes specified therein.”

14 5. Subsection (g) is amended as follows:

15 “(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this
 16 section and section 347—

17 “(1) State, county, and farm-acreage allotments
 18 and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity
 19 with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress;

20 “(2) for any farm on which the acreage planted
 21 to cotton in any year is less than the farm-acreage allot-
 22 ment for such year by not more than the larger of 10
 23 per centum of the allotment or one acre, an acreage equal
 24 to the farm-acreage allotment shall be deemed to be
 25 the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the

1 additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history
2 for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history
3 for the county and State;

4 “(3) the additional acreage planted to cotton pur-
5 suant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this sec-
6 tion as amended prior to the enactment of this Act shall
7 not be taken into account in establishing future State
8 and county allotments;

9 “(4) for the purposes of computing future county
10 allotments in any State which received a 1950 State
11 acreage allotment in excess of three million acres, the
12 1950 cotton acreage history for the county shall be
13 deemed to be the larger of the 1950 county acreage
14 allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted
15 to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment,
16 without deduction for a State reserve, had been appor-
17 tioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted
18 to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to
19 cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)
20 during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948;

21 “(5) in any State in which more than one-half
22 of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop,
23 for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded
24 as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Con-
25 gress) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were five acres or less,

1 the county committee may, with the approval of the
2 State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage
3 allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such
4 farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the
5 average acreage planted to cotton (including the acre-
6 age regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12,
7 Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947,
8 and 1948;

9 “(6) in apportioning the county allotment among
10 the farms within the county, the Secretary, through the
11 local committees, shall take into consideration different
12 conditions within separate administrative areas within a
13 county if any exist, including types, kinds, and produc-
14 tivity of the soil so as to prevent discrimination among
15 the administrative areas of the county; and

16 “(7) notwithstanding any other provision of law,
17 farms in California entitled to an allotment base of five
18 acres of cotton or less shall have such base treated as a
19 minimum allotment.”

20 SEC. 3. Section 347 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act
21 of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

22 “LONG STAPLE COTTON

23 “SEC. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this
24 section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra
25 long staple cotton which is produced from pure strain varie-

1 ties of the Barbados species, or any hybrid thereof, or other
2 similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the
3 Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses
4 for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown
5 in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States
6 designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the
7 Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or
8 types.

9 “(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later
10 than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total
11 supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the market-
12 ing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the
13 normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more
14 than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact
15 and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop
16 of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*,
17 That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety
18 or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply
19 of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor,
20 but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is
21 produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United
22 States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated
23 by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varie-
24 ties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify
25 in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing

1 quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsec-
2 tion (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of
3 such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-
4 over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in
5 the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during
6 the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted
7 pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports
8 during such marketing year. The national marketing quota
9 for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not
10 be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales
11 equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consump-
12 tion plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year begin-
13 ning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed,
14 less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types
15 of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the
16 quota is proclaimed.

17 “(c) All provisions of this Act, except section 342,
18 subsections (c), (e) (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344,
19 and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allot-
20 ments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas
21 and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*,
22 That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under sec-
23 tion 346 shall be 50 per centum of the parity price for
24 American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein.
25 The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned

1 to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton
2 in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950,
3 with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal
4 weather conditions during such period. The State acreage
5 allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the
6 same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952.
7 Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall
8 be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection
9 (f) of section 344.

10 “(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under sub-
11 section (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section
12 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is one
13 and one-half inches or more in length.

14 “(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a),
15 (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the
16 cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin.”

17 SEC. 4. The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended,
18 effective with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of
19 cotton, as follows:

20 1. Add a new subsection (f) at the end of section 101
21 of such Act, reading as follows:

22 “(f) The provisions of this Act relating to price support
23 for cotton shall apply severally to (1) American upland
24 cotton and (2) extra long staple cotton described in section
25 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as

1 amended, and ginned on a roller-type gin, except that the
2 parity price for American-Egyptian cotton shall be used in
3 determining the support level for all cotton described in
4 such section 347 (a). Disapproval by producers of any
5 quota proclaimed under such section 347 shall place into
6 effect the provisions of section 101 (d) (3) of this Act with
7 respect to all extra long staple cotton described in subsection
8 (a) of such section 347, regardless of whether certain types
9 or varieties of such cotton were exempt from the quota.”

10 2. Add, in the last sentence of section 403 of such Act,
11 following the words “the standard grade”, the words “of
12 American upland cotton” and add a new sentence at the
13 end of section 403 reading as follows: “For extra long staple
14 cotton as defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural
15 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the standard grade
16 for parity and price support shall be grade number 2 of one
17 and one-half inch staple length.”

18 3. Add a new section 420 to such Act, reading as
19 follows:

20 “SEC. 420. Any price support program in effect on
21 cottonseed or any of its products shall likewise be extended
22 to the same seed and products of the cottons defined under
23 section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
24 as amended.”

25 SEC. 5. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is

1 amended by inserting a colon in lieu of the period at the
2 end of the third sentence and adding the following: "*Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less
4 than 5 per centum above the current support price for the
5 quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carry-
6 ing charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year
7 in which the current marketing year begins to the date of
8 sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred
9 by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding
10 marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by
11 the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans. The
12 Secretary shall determine and announce within fifteen days
13 after the beginning of each marketing year the average
14 monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding
15 year."

16 SEC. 6. The second sentence of paragraph (2) of Public
17 Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, is amended to read as
18 follows: "The rate of the penalty shall be 50 per centum
19 of the support price per bushel of the commodity for such
20 marketing year."

21 SEC. 7. Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Con-
22 servation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by
23 striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein
24 and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b)

1 by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu
2 thereof "December 31, 1952".

3 SEC. 8. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
4 amended, is amended as follows:

5 1. Subsection (c) of section 358 of such Act is amended
6 to read as follows:

7 "(c) The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for
8 any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States
9 on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share
10 of the 1950 national acreage allotment established under the
11 Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public
12 Law 272, Eighty-first Congress: *Provided*, That the State
13 acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be
14 less than the acreage allotment which would be established if
15 the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the
16 States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts
17 in the State in the five years 1945-1949, inclusive: *Provided*
18 *further*, That if the Secretary determines that the supply of
19 any type of peanuts will be insufficient to meet the estimated
20 demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which
21 the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purpose
22 peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for
23 those States producing such type of peanuts shall be increased
24 to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to

1 meet such demand, but the allotment for any State may not
2 be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allot-
3 ment for such State, and such additional acreage shall be
4 apportioned among the farms in such States producing such
5 type of peanuts: *Provided further*, That the additional acre-
6 age required to provide the increases in allotments author-
7 ized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be
8 in addition to the national acreage allotment and the produc-
9 tion from such acreage shall be in addition to the national
10 marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall
11 not be considered in the establishment of future National
12 and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas: *And*
13 *provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for
14 the crop year 1951 shall not exceed two million acres.”

15 2. Add a new subsection (e) at the end of section 358
16 of such Act reading as follows:

17 “(e) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms
18 in any county under the provisions of this section which
19 will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily sur-
20 rendered to the county committee shall be deducted from
21 the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by

1 the county committee to other farms in the same county
2 to the extent necessary to provide such farms with fair
3 and reasonable allotments on the basis of land, labor, equip-
4 ment, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical
5 factors affecting the production of peanuts.”

6 3. Amend subsection (g) of section 359 of such Act
7 by striking out after the word “That” where it first appears
8 in the proviso in such section the following words: “for the
9 1950 crop”.

10 SEC. 9. The provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 9 of
11 this Act shall become effective with respect to the 1951
12 cotton and peanut crops and nothing therein shall be deemed
13 to modify or amend existing law relating to acreage allot-
14 ments and marketing quotas for the 1950 cotton and peanut
15 crops: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 3 of this
16 Act shall be effective for the 1950 crop for the purposes
17 of section 4 of this Act. All other provisions of this Act
18 shall become effective upon enactment.

19 SEC. 10. The first sentence of section 363 of the Agri-
20 cultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended
21 to read as follows: “Any farmer who is dissatisfied with

1 his farm marketing quota may, within fifteen days after
2 mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362, have
3 such quota reviewed by a local review committee composed
4 of three farmers from the same or nearby counties appointed
5 by the Secretary."

Passed the House of Representatives July 31, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

August 1 (legislative day, June 20), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Mr. Speaker, this bill, which passed the other body unanimously, grants to the War Claims Commission power to subpoena witnesses and documents in connection with hearings held by the Commission. The House last Thursday passed on the Consent Calendar the bill H. R. 7802, which deals with the same subject. If my unanimous-consent request is granted, it is my intention to offer an amendment striking everything after the enacting clause in the bill S. 3644 and inserting in lieu thereof the provisions of the bill that passed the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. WOLVERTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and there is no objection to the bill to which the gentleman has just made reference, may I say that the House bill was reported out of our committee unanimously. It is legislation that is highly necessary, and should have the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is this bill?

Mr. BECKWORTH. This bill simply gives the War Claims Commission the power to subpoena certain data with reference to claims of people whose cases it is considering at this time. The House bill was passed the House, and this is merely a substitution of the House bill for the Senate bill.

Mr. CLEMENTE. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong., approved July 3, 1948), as amended be further amended by redesignating subsection "(d)" thereof as subsection "(g)," and by adding to section 2 three new subsections "(d)," "(e)," and "(f)" to read as follows:

"(d) For the purpose of any hearing or examination under this act, the Commission and those employees designated by the Commission shall have the power to issue subpoenas for, and compel the attendance of, witnesses to appear and testify or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any designated place where such hearing, examination, or investigation is being held. The production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required, however, in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpoena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished the issuer of the subpoena with a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with the issuer of the subpoena as to the information contained in such documents.

"(e) The Commission may, in case of a failure to comply with any such subpoena, employ the aid of any district court, for the district in which such person is found, resides, or transacts business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. Such court may, in case of a refusal to obey the subpoena issued to such person, issue an order requiring that person

to appear there to produce records, if so ordered, or to give evidence concerning the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punishable by such court as a contempt thereof. Witnesses subpoenaed under subsection 2 (d) or (e) shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are allowed and paid witnesses in United States district courts.

"(f) The Commission may authorize and empower any of its employees to administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such instrument is required in the performance of the functions or activities of the Commission."

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 3644 and insert the provisions of the bill H. R. 7802 as passed, as follows:

"That section 2 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, 80th Cong., approved July 3, 1948), as amended, is hereby amended by redesignating subsection "(d)" thereof as subsection "(e)," and by inserting immediately after subsection (c) thereof the following subsection:

"(d) (1) For the purpose of any hearing, examination, or investigation under this act, the Commission and those employees designated by the Commission shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring persons to appear and testify or to appear and produce documents, or both, at any designated place where such hearing, examination, or investigation is being held. The Commission or any employee so designated shall, upon application of a claimant, issue to such claimant subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of documents, or both, required by such claimant in hearings upon his claim: *Provided*, That the claimant making such application pay the witness fees and mileage of any witness or witnesses subpoenaed upon his request. The production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business shall not be required, however, in any case in which, prior to the return date specified in the subpoena with respect thereto, such person either has furnished the issuer of the subpoena with a copy of such documents (certified by such person under oath to be a true and correct copy) or has entered into a stipulation with the issuer of the subpoena as to the information contained in such documents.

"(2) The Commission may, in case of a failure or refusal on the part of any person to comply with any such subpoena, invoke the aid of any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which the hearing, examination, or investigation is being conducted, or such person resides or transacts business. Such court may issue an order requiring such person to appear at the designated place of hearing, examination, or investigation, there to give or produce testimony or documentary evidence concerning the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punishable by such court as a contempt thereof. All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district wherein such person resides or transacts business or wherever such person may be found.

"(3) Witnesses subpoenaed under this subsection (d) shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are allowed and paid witnesses in United States district courts.

"(4) Any member of the Commission, and any employee of the Commission authorized by the Commission to do so, may administer to, or take from, any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit when such action is neces-

sary or appropriate in the performance of the functions or activities of the Commission."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The proceedings whereby a similar House bill (H. R. 7802) was passed were vacated, and the bill was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article by Mr. McKenna appearing in the Washington Sunday Star in regard to communism.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article entitled "Truman's Task."

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GORSKI, Mr. DEANE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. MARCANTONIO, and Mr. COLMER asked and were given permission to extend their remarks.

Mr. FERNOS-ISERN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a message from the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. STIGLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Post.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a joint statement by 15 Members of the House of Representatives on the current situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Commander Harold Russell, of the AMVETS.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a short editorial.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous material.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE (at the request of Mr. AUCHINCLOSS) was given permission

to extend her remarks and include newspaper clippings.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial by Arthur Krock.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. Cliff Woodrum.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to include a letter in the remarks he expects to make later today in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a bill introduced by him today to outlaw subversive activities in the United States.

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 9109, with Mr. ROONEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Thursday, July 27, the Clerk had read section 1 of the bill.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California: Strike out all of section 1 and renumber the remaining sections accordingly.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, in view of the importance of this amendment, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

(Mr. WHITE of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to remove from the bill that provision

which would make the proclamation of cotton quotas practically certain for the next 2 years. This is the amendment about which many of the Members, especially those from Western States, have received telegrams requesting support of it. While this bill does not make any direct provision for the distribution of cotton acreage between the States, this section 1, which my amendment would eliminate, would have the practical effect of slowing down the movement of cotton acreage from the Southeastern States to the Southwestern and Western States. It will be noted from the population figures released by the Census Bureau recently that the population of California has increased about 50 percent in the last 10 years, and other Western States also increased by a large percentage. Most of those new people in California, Arizona, New Mexico, and west Texas, came from Oklahoma, east Texas, Arkansas, and other Southern and Southeastern States. Many of those people who have moved out West were cotton farmers. But, when they moved, they could not bring their cotton allotments with them because the Federal law provides that the cotton allotment goes to the farm and not to the farmer. As a result, the western cotton States have wound up with a great many cotton farmers whose cotton allotments are still in Oklahoma, Arkansas, or some other cotton-growing States.

The present law provides that cotton quotas are not to be proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture when the supply of cotton falls below normal. With the very short cotton crop which is now being produced it now appears certain that the supply of cotton will be below normal at the end of the current crop year, and therefore no quotas will be invoked next year. But now that the cotton supply has reached normal and the West is to be free to plant the cotton it needs to support its people, what have our southern friends done in the pending bill? Why, they are attempting to change the definition of the term "normal supply of cotton" to keep the West, and even their own farmers under restricted cotton plantings when it would not be done under the present law. In other words, the definition of "normal supply of cotton" was fine until it has given the West a chance to expand its cotton acreage. Now our southern friends want to change it. They want to remove the "plus 30 percent" from the definition of "normal supply," and that is what section 1 of the pending bill would do.

If my amendment prevails so that the present law is left undisturbed, it would mean that some of the Nation's cotton acreage can move to the West to take care of the people who have moved out there.

I remember very well the dozens of Congressmen from the South who appeared before the Committee on Agriculture a few months ago pleading with us to do something about the county to farm allotments on cotton. They told us in effect that many of their cotton farmers were about ready to lynch them because of the gross inequities of the then exist-

ing cotton allotment law as it pertained to the distribution of the county allotment to the farms. It will be remembered that the Cooley resolution rectified that situation for this year only. The pending bill would rectify that county to farm allotment situation on a permanent basis. Therefore, I say to you gentlemen from the South that if you leave in the pending bill this section 1 which my amendment would eliminate, you are going to kill this whole bill and bring down on your necks that swarm of hornets which you must have thought you were in a few months ago when we passed the Cooley resolution in an effort to get them off temporarily. I say this because the effect of section 1 of the pending bill would be to make that unfortunate situation almost certain to prevail for the next 2 years by changing the statistics upon which the quota proclamation is based while if my amendment is adopted it would leave the present law on cotton quotas undisturbed and the natural law of supply and demand would be permitted to work thereby allowing these new people in the West to raise some cotton to meet the demands of the wartime economy. There are members of another body in the Congress who are in key positions to kill the bill and who have openly declared that if this section 1, which my amendment would eliminate, remains in this bill, the bill will never become law. I hope you gentlemen from the South will please bear in mind that the influence in a particular committee of another body of Congress has recently shifted because of the recent election in Oklahoma, and therefore, if a certain individual in the other body says section 1 of this bill must come out if it is to become law, then it is a pretty safe bet that it must come out. That makes the issue on my amendment very simple. No amendment, no bill, no bill, no relief for the thousands of your cotton farmer constituents who will be on your neck demanding to know why you did not vote to give them relief from the county to farm allotment situation about which they complained so vigorously to you a few months ago and which the Cooley resolution relieved for this year only.

The choice is up to you, my friends. For the sake of your constituents and mine I beg you to vote "aye" on my amendment to strike section 1 from this bill. Thank you.

Mr. TAURIELLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE of California. I yield.

Mr. TAURIELLO. Can the gentleman tell me if the Department of Agriculture has recommended this legislation?

Mr. WHITE of California. I cannot answer the gentleman's question. I suggest he refer that to the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from California has seen fit to make this a sectional matter and intimates that someone is trying to take some cotton away from California or, rather, to prevent California from re-

ceiving the cotton which it should have. As he states, this amendment that was put in the bill was recommended among others by the Missouri Cotton Producers Association. Missouri, for the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with that section of the State which produces cotton, does produce it in rather large quantities. We have high yields there. We also have a large acreage which is adaptable to the growing of cotton; and if we are to be turned loose again in another race, Missouri can take care of itself, and we can increase in proportion along with any other section of the country.

My support of this bill is brought about because I would say that unless we do give the Secretary authority to proclaim marketing quotas during 1951 and 1952 we are going to bring about a condition that will make the confusion that we had in the latter part of last year and the early part of this one seem very mild.

Unless section 1 remains in the bill, we are going to bring about the abandonment of the PMA organizations with the records that they have, and we would not have any measurement of the crop during that year. We recognized last year that with the acreage turned loose that we could not use 1949 figures as a basis for either allotments or yields or any other statistics in our cotton program. Unless we do grant authority to the Secretary to impose controls during next year, I am afraid we are going to have a recurrence of that situation.

The gentleman speaks about the fact that this bill would not pass the other body unless we took this amendment out and adopted his amendment. I do not feel that the Members of the House care to be intimidated by statements which are made by Members of the other body in an effort to bring about a bill that they would like to have. I think that we want to pass the bill here which we feel will bring about the greatest amount of benefit not only to the people in the cotton-producing sections, but throughout the Nation. I have heard some Members in their conversations say that they were not wanting to pass any cotton bill to help all of the cotton farmers. This bill would not do that alone. I think that this bill as it is written now is not going to bring about any increase in the national cotton acreage; it is not going to cost the Government any more money. We are merely trying to allocate this acreage on a fair and equitable basis and to preserve the program which we have had and which has not cost the taxpayers any money. Fortunately, as has been pointed out many times on the floor, this cotton program has taken care of itself; and although it has taken us a long time to work it out, it has not cost what other programs have.

Let me say in closing that the reason I am opposing the amendment offered by the gentleman from California is the fact that we would, by his amendment, take off all the controls and, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] said here the other day, the race would be on and we would have a duplication of what happened in 1937 when we had some 30,000,000 acres of cotton planted.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we would have the same situation that occurred in 1937. I do not think any of us, whether we are in the cotton business or any other business, would want to see that happen again.

Under the provisions of this bill as presently written the Secretary of Agriculture, if there is a demand for more cotton, would have authority to allocate or make larger national allotments to take care of all of the cotton that is needed. As I read the bill, it does not impose any limitation on the number of acres that he could allocate, or limit him in setting up marketing quotas to meet any demands we may have.

For the reasons given, this amendment should be defeated.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] to strike out section 1.

Mr. Chairman, stripped of its verbiage, the argument of the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] on behalf of his amendment to strike out section 1 means that if followed to its logical conclusion, if it has any logical conclusion, the cotton program would be utterly destroyed.

He states that his purpose is to continue the California trend and to provide that cotton may be grown in California instead of in the South and the Southeast. He is rather frank about the matter. He says that he wants to return to the law of supply and demand. There is nothing about supply and demand in section 1, or in the amendment, for under the amendment the remaining sections of the bill continue.

What the gentleman wants to do is absolutely unsound. He wants the Government, the taxpayers of the United States, to continue a reasonable support price with an unlimited production. In order to provide for that unlimited production, not satisfied with the generous treatment accorded the far West including the State of California in the existing law, he now asks that all curbs against production be eliminated, for the next 2 years.

I lay down as fundamental the fact that if we are to repeal existing law for marketing quotas and return to supply and demand we return to 5-cent cotton that we had in the early 1930's. Price supports are dependent upon one thing and one thing alone and that is there must be control of production. Advocating continuation of price supports, the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE] would destroy that upon which they are based; to wit, marketing quotas. That argument is unsound.

Whether he knows it or not, under the guise of providing for a temporary expansion in California, he is rendering a disservice to the Cotton Belt and to the cotton growers of this country because I repeat and emphasize that there can be no reasonable price supports unless there is authority for marketing quotas.

Authority for quota is one thing. The exercise of that authority is another. But authority is absolutely fundamental if the price-support program is to continue to function.

It must be kept in mind that by eliminating section 1 the other provisions of this bill remain. They are intended to continue the allotments among the States on the basis of 1950 and they are intended to prevent inequities between one country and another and between one farmer and another which obtains by providing amendments that will enable the State committees and that will enable the county committees to adjust these inequities.

Moreover, this bill is important because it extends for 2 years the Soil Conservation Benefits Act that has been greatly beneficial to the farmers of the Nation, including the cotton growers. It expires with the current year. So, I say with respect to the pending amendment under the guise of helping that section of our country that was aided more than any other by taking acreage from Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and other States, and by the use of gadgets giving it to California and other western States, because of the cotton trend there, that a distinct disservice is being rendered to agriculture in general and to the Cotton Belt in particular, because we would destroy at one fell swoop that which is necessary to agriculture, which provides for price supports, and this would allow unlimited production, letting down the bars. That happened in 1949, and we had a production that was almost unprecedented. We had it in 1937 because of the declaring of the Adjustment Act void, and we had a production of 19,000,000 bales, with an unjustifiable and unprecedented surplus.

Cotton growers are interested in a program that is fair to them, to the consumers, and to the public. The most beneficial provision of the program has been reasonable price supports. The Public Treasury, therefore, is to be considered. The Cotton Belt is glad that under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and under the support of prices with Government loans thus far the Treasury has made on cotton a profit of something like \$200,000,000. The cotton growers thus prospered without burdening the Treasury. It is essential for this program to be maintained. The adoption of the pending amendment would strike at the very vitals of that which is fundamental to a sound program. It would provide unlimited production. This can only mean the end of reasonable price supports.

Section 1 contemplates mandatory marketing quotas for the years 1951 and 1952, but under the terms of the pending bill and the existing law, if more cotton is needed, the quotas can be adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture. The allotments among the States will remain, but will be adjusted proportionately up or down with respect to quotas.

There have been injustices and inequities. It is the fault largely of the State and county committees. The fault has been in administration. Among the

purposes of the bill is to provide for the elimination of discriminations.

The apportionment among the States will remain. Provision is made, however, for adjustments within the States, within the counties, and among growers. The allotment for 1950 is the basis except in Texas, and there is a clarifying amendment to make that which was intended to be the basis in 1950 the basis for 1951.

Under the terms of the bill, beginning with 1953 allotments will be determined upon the basis of history.

Both dangers and difficulties would arise if there is no authority for marketing quotas in 1951 and 1952. I urge that the amendment be rejected.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. WERDEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes, if necessary, to answer questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, I heard the remarks of the gentleman who just preceded me. Again I want to say that anytime that we put a statute on the books of this Legislature or any other Legislature interfering with the free competitive economy of agriculture or business, then we have set up a situation that in itself demands that we be lashed round and round a vicious circle of occasional argument and temporary expediency. Now it is not a question of party politics at all.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. If the gentleman is opposed to any kind of controls on agriculture, why did he come before the House committee and urge the passage of Public Law 272 last year?

Mr. WERDEL. Well, now, I do not take it that in my remarks so far I have said that I am opposed to controls on agriculture. What I said is that if in the confines of the Committee on Agriculture they conceive a law and put it on the statute books that interferes with the economy of this country, by putting every type of problem into that law that will satisfy the members of the Agriculture Committee year after year, and come out here with a bill, then they have created a situation that of itself demands that we will be lashed round and round a circle of occasional argument and temporary expediency. As long as the basic law is on the books, this Congress and every succeeding Congress is going to be required to consider something equitable by way of amendment to the law on the books.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WERDEL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The provision now in the bill provides for the full production of domestic needs, plus estimated export needs.

Mr. WERDEL. Right.

Mr. COOLEY. If that is authorized, before we can have any control, the sum and substance of what the gentleman is advocating is to permit California to grow all the cotton it wants to produce and sell it to the Government.

Mr. WERDEL. No.

Mr. COOLEY. Why should we produce any more than our needs for domestic and export uses?

Mr. WERDEL. With Government support, we should not.

Mr. COOLEY. Then, without Government support, the gentleman knows, and I know that last year's cotton would have been selling for about 8 cents a pound. In 1937 the cotton farmers almost went into bankruptcy because of the 19,000,000-bale crop.

Mr. WERDEL. A year ago in the first session of this Congress we were considering the equities of the cotton-growing areas of this country. The people from the West, the people from those States who created, financed, built, and prepared during a war, in free, competitive enterprise, cotton gins, cotton compresses, and the oil production plants, came here knowing that there was a statute on the books from 1938 that cut them back so that the men working in that industry in their States could not possibly succeed if they were cut back to the point where they were when the act was effective and prior to forced competition in the industry. They came out here, and after consultation in Memphis, agreed to accept a figure that would permit that industry still to exist in those States, believing at the same time that there would be no mandatory controls if the supply did not exceed domestic consumption plus exports plus 30 percent; in other words, with that 30 percent margin there was a possibility for all of this equipment, all of this development, to work in the field of cotton and in the interest not only of the community but of the Nation.

In reviewing the figures of what happened during competitive enterprise during the 5 years preceding 1945 as compared with the 1930 figures of production in 11 Cotton States, there were 7,000,000 acres of cotton that went out of production in those States. They went out of production because they could make more money in something else during those years.

If this amendment is not adopted, the ratio as it now exists between States and set up in the act last year will be projected in future acreage. I say again the war effort demands that we again do what we had to do in the last war effort, produce the most cotton that we can produce on the least amount of acres. In other words, this bill says that so far as this war effort is concerned, for every acre of the 300,000 forced out of production last year in California by virtue of the amended act, for every acre that will grow cotton again in the war effort of 1951 and 1952, we will have to produce 27 acres of what was proved to be marginal

land in the last war effort. That is what this language means, that so far as our Nation is concerned, to me the situation demands that it be taken out of H. R. 7309. The statement that this Congress is going to find itself in a condition where it is going to have to consider this subject again next year or 2 years from now is entirely beside the point, because there never will be a year when the equities of this subject will not have to be considered by the Committee on Agriculture and this Congress as long as the basic act is on the books.

I am speaking in the interest of my State, to be sure. I am speaking in the interest of the men who were here this year when this bill was being considered and who went home and then found this language put into a newly drafted bill, and reported out of committee without any notice to them or to me or to anyone else I know of. That bill is now being considered on the floor of this House setting the pattern, if you please, for mandatory controls in cotton for 1951 and 1952—setting the pattern for mandatory controls at all times, not only in cotton but in all the basic agricultural commodities. The pattern is now here. I submit to you if you read the new language which provides that controls are mandatory, whenever the available cotton exceeds domestic consumption plus exports, then you know if we ever have a surplus at any particular time in any particular production year, that there must be controls year after year. So when this bill is passed, there is nothing but mandatory controls for cotton for 2 years and the pattern is here for all of our basic commodities in the future.

Let us keep this in mind, too. When I said the language of this act requires 27 acres of marginal land in the South to be produced in the war effort to one in the States that have proven that they can better produce cotton in the immediate past, there is no discretion in the Secretary of Agriculture in this regard. That is a mandate. I pointed out last Thursday in general debate that some of these States which are supporting this provision had produced only half of the ground and are making three times the money out of the cotton industry that they did in 1930.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, if you get mandatory controls in this legislation I just wonder how many of your farmers in the cotton States are interested in such controls. Are the farmers of the cotton States, as the Secretary of Agriculture states, if they can plant 2 acres or 22 acres of cotton, do they want the Secretary of Agriculture to tell them they can get 20 cents per pound or are they willing to take 30 cents per pound if they can get that price for cotton? Your interest is in subsidies and controls.

I sometimes think you have these controls to the point where the people in this country are subject only to the rules and regulations laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture. I have been thinking

this morning also of the fact that we are in a war and sometimes I wonder whether we know just where we are going, and what the next step is in the process of winning this war.

I remember during the last World War you built two great pipelines, the Big Inch and the Little Inch, to furnish oil from the Texas oil fields, and bring it up into the State of Pennsylvania and the eastern seaboard in order that we might get gasoline and oil to produce the things that were necessary and also to be able to run your automobiles. The Government, at great expense, built those two big pipelines. After the war they had no further use for them because they found they could get oil from the Texas fields by boat cheaper than they could get it through these oil lines. Then the War Assets Administration sold the Big Inch and the Little Inch to the Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. They made a contract that if at any time an emergency existed the Secretary of War could take back these Big Inch lines under certain conditions, if they met those conditions. They had a 20-year recapture clause whereby they could take them over for a 5-year period with two renewals, or take it for a second 5-year period. It requires a study to be made of these contracts in order that the Secretary of War, if he wishes to take these lines over in case of emergency at any time, there is a 90-day clause whereby it is necessary for them to have proper information in order to do that. It seems to me that since the President of the United States has started us into this third world war, we ought to refer this matter to the proper committee of the House in order that the 90-day period would not have to delay the process in case of an emergency.

I hope that the proper committee of the Government will make a study of the capture clause that there is in this Big Inch and Little Inch line contract, and then, if the Secretary of War finds it is expedient to do so, he may take over those lines. That is the principal reason I wanted to get this before the House now, so that that study might begin, and time will not have to be wasted in case of dire need.

Now, let us get back to this cotton and peanut regulation. I do not know who is to gain by this regulation except the southern cotton farmers, at the expense of the American taxpayers. If you will look at your financial statement and find out that you went into the red about three and a half billion last year and that you will go into the red many billions more this year, and talk about prosecuting the war successfully, I wonder how far you can go by creating a deficit each and every year and getting this country into greater financial difficulties, so that eventually we may find ourselves in such financial difficulty that we will go bankrupt. You are headed for it sure as the world. Be American—be wise and economize.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Rich] has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee to be used by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

(Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in view of the emergency which faces our country at this time, I feel it is incumbent upon me to state that it is the duty of this Congress now to enact legislation to meet the crisis which confronts us.

I believe we should do the following:

First. Restore regulation W to the Government to limit consumer credit and installment buying. It is my understanding that consumer credit buying has reached the astounding total of \$19,000,000,000 at the present time.

Second. Enact tax legislation to carry on the full cost of the conflict in Korea, and to insure our own national security.

Third. Enact legislation to tax all profits over and above ordinary peacetime profits on all industries engaged in the war effort. This will take the profits out of war and insure more funds to pay for the cost of the conflict and help to balance the budget.

Fourth. Prices on all commodities should be rolled back to June 25, the day before the Korean conflict started.

Fifth. Nonessential Government expenditures must be reduced.

It is up to this Congress, Mr. Chairman, to do something about high prices, hoarding, and irresponsible profiteering. These practices are dangerous to our own security; they hinder our war effort; they create undue burdens on our economy and lead to inflation. They are unpatriotic and dangerous, and they fall hardest on the people who can least afford to pay the ultimate costs.

There is no economic basis for price rises, hoarding, and war profiteering. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has stated that prices have risen 10 percent in its index of 28 key commodities since June 25. These include such articles as rubber, tin, wool, wheat, copper, zinc, lead, bread, cotton, and so forth. Cotton has jumped 5 or 6 cents a pound; and woolen and worsted fabrics have increased from 12½ to 17½ cents a yard for men's and women's clothing; coffee from 4 cents to 5 cents a pound; cotton has in-

creased 4 to 5 cents per yard; wool has increased 5 cents a pound; wheat is up 2½ cents per bushel; lard is up 60 cents a hundred; rubber is up 17 percent; print cloth is up 15 percent; and bread, as a personal illustration, is in certain sections of the State of Montana, up 3 cents a loaf. In the past month the price of hogs has risen 20 percent, resin 14 percent, cocoa 13 percent, coffee 12 percent, tin 10 percent, and pepper 18 percent. These figures which I have compiled over the week end are out of date already, but they do give us a picture of what has happened in just 1 month and should serve as a warning of what will happen if we do not take remedial action now.

All the estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that there is no shortage of foodstuffs in this country. Food production today is about the same as it was in 1949. Stocks of food are substantial; average consumption is high; meat will be as plentiful as last year; wheat and corn will be plentiful, and fruits are abundant. Profits are at a record high, as the following figures which I will insert at this point will show, when we go back into the House:

	First 6 months of—	
	1949	1950
Republic Steel.....	\$24,500,000	\$37,700,000
General Electric.....	46,500,000	77,400,000
United Fruit.....	24,200,000	34,200,000
Atlantic Refining Co.....	12,500,000	17,600,000
Johns-Manville.....	5,700,000	10,100,000
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.....	9,100,000	15,000,000
Admiral Television.....	3,100,000	8,500,000

The above figures, and they represent only a few of the many corporations whose profits have increased tremendously, speak for themselves.

President Truman has acted with speed and courage to provide the increased military needs of the times. He has offered an anti-inflationary program which I do not think goes far enough. While wages have not gone up, as yet they are bound to unless prices are controlled. The cost of our military program plus the additional expenditures which will be needed for our increased program will amount to approximately \$30,000,000,000 this fiscal year. This means an increase of \$15,000,000,000 over the present military budget and an increase of the total budget by one-third; \$60,000,000,000 will be needed this year compared with the present \$45,000,000,000 for fiscal year 1951.

If we are courageous enough to tax ourselves sufficiently to meet our needs the less it will be necessary to set up controls, because taxation, if gone into honestly and deeply enough will make controls unnecessary. If prices continue to rise, it will be hard to bring them down; and the longer this situation continues, the more difficult it will be to find a solution. Voluntary controls and appeals to patriotism will in themselves not work; they have never stopped inflation before; there is no reason to believe they will now. This is no ordinary political

year; we cannot continue either business or politics as usual. The American people are awake to the dangers of the times and they are looking to us for leadership.

Our future as a free nation may well be at stake. Are we prepared to face up to our responsibilities, pay the costs, and take the consequences?

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent, I am inserting at this point in my remarks, copies of letters and telegrams from people in Montana relative to the present price rise and hoarding situation in that State. I am also inserting a short news item from today's Washington News.

HELENA, MONT., July 27, 1950.

Hon. HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT TRUMAN: The price of bread went up 3 cents overnight in this locality, and an investigation proves that there is no reason for such a price boost—someone is just taking advantage of the situation.

We, the undersigned, protest this 15-percent raise in bread, and urgently petition your honor to do something about it to stop such sudden inflation of essential items, such as bread, the staff of life.

The reason for this price boost was given in the local newspaper, clipping of which is enclosed, and you can read between the lines that this baker, who declined to be quoted by name, has just a selfish, greedy interest at heart.

PETER AND JOSEPHINE M. JASMIN.
FRANK AND MARY ZORICH.
ANN CRIMMINS.
MARY STOKAN.
ANNA AND MARY DRAGOYE.
MARY G. BISCIGLIA.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 28, 1950.

Mr. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: A group of us housewives feel that something should be done about the way many civilians are buying up things they don't need. You can't buy a bed sheet in this town, together with a shortage of other things, even foodstuffs. We know there is no real shortage but there are too many people who don't realize this crisis is a responsibility of every American as well as the boys fighting on the front lines.

We want an all-out effort such as the Baruch plan. We think a full-scale mobilization for this war is necessary. While there is a crisis there should be ceilings on everything, but when it's over, they should be removed. We don't want a socialized economy permanently, but if it's necessary temporarily, we are for it, and we think it's necessary now.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. DELLA LEE TAYLOR.

MISSOULA, MONT., July 26, 1950.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: My reason for writing you is to see if you can do anything about the increase in price of certain foods. Bread has gone up from 19 to 22 cents a loaf. When I called a bakery about it, I was told that flour had gone up \$1.50 per 100 pounds, that lard and milk also had raised. If this were necessary, I would be the last to protest, but from the reports coming from Washington, this is not necessary. Someone is making a big profit and I wish it could be stopped. If you can do anything about this, I am sure many would appreciate it.

I am sincerely glad of the primary election returns and feel sure we shall have you in

Congress again. We appreciate your efforts for Montana, and also for the veterans' cause.

Very truly,

Mrs. L. C. GOFORTH.

HELENA, MONT., July 25, 1950.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: This letter is to advise you today the wholesale bakeries in Helena raised their price of bakery goods and the retail merchants followed suit. All bakery goods took a jump, but an example is 1 pound of bread (white) 15 cents raised to 17 cents and 1½ pound was 20 cents and now 23 cents. The wholesalers advised they raised 1 cent per pound so the retailers followed suit by 2 cents or better. I do believe some action is necessary to stop this kind of doing because this is definitely what the President recently asked people not to do. They should realize that this will just bring back price controls and rationing which they all were against, so maybe you might be able to put some good sense into their minds if you can.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. REYNOLDS.

HELENA, MONT., July 27, 1950.

Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative of Montana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is an article clipped from our local newspaper which shows just one of the reasons my husband and myself would like to see price control go into effect immediately, and prices, primarily food, revert back to those of about 2 months ago.

Our highest meat bill for 1 month for a family of four in this past year was \$20, and that in Christmas month. This month our meat bill is already \$26.65 and the month not yet over. This includes a menu of hamburger twice a week and hot dogs once a week. The grocery bill got so out of hand we had the grocer close our books for this month on July 24. Will have to make up for those extra days in the month of August.

So many of the raises seem to revert back to the farmers, which is fine for them, but puts the average white-collar worker on the spot. We need other things as well as food. We may eat to live but don't live just to eat. Since price control seems to be the only answer, this letter is just to let you know our family is for it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. ANTHONY M. VERZUH.

BREAD PRICE ADVANCES HERE WITH OTHER PRODUCTS ALSO HIGHER

Bread and other bakery products took a sharp advance here today, the 1½-pound loaf that formerly sold for 20 cents jumping to 23 cents on retail counters, grocers reported today. The 1-pound loaf formerly selling for 15 cents will now be 17 cents.

Doughnuts and sweet rolls went up 5 cents each a half dozen. A package of doughnuts now costs 25 cents instead of 20 cents and sweet rolls will retail for 30 cents instead of 25 cents.

A baker, who declined to be quoted by name, said, "we're entitled to a raise."

MISSOULA, MONT., July 25, 1950.

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: Bread is up 3 cents per loaf (1½ pounds) this morning was 19 cents now 22 cents—15½ percent. Looks like the retailer is the first hoarder and forcing the consumer to do likewise. Wheat is not up, flour is not up, labor has not suddenly brought on this condition.

How about this?

Yours truly,

FRANK L. BUSCH, Sr.

MISSOULA, MONT., July 28, 1950.

Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: I am writing this letter to express the opinions of myself and my family concerning an important, current issue. That issue is whether or not this country should adopt price control and rationing.

I don't think it can be disputed that we are in one hell of a fight and that if we come out of this Korea thing without many losses and much damage we will be very lucky. I think we should face the fact that we are in a battle for our existence, or are at least entering into the preliminaries of such a battle. All of my remarks are based on that premise. Let us assume that is true, at least for the sake of argument. Then is it not necessary for us to gird ourselves for such a battle? I think one of the most important things the country can do to keep itself in shape for a fight is to keep its economy healthy. This cannot be done if we allow inflation to go unchecked. No one of consequence benefits from inflation—many are hurt—a few profiteers make a profit. I hardly need express these things to you, for you are more aware of them than I am. I will, however, point out one instance, which I believe to be typical of thousands, or millions. My father died 5 years ago. At the time of his death he was adequately insured so that my mother need have no worry concerning her own welfare. But since then the value of the dollar has been reduced to somewhere near half of its value then. My mother is getting on in years. It is too late for her to strike out in a new profession. She is dependent upon that insurance, yet each day it becomes less and less useful to her.

The Korean War and the wars that are likely to ensue will put much worse inflationary pressures on the economy. What will happen to widows, all types of Government workers, white collar employees? And what will happen to labor? These groups can only lose by inflation.

Even assuming that the war of itself will not strain the economy, there are secondary reactions that will strain it. Thousands of merchants all over our country for some reason place the gain of dollars ahead of all other pursuits of life and hence use a situation like we are in today to their own advantage and raise prices on their goods, whether warranted or not, knowing full well that the public will buy, or, rather, knowing full well that the public will hoard. No doubt this is reprehensible on the parts of both merchant and buying public, and it is a voluntary thing. But voluntary measures will not prevent it.

Prices on many items have begun to go up right here in Missoula. In the last few weeks I have seen and heard many ads using the war-scare psychology to stimulate buying. They are heard over the radio and they are seen in the paper. I select one and enclose it as a typical example of what is taking place here.

The value of our dollar has declined far enough. I personally don't want to see it go any further.

Many people believe that rationing and price control mean dictatorship. Perhaps in a certain sense they do. But these are emergency times, and to my way of thinking it is far better to have a regulated control lawfully enacted by a democratic Congress than an unregulated economic havoc.

Well, I think I have made my sentiments and those of my family and friends clear enough to you. I hope you will forgive this long exposition of my thoughts, but I feel very strongly on the subject.

Yours truly,

BRUCE R. TOOLE.

MISSOULA, MONT., July 27, 1950.
Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MANSFIELD: I am an instructor at Montana State University, living in the university's housing project, among many students.

There is one thing that we all have in common, and that is making our incomes meet the rising costs of living, particularly food prices.

Two items, in particular, that we all use to help balance the food budget are bread and hamburger. Two days ago bread went up 3 cents a loaf, and hamburger has increased 12 cents per pound in the past month. Why wait longer for price control?

Yours very truly,

DAVID P. COLE.

BOZEMAN, MONT., July 27, 1950.
Representative MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

We are all for increased taxes. But can't something be done about price increases. Meats and bread already advanced noticeably in last few days.

ETHELYN C. HARRISON.

BUTTE, MONT., July 24, 1950.
Mr. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Representative, Montana State,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: It is very essential to us that you do not ignore this letter. You have been to Butte, so you know how large our Federal housing project is. It is in behalf of all these folks and little children living in the project that I am writing this letter.

The war scare here is just awful. Sheets and sugar have practically disappeared. One store today was selling sheets at the staggering price of \$4.25 each sheet. These sheets are actually worth about \$2.79 each.

Bread, coffee, sugar, lard, meat, and cotton goods have gone up as much as 5 to 10 percent in the last week. The crowning point was today when bread and other bakery goods went up in price to the tune of 5 percent.

To us here in the project, these profiteers are helping Russia in their war effort. They are doing (along with the hoarders) exactly what Russia wants them to do.

Hoarding and higher prices go hand-in-hand and something will have to be done. We claim your immediate attention to these matters. It looks to us like price control is needed right now.

We sincerely hope you can do something about this dreadful war scare.

Thanking you for your attention, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Everett F. Beacher (two children), Mrs. D. J. Larkin (two children), Mrs. L. McClung (two children), Mrs. A. McCloskey (two children), Mrs. G. Blewett (four children), Mrs. Ted May (four children), Mrs. D. Badovinoc (five children), Mrs. F. Resch (three children), Mrs. Vesta Lawney (one child), Henry Gardner (two children), Mrs. Jack Schulte (two children), Mrs. Rance Edden (two children), Mrs. Griffin L. Smith, Mrs. Gene Dufresne, Mrs. Adelia Hackman, Mrs. Mary Delaney (one girl), E. A. Sheehan (four girls), Mrs. Robert Leeson (three children), Mrs. W. V. Lanning (one boy), Mrs. Antonietti (four children), Mrs. William Honka (three girls), Mrs. Charles Hollahan (two girls), Miss Evelyn Sampson, Mrs. Virgil L. Hills (one child), Mrs. Olivia Menard (four children), Sang Howard, Mrs. Sang Howard (one child), Mrs. Dale Kittel (two

children), Mrs. Albert Cutler (six children), Mrs. Florence Campbell (two children), Mrs. A. Albright (two children), Mrs. John T. O'Donnell (one child), Mrs. Herbert J. Malone (two children), Mrs. H. L. Edwards (two children).

The signatures on this letter represent about 250 families living in Silver Bow homes, with an average of three children to each family.

Sincerely,

Mrs. JACK SHULTE.

BOZEMAN, MONT., July 25, 1950.
Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Profiteering bakeries in Bozeman raised bread prices 3 cents per loaf today. Apparently we need controls at once.

L. R. DAEMS.

GREAT FALLS MILL AND SMELTER-
MEN'S UNION No. 16,
Great Falls, Mont., July 12, 1950.
Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: The members of the Great Falls Mine, Mill, and Smelterworkers are very concerned over the recent increase in the cost of living and what may happen in the future due to the war hysteria caused by the conflict in Korea.

As you probably know, price boosts have already been reported in a wide variety of foodstuffs, especially meats.

They are also worried on what may happen to rent control, especially if this war should expand.

Now, this practice of appealing to businessmen and retailers to hold the line on prices is just another way of fooling the buying public.

Therefore, we believe and recommend to you that you immediately do all in your power to invoke price control over foodstuff and rents, until this conflict is over.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,
Financial Secretary.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM,
Missoula, July 18, 1950.
Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: I want to urge that you support the placing of controls on prices, wages, profits, and other elements of the economy. We are definitely in a wartime period and the necessary wartime controls should be imposed. I hope you will urge the President that profiteering and gouging on the pretense of scarcity already have started and we cannot act too soon to protect the ordinary citizen.

Thanks and best regards.

Cordially yours,

JAMES L. C. FORD.

[From the Washington Daily News of
July 31, 1950]

MILK GOES UP

Milk went up 1 cent a quart in Indianapolis today, and butter and other dairy products followed suit. Washington's milk price went up a half-cent.

The Royal Typewriter Co.'s standard models will rise about 7 percent tomorrow. A 7 percent boost in the wholesale price of Procter & Gamble's Crisco and household soaps was expected to reach corner markets this week.

Effective tomorrow, the Brown Shoe Co. is raising its prices an average of 15 to 25 cents a pair.

STEAK UP A DIME

Round steak went up an average of about 10 cents a pound across the nation from June 23 to today. But there were wide fluctuations. One Indianapolis shop said its price remained unchanged at 99 cents a pound, while one Cleveland butcher increased the price from 69 cents to \$1.09.

Bread was up 1 cent a loaf in most cities, including Washington, and sugar was up one-half to one cent a pound.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, an agricultural problem would be a very simple one if people were not involved. I wonder if those of us here realize the problem that some of us have in connection with the people. I think if we would fully realize the problem that we have in supporting the people and the types of enterprise they are engaged in that we would be in a better position to deal with the problems.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike to disagree with my good friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE]. California is not totally dependent upon cotton as far as its economy is concerned. There are many things that may be grown in California. There are many things that we in the House are going to pass in the form of legislation to help develop that western country, and we are going to be glad to do that sort of thing. It will enlarge our taxable base. We are going to be happy to put into effect reclamation projects which will bring into production land that is vitally needed for the welfare of that entire country. We are going to do that, but, at the same time, we do not want to put an unfair burden upon other sections of the country. There are many people whose only possible business or opportunity is the growing of cotton. They are getting an income from cotton because there is a support price on it. That is the only reason for a support price in a free enterprise system. If it were not in effect, certainly the price of cotton would be so low that the folks in California and the other States who want to expand, would not engage in the growing of cotton. That is the whole reason for it.

In Minnesota we have a problem, for example, in connection with dairy production. Dairy production is going away from our area, and being drawn from it unfairly I think to places where consumers are being compelled to pay more for dairy products with the restrictions that are put into effect. That is free enterprise in reverse. I know what this means to our people, I know what it means to the small family sized farms, I know what it means when an industry in which they have been engaged for many years is shifted away from them. If this continues we will have people in our State who are going to have a most difficult time making a living. Why? Because the trade areas are restricted by charging the consumers more in a particular area. That means, as far as they are concerned, that certain unfair competition has been developed.

Why? Because of marketing agreements that support prices in those areas that made production profitable by discriminating against areas of more efficient production.

We in Minnesota do not have an allotment system that will keep that sort of thing from happening. So it is going to create a hardship. It is going to create a hardship for these people in areas where they cannot be expected to grow much cotton.

I am opposed to the White amendment for that reason stated.

I am interested in farmer control of any agricultural program. I think a farmer-administered agricultural program is the backbone of our agricultural economy. I wish some of the people in the cotton areas were more inclined to have farm control of their programs. Many of the counties turn over the administration of these programs to so-called executive secretaries, some person who has a brilliant clerical or political mind but who has not the practical conception of farming who can sit in an office and give all the answers to the farmers. In my opinion, the farmer ought to have more to say about his program in a particular area. There would be a better understanding of the whole problem. The people in my area would be much happier over an agricultural program if they could be assured of it being administered by the farmers themselves. We are interested in the welfare of the people all over the country. When one segment of our agricultural society, when one segment of our agricultural economy, goes to pieces, it affects the whole country agriculturally. We cannot afford to have that sort of thing happen. We must have a strong agriculture. The stronger agriculture is in Minnesota, the stronger agriculture will be in the country as a whole. Minnesota is not going to grow a bale of cotton. The stronger the agricultural economy is, whether it be in Georgia, Mississippi, or California, the better off we will be in Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, the committee respectfully urges you to vote down the pending amendment. The purpose of the amendment, if it was adopted, is to make it possible to have no controls whatever on cotton next year. As I told you last Friday, we had that experience once when the Supreme Court, in 1936, knocked out the old Triple-A Act, and in 1937 they produced 19,000,000 bales of cotton. If you think your Government can stand that next year, then you might support the amendment, but I think it might endanger the whole price-support program. If we should produce something like 19,000,000 or 20,000,000 bales of cotton it would mean that 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 bales would probably have to go under the loan, which means that the Commodity Credit Corporation would probably have to come back over here and ask authority to loan another billion or two billion, and I think that would be most unfortunate.

Now, I am discouraged sometimes. It seems to me that a trade is a trade. Last year there was a division among the representatives in Congress of the States as to how much cotton each one should have, and as chairman of the subcommittee I went to the cotton growers of all the States. I said, "We are having a controversy. Why do you growers not get together and reach some agreement?" The cotton growers from every cotton-growing State met and they themselves made an agreement as to how this acreage would be distributed, and we put it in the law and it is there now.

The statement was made here just now on behalf of one of the gentlemen from California that during the war they built some gins and some compresses for their cotton production, and now they cannot get the cotton. Well, now, let us see. In 1943, California produced only 291,000 acres of cotton; in 1944 only 303,000, and in 1945, 319,000. You understand, 319,000 is the highest acreage they planted during the war, and they say they built gins and compresses during that period. But, what have we done for California? We told California we were not going to put the general rule on them. The general rule is that every State gets its cotton quota on the basis it planted to cotton in the 4 years, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. That is the way every one of these States took theirs; every one of them. In the case of Arkansas, Arkansas does not favor this amendment. In the case of Missouri, Missouri does not favor this amendment. In the case of those States we said, "You have had a sudden increase lately on cotton, and we will give you special credit for that increase. Instead of putting you on the 4-year rule we will let you use either the last year, 1948, or the 2 years, 1947 and 1948." Now, if you do not think our committee has done fairly to California, you vote for this amendment.

Here is what we did for California: In 1945 they had only 319,000 acres in cotton; in 1946, 359,000 acres; in 1947, 536,000 acres; and in 1948 they jumped up to 810,000. Now their 4-year average is only 506,000 acres, and then they would be cut from that. But do you know what we gave them this year and what they will have next year? Six hundred and forty-two thousand acres in cotton, which is more cotton than they have grown in any 1 of the 4 years except the last year, 1948. We have given them, if you please, more than three-fourths of the highest year. As I said, their 4-year average would have been 506,000, and under the general rule they probably would have gotten about 450,000, but at their request, agreed upon not only by us but by the cotton representatives of the United States, meeting at my request as chairman of the subcommittee, they deliberated, and they figured it out, and they came back and laid it on the table of the subcommittee, and they said, "Here is the agreement of California, of New Mexico, of Arizona, of Georgia, of Mississippi, of Missouri," and by all the others. "Here is what we have agreed upon, and we ask you to put it into the

law." And we put it into the law. They have it this year, they will get it next year, and all of this, it seems to me, gentlemen, amounts to this: I do not want to be unfair to anybody; but if an agreement is an agreement, if they have gotten all this extra cotton this year, shall we now agree that since they have gotten that much are we going to have no controls next year at all so that they can plant more acreage and get more cotton acreage in the years to come? I think it would be unfortunate, to be perfectly frank with you. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITE of California) there were—ayes 20, noes 71. So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. Section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

1. Subsection (c) (1) is amended by changing item (A) to read as follows: "the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment."

2. Subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment."

3. Subsection (e) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) (1) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: *Provided further*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allot-

ments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

"(2) The State acreage allotments for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, plus the additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15-percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments.

"(3) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the same years as are used in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States under subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 percent reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments."

4. Subsection (f) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) (1) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in any one of the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such adjustments as the county committee deems necessary for errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 percent of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in any one of such 3 years, the county committee, upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allotment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as determined by the county committee upon a proper showing of the facts, but such allotment

base shall not be increased by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 percent of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which cotton has been planted in any one of the 3 years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in such 3-year period.

"(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the county allotment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments in the farm-acreage allotments established under paragraph (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which the county committee determines are fair and equitable in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal conditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton and crop-rotation practices: *Provided*, That not less than 20 percent of the acreage reserved under this subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding 10 acres under other provisions of this subsection.

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county, including small farms, receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred, unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on such farm in 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm-acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any acreage so released and not reapportioned by the county committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

"(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establishing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

"(6) No farm-acreage allotment established under the provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage in excess of 45 percent of the acreage on the farm which was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the county committee may, by the use of the county reserve, increase any farm-acreage allotment up to 50 percent of such acreage: *Provided further*, That any part of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by rea-

son of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein."

5. Subsection (g) is amended as follows:

"(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section and section 347—

"(1) State, county, and farm-acreage allotments and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity with Public Law 23, Eighty-first Congress;

"(2) for any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the farm-acreage allotment for such year by not more than the larger of 10 percent of the allotment or 1 acre, an acreage equal to the farm-acreage allotment shall be deemed to be the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history for the county and State;

"(3) the additional acreage planted to cotton pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this section as amended prior to the enactment of this act shall not be taken into account in establishing future State and county allotments;

"(4) for the purposes of computing future county allotments in any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres, the 1950 cotton acreage history for the county shall be deemed as of 3,000,000 acres, the 1950 cotton acreage allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment, without deduction for a State reserve, had been apportioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during the years 1943, 1946, 1947, and 1948;

"(5) in any State in which more than one-half of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop, for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were 5 acres or less, the county committee may, with the approval of the State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948."

SEC. 3. Section 347 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"LONG STAPLE COTTON

"SEC. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra long staple cotton which is produced from pure-strain varieties of the Barbados species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

"(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 percent, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply of such variety or type does not exceed the demand

therefor, but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsection (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The national marketing quota for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the quota is proclaimed.

"(c) All provisions of this act, except section 342, subsections (c), (e), (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under section 346 shall be 50 percent of the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein. The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal weather conditions during such period. The State acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952. Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of section 344.

"(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under subsection (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is 1½ inches or more in length.

"(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin."

SEC. 4. The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended, effective with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of cotton, as follows:

1. Add a new subsection (f) at the end of section 101 of such act, reading as follows:

"(f) The provisions of this act relating to price support for cotton shall apply severally to (1) American upland cotton and (2) extra long staple cotton described in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and ginned on a roller-type gin, except that the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton shall be used in determining the support level for all cotton described in such section 347 (a). Disapproval by producers of any quota proclaimed under such section 347 shall place into effect the provisions of section 101 (d) (3) of this act with respect to all extra long staple cotton described in subsection (a) of such section 347, regardless of whether certain types or varieties of such cotton were exempt from the quota."

2. Add, in the last sentence of section 403 of such act, following the words "the standard grade", the words "of American upland cotton" and add a new sentence at the end of section 403 reading as follows: "For extra

long staple cotton as defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the standard grade for parity and price support shall be grade No. 2 of 1½-inch staple length."

3. Add a new section 420 to such act, reading as follows:

"Sec. 420. Any price support program in effect on cottonseed or any of its products shall likewise be extended to the same seed and products of the cottons defined under section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

SEC. 5. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting a colon in lieu of the period at the end of the third sentence and adding the following: "*Provided*, That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less than 5 percent above the current support price for the quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carrying charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year in which the current marketing year begins to the date of sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans. The Secretary shall determine and announce within 15 days after the beginning of each marketing year the average monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding year."

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the 1951 wheat acreage allotment for any county shall not be reduced below the 1950 allotment for such county by more than 5 percent in excess of the percentage by which the national wheat acreage allotment for the 1951 crop is reduced below the 1950 national acreage allotment. For the purposes of this section, the additional acreage allotted pursuant to Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, and in conformity with regulations of the Secretary promulgated thereunder, shall be regarded as a part of the county and national wheat acreage allotments. The allotment for any county shall be increased to the extent required to provide such minimum county allotment and such acreage required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment proclaimed for the 1951 crop.

SEC. 7. The second sentence of paragraph (2) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, is amended to read as follows: "The rate of the penalty shall be 50 percent of the support price per bushel of the commodity for such marketing year."

SEC. 8. Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952."

SEC. 9. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

1. Subsection (c) of section 358 of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share of the 1950 national acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress: *Provided*, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the 5 years, 1945-49, inclusive: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at

prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purpose peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for those States producing such type of peanuts shall be increased to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to meet such demand, but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for such State, and such additional acreage shall be apportioned among the farms in such States producing such type of peanuts: *Provided further*, That the additional acreage required to provide the increases in allotments authorized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall not be considered in the establishment of future National and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas: *And provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 shall not exceed 2,000,000 acres."

2. Add a new subsection (e) at the end of section 358 of such act reading as follows:

"(e) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county to the extent necessary to provide such farms with fair and reasonable allotments on the basis of land, labor, equipment, crop rotation practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of peanuts."

3. Amend subsection (g) of section 359 of such act by striking out after the word "That" where it first appears in the proviso in such section the following words: "for the 1950 crop."

SEC. 10. The provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 9 of this act shall become effective with respect to the 1951 cotton and peanut crops and nothing therein shall be deemed to modify or amend existing law relating to acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1950 cotton and peanut crops: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 3 of this act shall be effective for the 1950 crop for the purposes of section 4 of this act. All other provisions of this act shall become effective upon enactment.

Mr. COOLEY (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and that amendments be in order at any point in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 2?

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COMBS: Amend section (e) (1), (2), and (3) of the bill by adding the following to page 4, line 6, page 5, line 2, and page 5, line 21: "*Provided further*, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 percent of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the 3-year period immediately

prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield for a question.

Mr. PACE. Does the gentleman object to confining his amendment to his own State?

Mr. COMBS. I would, of course, have no objection to confining it to my own State. The purpose of my amendment is to meet a situation which perhaps does not exist anywhere else, but I did not want to offer it as a State or sectional amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee will accept this amendment. I want to call attention briefly to what it will do, and the situation which it is designed to meet. It does not affect in any way the total cotton acreage provided under this bill. It would not affect in any way any policy contained in the bill. What it does is to give a broader discretion to the State and county committees to make allotments of acreage to meet a peculiar situation which exists in some sections particularly in the eastern part of my own State and in my own congressional district.

I want to explain to you what that situation is. The east Texas region is a region of small farms. The people there have farmed cotton since before the Civil War. In recent years they have been getting away from cotton farming to a more diversified form of agriculture which we are glad to see. But during the war period, beginning in about 1940 or 1941, a large number of the boys from the farms went either into the armed services or the farmers went into the war plants of the region and the cotton acreage was reduced in many counties as much as 75 percent to 90 percent. Since the war the boys have returned from the armed services and from the shipyards and war plants and have been getting married and buying farms and settling down. What has happened is this: One of these soldier boys wants to farm a little cotton. They have to have a cash crop to get started with diversified agriculture. But they cannot get an acre of cotton allotment for the simple reason that they were not engaged in cotton farming in 1946, 1947, 1948, and so on. Then again we will have the situation where tenants have been displaced by reductions in cotton acreages. They have never done anything but farm cotton and the law does not let them have any acreage. This is intended simply to set up an acreage allotment which the county and State committee can use to meet these cases which are deserving and need to be met. Under the present law the situation is too rigid and too restricted.

I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield.

Mr. PACE. Is it the intention of the gentleman's amendment that the 1 percent should come out of the 10 percent

of the State reserves or that it shall be in addition to the 10 percent State reserve? That is not made clear by the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. COMBS. I do not care which it comes out of, just as long as we get it, sir.

Mr. PACE. But we need to know.

Mr. COMBS. May I ask the committee this question. Which do you think it should come out of? I want to get this allocable acreage allotment so that it can be used in making these adjustments. That is all I want to do.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COMBS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman of course realizes you have a 10-percent reservation of acreage at the State level.

Mr. COMBS. I understand that.

Mr. COOLEY. And you have a 15 percent reservation at the county level.

Mr. COMBS. Yes, sir; but it has not been used down there to meet this situation.

Mr. COOLEY. It has not been used because the State committees and the county committees have not exercised the discretion which Congress intended that they should exercise in making these adjustments.

Mr. COMBS. I know that that is the chairman's view, and I know that he knows this bill. The committees down there tell me that they are not allowed any leeway. I do not know who is right. But if you put this into the law, it tells them to do so and that is the point I make.

Mr. COOLEY. The law now being considered provides that the reservation shall be made at the State level and at the county level for the purposes enumerated in the law.

Mr. COMBS. Yes, Mr. Chairman, but I want to point out that they still have to go back to 1947 and 1948 on this acreage proposition. It is not mandatory, as I understand.

Mr. BECKWORTH. And it is not in the bill, either.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman will look at the proviso on page 5, line 9, he will note the following language:

Provided, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 percent of the State acreage allotment which shall be used—

And so forth.

Mr. COMBS. The point is, Mr. Chairman, that this little region I am talking about of a few counties, including the districts of my colleagues, the gentlemen from Texas [Mr. PATMAN, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. BECKWORTH], as well as my own district in eastern Texas, have been getting the go-around, and we have been trying for 2 years to get this matter corrected. It has not been done.

I hope as a matter of fairness that this amendment will be adopted. It does not affect the bill in any other way and it will put the needed discretion in the hands of these people to meet the situation.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if I understand the gentleman's amendment correctly, it is

incompatible with the very philosophy of this law and all of the other control programs, for the reason that the gentleman is advocating by his amendment giving special consideration to individuals who have, on former occasions, been engaged in the production of cotton.

Mr. COMBS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. In just 1 minute; as soon as I finish my sentence. Whereas, under the control program, acreages allotted are allotted on the basis of the history of the farm rather than the history of the farmer, and the acreage is allotted to the owner of the farm rather than to the tenant on the farm.

Mr. COMBS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. COMBS. Let me point out that it does just exactly that with respect to this small group of people. Here is a bunch of ex-soldiers going out buying new farmland and they have to have some cotton acreage and they cannot get it under your bill.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is entirely wrong. Last year in Texas when you had an opportunity to have reserved 10 percent of the acreage at the State level, my recollection is that they reserved only about 3 percent. This bill provides that the State and the county shall reserve this acreage for the purposes mentioned in the bill.

Mr. COMBS. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. COMBS. I have just finished a tour of my district. I had a little business down there. I talked to those farmers and to those committeemen, and they tell me they cannot do anything. Perhaps under the law they could. I want a measure that they say will do the job.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman did not want it in there any more than the committee wanted it in, because we put the word in there that makes it mandatory, that they shall reserve the acreage.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. You say it makes it mandatory that they shall reserve the acreage. Is it not a fact that they may not reserve any percent under it or that only 1 percent or 2 percent will be reserved, depending on what they say is adequate?

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is exactly true.

Mr. COOLEY. Now, let me answer that. People came before our committee and complained that we had left too much authority in the bureaucrats in Washington; that we should decentralize this program and vest it in the committeemen back in the counties and the States. Is the gentleman advocating that we vest this authority here in Washington?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I will tell you what the gentleman is advocating.

Mr. COOLEY. I wish you would.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman has a county, for example, that had 600 applicants, and we got 400 acres; seven-

tenths of an acre each. It threw out 350 people. The gentleman is advocating that the Congress assume the responsibility right here and now, as this amendment would do, in order to prevent that, irrespective of what anybody might say.

Mr. COOLEY. Very well. Then you are advocating, in effect, that we take the authority of this law and vest it in the Capital City of Washington and in the hands of bureaucrats far removed from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Let the author of the amendment comment on that, because it does not do that.

Mr. COOLEY. I am asking you to answer it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I have read the amendment, quite a while ago, and in my opinion it does not do that.

Mr. COOLEY. It is exactly what I thought the author of the amendment said.

Mr. COMBS. It puts it in the State and county committees and not in Washington.

Mr. COOLEY. That is exactly where it is in this bill. We direct in this bill that they shall reserve acreage in adequate quantities to take care of the situation.

Mr. COMBS. It has not resulted that way in the past.

Mr. COOLEY. No, it has not, and your trouble is back in Texas. I do not think you should advocate vesting authority in Washington. Do you advocate that?

Mr. COMBS. No, sir. My amendment puts it in Texas, and if your bill already does it the amendment cannot hurt anything.

Mr. COOLEY. Very well. Then, I say further, that it is contrary to the philosophy of this bill, and it would be a desperately bad precedent for us to set. If we are going to provide this acreage to be allotted to tenant farmers who can work on your farm this year and on some other farm next year and move about with the acreage in his own pocket, then we are putting a premium on the tenant who might be induced to move from place to place, even from one county or State to another county or State.

Mr. COMBS. It will give the tenant a little freedom; is that it?

Mr. COOLEY. It will give him too much freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. It is entirely possible that the gentleman's amendment would be a limitation on the present law; that is, on this bill.

This bill provides that as much as 10 percent at the State level can be reserved for that purpose, and as much as 15 percent at the county level; whereas, if the gentleman's amendment is adopted it

will limit that particular type of farmer to 1 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. COMBS. If the gentleman will yield, my amendment does not limit a thing in the bill; it adds something to it.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] asked you a moment ago the question whether it was to be taken from 10 percent or added to the 10 percent; and you asked the committee to answer.

Mr. COMBS. The committee members have been telling us it would be 1 percent of the State allotment.

Mr. COOLEY. It would be taken from the 10 percent. Mr. Chairman, it does not make any difference where it is taken from; in my judgment it would set a bad precedent.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. For the information of the committee it could be done under existing law; it would be possible to make these allocations although, admittedly, the power has not been exercised. I will read from existing law, that is, Public Law No. 272, which reads:

The State committee may reserve not to exceed 10 percent of its State allotment.

Section 3 reads:

The county committee may reserve not in excess of 15 percent of the county allotment which, in addition to the acreage made available under the proviso in subsection (e) shall be used for establishing allotments of all farms on which cotton was not planted (or recorded as planted under Public Law 12, 79th Cong.) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices, and soil and other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton and making adjustments of the farm acreage allotments established under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this subsection so as to establish allotments which are fair and reasonable in relation to the factors set forth in this paragraph and abnormal conditions of production on such farms.

The law says it can be done. While it is true some of these committees did not use this power, it is perfectly clear they have the power to do it and have had it all along; so it will not hurt anything to have this amendment in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the chairman of the committee correctly a while ago, the State may reserve up to 10 percent of the total State allotment for adjustment purposes.

Mr. COOLEY. Between the counties.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Then when it gets down to the county, the county authority may reserve up to 15 percent. That is what the bill provides at the present time.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman's amendment, as I understand it, makes it mandatory for 1 percent to be dealt with in what manner?

Mr. COMBS. It is to be withheld for allocation to this type of farm tenant.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That would be 1 percent of the total State allotment?

Mr. COMBS. Not exceeding 1 percent of the total State allotment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the gentleman intend that to come out of the 10 percent which the bill now carries?

Mr. COMBS. The gentleman will notice that the same proviso is added in three sections of the bill. I do not have the amendment before me. It would depend on how the whole thing was interpreted.

Mr. CRAWFORD. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] points out, the present law states that they may do it, and this bill provides that they shall withhold not less than 10 percent at the State level or 15 percent at the county level.

Mr. COMBS. What my amendment would do would be that the States set aside this acreage for this particular year; whether it is out of the 10 percent or the 15 percent would make no difference.

Mr. COOLEY. Would the gentleman mind answering this question: Is it the purpose of the gentleman's amendment to provide acreage allotment to tenants who have not formerly owned real property on which cotton has been grown?

Mr. COMBS. It applies to the man who goes out and buys a new farm.

Mr. COOLEY. Does it apply to the man who formerly owned his farm and had grown cotton on it but disposed of the farm and has bought another on which cotton has not been grown?

Mr. COMBS. No; he could be taken care of. The man I am interested in taking care of particularly is the soldier who has gone out and bought a new farm.

Mr. COOLEY. If the gentleman is trying to provide this acreage to take care of new growers, then certainly it is not necessary, in view of the fact that both the 10-percent acreage which is to be reserved at the State level and the 15-percent acreage which is reserved at the county level can be used so as to provide allotments for new growers. While no specified part of such reserved acreage is set apart solely for new growers, certainly substantially more than that which would be made available by the gentleman's amendment might be used to accomplish the purpose sought by the amendment which the gentleman has offered. Frankly, I am glad to know that the gentleman has now made it clear that he intends for his amendment to affect only new growers who have acquired land upon which cotton has not formerly been produced. There has al-

ways been a new-grower provision in the cotton program. I certainly have no objection to providing adequately for new growers of cotton and other commodities, but I do object to changing the philosophy of these control laws by making the acreage allotments to individuals rather than on the definite factors now contained in these control programs. We cannot make acreage allotments to individuals who do not own farm land. We cannot make individual allotments to certain classes or groups of individuals to the exclusion of other groups or individuals and thereby abandon the fundamental philosophy upon which these programs have been operated. The law as it is now written is perfectly plain. The gentleman's amendment will result in confusion and ambiguity, and should therefore, in my opinion, be defeated.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment in order to clarify the issues here.

Let me say, first, that the State of Texas receives 37 percent of all cotton allotted in the United States. This year that State has 7,600,000 acres allotted to it. Under the bill as drawn the State committee of Texas may reserve 10 percent or 760,000 acres. To do what?

If you will turn to page 3, line 19, you will find that among the uses the State committee shall make of the 760,000 acres is stated in the first line of page 1. It is for new farms. That is what the gentleman from Texas is striking at. He says he wants some acreage allotted to farmers, to people in Texas, who have not planted cotton since 1941.

A new farm under the law now is a farm on which cotton has not been planted in the last 3 years. Therefore, what the gentleman is striking at is this: He wants acreage available for new farmers. Under the bill the State of Texas has the right to reserve 760,000 acres and if it wants to it can use every acre of it to do what the gentleman from Texas proposes to do by his amendment.

But that is not all. Over on page 7, each of his counties may reserve not 10 percent but 15 percent. If a county is allotted 20,000 acres of cotton the county committee can reserve 3,000 acres of it. To do what? They can use every acre of the 3,000 for the new farms that the gentleman is so much concerned about, except the 20 percent set aside for farms under 10 acres.

Mr. Chairman, when we have these acreage controls, when you give to one you must take from somebody else. I do not know who the gentleman from Texas proposes to take it from. I know this, and I want it understood all day long because this question is coming up, coming up and coming up, that under the present bill we are giving to the State of Texas, the State of Missouri, the State of Arkansas, and every other State all of the cotton land they are entitled to. We have not had a single complaint from any State. We are giving them all the land they are entitled to and we are telling the people of Texas, and we are telling the people of Arkansas, we are

telling the people of Missouri: "Here it is. You take it. You can hold 10 percent at the State level, you can hold back 15 percent at the county level, you can give it to new farms, you can increase the allotment of small farms, you can take care of cases where a man has a big acreage on his farm but only a small cotton allotment; you can use it for certain other adjustments."

They can take it down there at the home level. The gentleman from Texas has now gone one step forward. His amendment says that a State committee may reserve 1 percent. There is nothing mandatory about it, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], who used that word. He has not added to the authority, he has not added to what the State committee may do. He says the State committee may reserve 1 percent for new farms which shall be confined, however, to one group of new farms. A man who planted cotton the last time in 1942 cannot get any of it. A man who planted cotton the last time in 1944 cannot get any of it. A man who planted cotton the last time in 1943 cannot get any of it. It is only for those fellows who have not planted any cotton since 1941. He has picked his crowd, he has selected his few, and the gentleman admits it is only adaptable to his district and the district represented by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]. The State committee now has all of this discretion and much more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, practically every time an effort is made to try to safeguard the rights of a group of people that are being left out, irrespective of the cause—and no one is imputing to somebody the desire to do wrong by somebody—but practically every time an effort is made to safeguard for sure, as this amendment does, their rights, we hear vigorous arguments against such moves. I start with Van Zandt County, previously mentioned, where they have 600 so-called new farmers who applied for acreage, and 400 acres to distribute among the 600. And what is a new farmer? You know, the important thing is not the new farm, but the farmer himself. Why, a man could have grown cotton for 40 years on a given piece of land here, could have a family of five children right in the house, lose his place this very year, go out to another farm that did not have cotton on it in 1946, 1947, and 1948, go to his county committee this past spring and say, "I would like to get a cotton acreage allotment," and he might be told, "Sorry, Mr. Jones, although you farmed cotton for 40 years, you are a new farmer, and we can only give you, as in the case of Van Zandt County, one acre, or seventenths of one acre, or some sum, however small perhaps none. That means that he cannot continue farming cotton; his acreage is too small.

If any of you want to look at the RECORD as it actually is, I refer to you to the RECORD of Wednesday, July 26, and I can show you State by State, almost

without any exception, where that very same thing that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS], described as having taken place has taken place in other States. Almost without exception it has occurred in every cotton State.

Now, what is significant about this little fellow? It does not help him to say that the fault was with the State committee; it does not help him to say that was the fault of the Department of Agriculture office in Washington; it does not help him to say your county committee did not reserve enough. That does not put a stitch of clothes on his back or a morsel of food in his stomach. As I conceive it, the duty of a Representative here is to try to help those who need help; I have in the RECORD right before me this kind of disparity. It shows in some States the average producer has an allotment of 110 acres, on an average, in a county, whereas in some States you have an allotment of the average producer, on an average, of a little less than 3 acres. Gentlemen, I think that anybody knows that there is too much spread there. We have in our own State—and nobody is blaming anybody, we are simply trying to get it corrected—allotments where the average producer receives an allotment of over 100 acres, whereas in some of the counties the average allotment will run not more than 8 or 10 acres, or perhaps less. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS], as you all know, has been preeminently fair on all matters that he has worked on. He is a former county agent. He was reared on the farm and he has been close to the farm. He knows what this problem is, and he is trying as best he can to correct it, to bring about that which is justice.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. What does the gentleman recommend that we should do for the people that he speaks for?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman offered an amendment, although the time for debate was brief in late August a year ago, saying that any genuine cotton farmer recognized by his county committee as being a cotton farmer should be given a minimum of 5 acres of cotton. That is what I recommended a year ago. That is what the gentleman recommended before the subcommittee, and that is what the gentleman favors now.

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, may I inquire of the gentleman from Texas, who offered the

amendment, whether his amendment provides that the State committee may or must reserve 1 percent for the purposes detailed.

Mr. COMBS. I believe it reads "shall reserve not exceeding 1 percent", if I remember the amendment correctly. I had only one copy of it which is at the Clerk's desk. The gentleman may read the amendment if he wishes.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman's amendment reads as follows:

Provided, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 percent.

I appreciate the problem which confronts the gentleman. As a member of the Committee on Agriculture, I want to say that we, too, have been confronted with this problem and the many, many, many other problems that a law of this kind naturally brings about. I think it should be pointed out for the benefit of the gentleman's constituents that the law as it now exists provides that the State committee in Texas can reserve 10 percent or ten times as much as the gentleman's amendment provides.

Mr. COMBS. In my judgment this problem down in Texas is occasioned by the fact that these little farmers, they are little farmers, have had nobody to speak for them. They cannot go down to the central State agency and make a fight for the acreage. They are getting it in the neck because they have had nobody speaking for them. My amendment simply tells the committee to treat them justly and gives them the authority to do it.

Mr. ABERNETHY. No, it does not tell the committee to do it.

Mr. COMBS. Oh, yes, it does.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman's amendment does not provide that anybody shall speak for them. I read the amendment and I cannot see that it designates anyone to speak for them. It simply limits the discretion which is placed in the State committee by the present law.

Mr. COMBS. I asked those men: What will it require so that you can do the job? And they helped write that.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Who were those men who wrote it?

Mr. COMBS. Never mind. But officials administering the program were consulted.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think the Record ought to show whether any members of the Texas State committee or just who down there wrote this amendment.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield.

Mr. REGAN. With reference to the 10-percent provision, we had the experience last year that the State committee did not exercise their prerogatives as provided in the law and they took something less than 3 percent which threw many of our counties out of gear. Some counties got more of an allotment than they needed or used or required, and other counties received much less. It seems to me, as far as the State of Texas is concerned that if we say here that the State committees may reserve an adequate acreage equal to, but not ex-

ceeding 10 percent, that we can get the acreage that I would like to get in the right counties down there.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is what the bill does.

Mr. REGAN. What we are concerned about is to see that the State committee allocates the acreage to certain counties that are entitled to and should be allowed to plant their fair share.

Mr. ABERNETHY. But this bill provides that the State committee shall reserve up to 10 percent and use it to meet the inequities that arise. This bill is a home-rule bill and provides for adequate discretionary powers to meet any emergency or inequity that might arise.

Mr. REGAN. Not that we wish to call attention to the fact that the State of Texas is a big State, but it is; and there seems to be many counties of the State that the State committee has not become acquainted with. But if it says "equal to but not exceeding 10 percent," I believe those counties would be taken care of.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I am just as sympathetic with your problem as any Member in this House. The 27 members of the Committee on Agriculture have been studying this thing for a long, long time.

Mr. REGAN. I thoroughly realize that.

Mr. ABERNETHY. We have called in people from all over the Cotton Belt and from the Department, and in our considered judgment the provisions incorporated in the bill as now before the House are much better than the amendment that is now pending.

Mr. REGAN. The amendment may be entirely correct but what I am concerned with more particularly is in west Texas, where since the war much new land has been put into cultivation, and we thought last year the law would protect and take care of some of those new farms, but when the State committee, not being familiar with west Texas, decided that 3 percent would be the maximum they would use under this 10 percent, we were seriously affected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] has expired.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, coming from Minnesota, I am not too conversant with the cotton problem, except insofar as I have heard it discussed on the floor of this House. I have heard a lot about the little fellow during my 2 years in this House, but the thing I want to clarify in my mind, and which prompts me to support the Combs amendment is this fact: that in the State of Minnesota and in the Northern States, where we have other agricultural problems, there has been a great trend in the last few years toward large corporation farms. I am tempted to believe that in many of these county organizations or State organizations it is the larger units that prevail in the allocation of this cotton acreage.

It is for that reason that I want to support this amendment.

For instance, in Montana, where the Campbell interests represent the large grain growers, they naturally control the disposition of legislation of this kind. I want to say that the little fellow who has just returned from the service should have an opportunity to eke out an existence, and I think he has a right to an existence and I think he ought to be protected. Up to this moment in the discussion of this farm problem, particularly with reference to cotton, it appears the only way you are going to give that little fellow some protection and the right to existence is a designation by law that he shall have the right of recourse in the production of cotton, rather than let the large group make the designation and have the power of authorization. That is the reason I am going to support the Combs amendment at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COMBS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Combs) there were—ayes 50, noes 25.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALBERT: After the word "allotment" where it appears on page 3, line 21, and page 4, line 18, and page 5, line 11, insert the following: "Fifteen percent of the State's 1948 acreage was in excess of 1,000,000 acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment."

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore in the pending measure a provision applicable only to Oklahoma in the present law. Under this amendment, the Oklahoma State committee may withhold a 15-percent rather than a 10-percent reserve.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield.

Mr. PACE. In the interest of time I may say to the gentleman that this provision is in the present act and the committee has no objection to the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ABERNETHY: Page 11, after line 16, insert a new paragraph reading as follows:

"(6) In apportioning the county allotment among the farms within the county, the Secretary, through the local committees, shall take into consideration different conditions within separate administrative areas within a county if any exist, including types, kinds, and productivity of the soil so as to prevent

discrimination among the administrative areas of the county."

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, the present law provides that in its administration law the Secretary of Agriculture, in his discretion, may establish administrative areas within the county. There was some question in the committee as to whether or not this discretionary authority should be continued. The committee finally decided to take it out. After considering the matter I think now it is the sense of the committee that the discretionary authority ought to be restored to the Secretary.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman is correct; it is in the present law. The committee has no objection to continuing it in the law as proposed by this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: Page 9, line 16, after the word "acreage:", insert the following: "Provided further, That if the national acreage allotment is more than 21,000,000 acres, the farm acreage allotment limitations in this paragraph shall be increased by the same percentage that the national acreage allotment is in excess of 21,000,000 acres: And"

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, subsection (6) of page 9 sets out limitations to the effect that no cotton farmer could plant more than 45 percent of the tilled acreage on his farm. In certain instances this percentage could be raised to 50 percent but such 5 percent additional acreage would come out of the county reserve. This bill was drafted as a reduction program to cut cotton acreage.

Due to the invasion of South Korea the picture has changed. It cannot be determined at this date what acreage would be needed to produce an adequate supply of cotton in 1951. It is probable that a considerable increase over the 1950 national allotment would be asked by the officials of the Government to meet the demands of the preparedness months that lie ahead. Twenty-one million acres was provided as the 1950 national acreage allotment. Should it be necessary in connection with the defense program to go to 22,000,000 acres, 23,000,000 acres or say 25,000,000 acres the proportionate percent increase over the 45 and 50 percent will be the same. This is to make it equitable across the board so that each county will be given the same consideration should the acreage allotment go above the 21,000,000 acres that was allotted in 1950. This amendment would treat all alike and permit the high factor counties to share in any increase in acreage asked by the Government.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WHITE of California. So that there will not be any misunderstanding, may I say to the gentleman that I favor his amendment and I hope the other

members of the California delegation, and those from the West, will likewise favor it because we have a situation similar to that of the gentleman from Arkansas who proposes this amendment. It would help us as well as him and do justice to all, I may say.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. May I say to the gentleman that I shall support his amendment. I had a similar amendment I would have offered had he not offered his.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman. This amendment was presented to the Committee on Agriculture this morning and received unanimous approval with the exception of one member who opposed the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the cotton subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee held a meeting this morning and felt that in view of the present circumstances they should approve the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas. I want it understood that when I speak I do not represent the committee as a whole. I am merely presenting my own personal views.

I would not want to let this matter pass without calling the attention of the committee to the fact that this amendment does allow an allocation of cotton acreage sufficient in some cases to require the producer to plant cotton after cotton. I for one, and again I express merely my individual views, do not believe we can in good conscience tell the taxpayers of America that we are urging a sound farm program when we authorize allotments that will require a farmer to plant cotton this year and to plant cotton next year on the same land.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman will recall that this morning we had the officials of the Department of Agriculture before us and inquired whether or not they favored this provision. They stated it might be necessary in order to get the needs for the defense program filled.

Mr. POAGE. No, I am afraid I do not recall just that, although I do recall that the official said they had no objection to this amendment and that undoubtedly some experiment stations would say that some land was strong enough to justify planting cotton after cotton. I have heard that claim all my life. I have lived in the black lands of Texas practically all of my life and I have heard that that soil would never wear out. That has been the experience in every part of the Cotton Belt. In every part of the Cotton Belt it has been stated that the land would not wear out, but it has worn out. I grant that the gentleman from Arkansas comes from one of the richest sec-

tions in the world and it will probably be longer wearing out there than the red hills of Georgia, or the sandy lands of east Texas, but it will wear out nevertheless. Land simply will not stand a continual repetition of planting cotton year after year.

I think that our first duty is to promulgate a program that is sound from the standpoint of soil conservation. To my mind a program cannot be sound that requires a farmer to plant cotton after cotton. For that reason I must object to this amendment, I must therefore oppose it. I recall that in the legislation we passed last spring, Public Law 471, we provided that no one should be allowed to build up his cotton acreage where he would plant cotton after cotton. We put a limitation of 40 percent on the amount that anybody could get under the terms of that bill. This bill has a limitation of 45 percent, which, frankly, was a compromise, and I think a rather fair one. However, in this amendment, we are going too far and, in my opinion, we will see the day when those who put this thing over, if we do put it over, will be upbraided and you will have to answer the charge of depleting the soil resources of America in order to reap quick profits for a limited area of this country. There is not anything involved here except the question of somebody being able to grow more than half their land in cotton.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, certainly there is merit in the policy declared by the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. POAGE], and it is the general policy of the committee to recognize proper soil conservation and rotation practices. At the same time, the committee agrees that this amendment should be approved, for this reason: No one knows what the war might bring on. The Secretary may want twenty-five or twenty-six million acres of cotton next year. If that should be his request, he must have producers in a position to produce that much cotton. We therefore think we need to provide against the contingency if the Secretary should ask for substantial increases in cotton acreage, and therefore this amendment should be approved. If it was general language to go on every year, I am quite sure the committee would never have approved it, but the committee does not believe that this could happen for more than 2 or 3 years out of a stretch of 10 or more. Therefore the amendment has the approval of the committee and we request its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITE of California: Page 11, after line 16, add a new subsection 6 reading as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, farms in California entitled to an allotment base of 5 acres of cotton or less shall have such base treated as a minimum allotment."

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was agreed to by the cotton subcommittee this morning and I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] to confirm that for the benefit of the committee at this time.

Mr. PACE. I will be glad to state that the gentleman from California seems to feel that in the 5-acre or less allotment he has a problem that is peculiar to his State, and the subcommittee does not interpose any objection to the amendment in order that that situation might be met in that State.

Mr. WHITE of California. Before we vote, may I use a little more of my time here to direct a question to the gentleman from Georgia to provide something for the RECORD here. I hold in my hand a newspaper item from my home town, and it refers to the legislation we have under consideration at this time. It says:

Another provision of the proposed legislation would reduce the small farm from 15 acres to 10 acres.

I ask the gentleman from Georgia whether or not that statement is correct.

Mr. PACE. In response to the gentleman may I say there is no such provision in the bill. There is a provision in the bill that provides that for farms of 10 acres or less the county committee must use at least 20 percent of the county reserve for the purpose of building them up toward 10 acres, but all of the other provisions of the bill continue for both the State committee and the county committee. They may make allocations up to any amount within the limits of the reserve for the purpose of increasing the acreage of the small farms and it is lodged in their discretion whether a farm of 20 or 25 or 30 acres shall be regarded as a small farm. The 10-acre provision that the gentleman refers to relates only to the 20-percent reserve.

Mr. WHITE of California. The gentleman feels, I am sure, that this bill is better for the small farmer than is the present legislation because of the fact that these reserve requirements are mandatory whereas before they were permissive; is that not correct?

Mr. PACE. They are mandatory to the extent that the bill directs the county committee to make reservations of an adequate acreage not exceeding the limitation fixed for these purposes.

Mr. WHITE of California. And the gentleman feels that this bill is better for the small farmers than the present law, and for that reason?

Mr. PACE. I believe it is.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising now is to find out what the amendment is. If I understand it correctly, it is to preclude acreage in California from being less than 5 acres. You say there is some peculiar situation existing in California that does not exist in the other States. I should like to know why the State of California should have a favor extended here that is not extended to the other States in the Cotton Belt.

Mr. WHITE of California. I offered this amendment because out in California we have a number of very large cotton farms, as the gentleman knows, and we can afford to take care of the few people who produce 5 acres and less much more easily than other States in the Nation. For instance, take Virginia and North Carolina. Over there most of their farmers have less than 5 acres. If we would put such a provision into effect there, it would wreak havoc among those people who have 6 and 7 acres.

I hope the gentleman will follow us on that. We have given it a lot of thought. The subcommittee has agreed to let us handle the matter in this way on a special basis for California.

Mr. TACKETT. The gentleman's amendment is asking that in California you be given a minimum; that is, the minimum that California could receive would be 5 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. Yes; but that does not take anything from any other State. I hope the gentleman realizes that. That is merely dividing up the pie in California after it gets there.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I assure the gentleman this deals only with the operations of acreage within the State of California, as handled by the State and county committees.

Mr. TACKETT. Suppose you do the same thing for Arkansas. If you do that for Arkansas, it will not apply to anybody except Arkansas. But it could mess up the whole cotton program, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. PACE. Let me get the gentleman straight. As I have tried to state several times, we given the gentleman's State just as we give my own State all the cotton they are entitled to. So far as we are concerned, we then leave it for home administration. We have just adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, who in effect says, "Either I don't think my State committee has any authority or I don't think my State committee will do this, therefore, I ask that this amendment be adopted."

In this case we have general provisions with reference to 5 acres or less. The gentleman from California comes in and says, "Well, that does not fit my picture. I am afraid it will not be handled in this way." So we tell the gentleman, just as we tell the gentleman from Arkansas if he has a peculiar problem in Arkansas, and wants to offer an amendment relating to Arkansas, that we have no objection to that. We look to the gentleman and his associates here as Representatives of the people of Arkansas, because when we give Arkansas its two-million-some-odd-thousand acres it becomes an Arkansas problem. We think that you as their Representatives truly reflect the best interests of the people there.

Mr. TACKETT. I am not going to oppose this amendment since I find that other States will not be affected, but we do have a peculiar situation in Arkansas. It is, just as some of the gentlemen from

Texas mentioned a while ago, that we have thousands of little farms in Arkansas that are not allowed any cotton. These farmers were off in the war. They are little fellows. The fellows on the big plantations were exempted. These little fellows came back to find that the plantation owners had not lost any of their cotton allotments. You start off in 1945, 1946 and 1947 with your allotments. Those little fellows out there that went into the Army did not get out until 1945 and did not have the money to go back on the farm. That is a peculiar situation existing all over the United States, and there is nothing we can do about it.

Mr. PACE. But we have vested in the State and county committees of Arkansas special authority to handle that problem.

Mr. TACKETT. We gave it to them at the last session and they were unable to do anything about it.

Mr. PACE. Get yourselves new committees.

Mr. TACKETT. I do not know about that, but there are plenty of cotton-farming veterans down there that I can stand here and name to you, that I know personally, who do not have one speck of cotton. Somebody let them down. I do not know who did it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Who makes up the local committee?

Mr. TACKETT. I am not going into that. It is a long-drawn-out affair, and we could argue here all day as to what makes up the various State committees.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. PACE. The answer is that the committee is elected by the farmers in the gentleman's district.

Mr. TACKETT. Yes; the county committees, but sometimes I am a little doubtful about the method of selecting the State committees.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Of course if the large-acreage fellows dominate who shall be on the committee, I do not think they are going to cut their acreage.

Mr. TACKETT. You know who dominates.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. WHITE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: Page 3, line 13, beginning on line 13 strike out all of line 13 and following, down to and including the figures "1948," line 19.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, if I may have your attention, I think you will desire to favorably consider the amendment which I have offered. Unlike some of the amendments which have been offered, this is not complicated or diffi-

cult of understanding. Anyone can easily understand the amendment which I offer. Let me read it to you again. And if you have a copy of the bill, will you please follow me.

On page 3, line 13, the committee bill reads:

Provided, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres shall be apportioned to counties—

On a 4-year basis.

That is what the committee recommends and that is what my amendment would strike out. Now do you understand? There is only one State in the Union which has a 3,000,000-acre cotton allotment. Do you understand further that this proposed provision in the law would apply only to one State—Texas. Do you understand that this provision, then, is the Texas bill incorporated in the regular bill which applies to the other 47 States of the Union? I would like to make my position clear. A principle as fundamental as the government itself is involved here. If you vote for that principle of good government and fair play you will, in my judgment, vote for the amendment which I have offered to let Texas proceed like every other State in the Union. That is all that is involved in my amendment.

Under the broad terms of the present law provision is made that some States will operate on a 1-year history basis, some on a 2-year basis and some on a 4-year basis. Under the broad terms of the law the different States find their place in that pattern, and no one can complain. No State is singled out in the existing law for favor or for discrimination. But, gentlemen, Mr. Poage, my able and good friend, and there can be no better Member of the House, was unhappy with this provision in the existing law because it militated against his portion of the State, and it would appear—though I do not charge it—that the committee turned to my friend, Mr. Poage, and said, "Write your own ticket for Texas in the pending bill and just so long as it does not affect any other State you may have what you want."

That is what I am complaining about. Texas is receiving different treatment from any other State in the Union. Texas came under the 2-year base period. Arkansas came under the 2-year base. The State of Missouri, farther east, came under the 2-year base. New Mexico came under the 2-year base, and California came under the 2-year base. Some States came under the 4-year base. While I prefer the 2-year base for Texas, I say, let Texas stand on the 1-year, 2-year, or 4-year base as such may result from the broad provisions of existing law, and let Texas ask for nothing more than she is entitled to under the broad principles of the general law applicable to the other States of the Union.

You know, Texas joined the Union in 1845, and I hope my Texas friends will pardon me when I say I do not think we should be so arrogant as to claim that we should have a Texas cotton bill without regard or respect to the other States of the Union. But this proposed provision in the law, which I seek to strike

out, this Texas gadget, if I may call it that, actually means a private bill for Texas, Texas being the only State with a 3,000,000-acre allotment. Texas alone among the States would no longer be under the general law.

If the proposal is good in a 3,000,000-acre State, why is it not good in a 1-million-acre State or a 100,000-acre State? I am shocked and amazed that my proud State should be placed in the position of asking for the violation of a principle that is so fundamental to good government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Let me probe a little further. I think you will see that the Texas bill has no place in a general law, applicable to the other States of the Union. Will anybody rise on this floor and challenge the principle which I have laid down and which I think you would like to support? No. No man will challenge it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Let me proceed for just a few moments, and then I will be glad to yield.

Those who will oppose this principle will not dare assert it on the floor. But they will say, "Now, now, Mr. MAHON, did not your district get an allotment this year of more than 2,000,000 acres? Did not your district get more cotton than any State in the Union with the exception of Texas?" Yes. That is true. The district that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] represents got about 100,000 acres. My district got 2,300,000 acres simply because in many respects it is the greatest cotton-producing area in the world. We got this acreage on the basis of plantings in 1947 and 1948. Other areas would have received allotments of similar amounts had they planted a similar number of acres in 1947-48. Those who by discrimination would seek to take away the west Texas cotton allotment might argue, "Yes, there is a rich man in town. There are more poor people in town, so let us confiscate the belongings of the rich man." Is that the principle to which we have fallen? My district had the biggest cut in acreage this year of any district in the United States, the biggest cut below previous plantings. We were cut perhaps 400,000 acres below what we planted in 1947 and 1948—the biggest cut of any area.

I see the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] on the floor. Should I, with envious and covetous eyes, look at the peanut district, which the gentleman from Georgia represents, and say, "You have a vast peanut acreage. I do not have any peanut acreage. Look at Mr. PACE, is it fair for him to have a large peanut acreage? Let me have some of those acres and level up the program." Shall I look to the lush rice fields of east

Texas and say: "I have no rice allotment. Therefore, give an equal rice allotment to our west Texas people." Shall I look to the rich wheat fields of Kansas and say, "The wheat allotment is small in my congressional district, so on the basis of prejudice and ill-founded logic, let us take the wheat from Kansas and Mr. HOPE and put it in the district I represent."

Such an unfair and illogical request on my part would be ridiculous. Yet that is the type of logic which will probably be urged against my amendment. I am not alone in my opposition to the attempt to write a private cotton bill for Texas. Officials of the Production and Marketing Administration in Texas and officials of the Production and Marketing Administration in Washington recognize that the so-called private bill for Texas is indefensible and no official of whom I have heard has recommended the proposed language which I seek to strike out.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman seems to be trying to leave the House under the impression that we have given to the great State of Texas something which the great State of Texas does not deserve, and that we are discriminating in favor of the State of Texas. The gentleman does not want to leave that impression, does he?

Mr. MAHON. I leave the impression that the language which I seek to strike out does not apply to any State in the Union except Texas; therefore, it just applies to Texas. Cut it out and let us rise or fall with the rest of the people of the Nation. Why discriminate?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman states that he wants Texas to come uniformly under the law, but what he actually means is that his district got a favorable cotton acreage allotment last year and he wants to hold to it next year.

Mr. MAHON. I say, take my acreage away from me if you will, but just let my State operate on a 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis just as any other State or any other district under rules of law applicable to all States. Cut out this obnoxious and vicious language which says that the State of Texas should operate under another principle. If my district must lose acreage, let it lose on the basis of a fair law and not on the basis of discrimination. In justice that is all I could ask.

Mr. COOLEY. All right; but this obnoxious, vicious, and repugnant language actually takes away from the gentleman's district certain acreage that he has received.

Mr. MAHON. It takes away 300,000 acres, three times as much as Mr. BECKWORTH has; and Mr. BECKWORTH is going to get less acreage next year if the pending bill becomes the law.

Mr. COOLEY. While it may take something away from the gentleman's district it gives it to others, does it not?

Mr. MAHON. Unfortunately 11 or 12 districts in Texas will have smaller acreage allotments in 1951 than they had in 1950, if the pending bill becomes the law.

Mr. COOLEY. Whatever it takes away from the gentleman's district it certainly gives to other districts in the State of Texas; is that right?

Mr. MAHON. Yes; in a measure it is given to the rest, it is given to other districts. But there is no justification for devising a provision applicable to only one State in the Union just to take away from counties and cotton farmers that to which they are entitled under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for four additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Have we descended to such a low level as to say in this legislation that might makes right? I am only asking that you give us the same treatment under the law of the land that you give every other State.

Mr. COOLEY. Forsooth, the gentleman doth have an interest in this proposition.

Mr. MAHON. I have an interest in it, but the principle is greater than GEORGE MAHON or HAROLD COOLEY; it is as great as the principle involved in our great democracy itself.

Mr. COOLEY. Our committee meets in wide-open sessions; there is certainly no logrolling there. The gentleman, I am sure, knows that the great State of Texas is well represented on that committee with two distinguished Members of the Texas delegation sitting on the committee. Would the gentleman be willing for the great State of Texas to settle its own problems by a majority vote on this matter?

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman wants to suggest any such change in our form of government as that, then let him go right over to the Library of Congress and destroy the original of the Constitution which reposes there.

Mr. COOLEY. Would the gentleman leave it up to his delegation?

Mr. MAHON. Is it proper to say: "Now, now, we have the advantage of you; we are going to kick over all principles of proper legislative procedure and take away your cotton acreage." It is amazing that such an attempt should be made.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman not heckle me?

Mr. COOLEY. I am not trying to heckle the gentleman. The gentleman says Texas was treated differently.

Mr. MAHON. I am not yielding. I know when you point out a weakness in a man's position he tries to defend himself. I think I have pointed out the indefensible position which the committee takes. Of course, I know the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] under ordinary circumstances would not dream of supporting the language which I seek to strike out.

Again, I renew my appeal that my amendment be adopted and that the special discriminatory language on page

3 which applies only to Texas be stricken from the bill.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. Not at this time.

Mr. POAGE. Does the gentleman want an answer or is he simply making a speech for the RECORD?

Mr. MAHON. I am making a speech for the House. The gentleman can get time in his own right if he wishes to speak, and he will no doubt wish to do so. The simple proposition is that Texas should be on the same basis as all other States, taking her chance under the broad terms of the general law of being on the 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment and I ask unanimous consent to speak for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, there is an issue here that certainly I do not desire to have any part in. It is a Texas issue. But I regret the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] finds it necessary to be critical of the House Committee on Agriculture. The gentleman knows that his district received about 350,000 acres of cotton this year that the committee had not intended.

I want to say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] that his State is well represented on the Committee on Agriculture. It is a matter of keen regret to me that he finds it necessary to come here and indirectly attack the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

I want to say further that I regret the gentleman made the statement a moment ago against the whole committee, that it had thrown fair play out of the window. For the purpose of the RECORD, and in order to make this a Texas matter, I am going to make the unusual request that every Member of the House, when this amendment comes to a vote, except the Texas delegation keep their seats and let the Texas Members vote on it. Whatever the Texas delegation does it will be the pleasure of this committee to go along with. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] has done wrong, let us see whether or not his action is in accord with the overwhelming majority of the Texas delegation.

I am going to keep my seat, and I am going to let you gentleman from Texas settle this question.

What is the situation? The gentleman has a congressional district that has lots of cotton. There are 21 congressional districts in Texas; it is a great State. This year, and I think everybody needs to understand this, leaving out the State of Texas, the congressional district represented by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] received more cotton acreage than any State in the Union. May I repeat that? Outside of the State of Texas the congressional district served by the gentleman from Texas received more acreage than any other State in the Union, including the State of Mississippi and the State of Arkansas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. So what?

Mr. PACE. Well, I am going to explain the situation that arose.

Mr. MAHON. Do not other States rank above me in peanuts and in other crops? We always had the largest amount.

Mr. PACE. As I said before, I am going to get out of this fight but I think the House is entitled to know the facts. As I stated earlier in the afternoon, we asked the representatives of all cotton growers of the United States to get together and try to settle this division of how much cotton acreage each State would get. They got together. Texas was represented; my State, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and all the others. They reached an agreement to take care of three or four States, mainly in the West, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Arkansas. We were assured at the time that Texas would not come under what was known as the California gadget; that is, our committee was. After the bill had been prepared and the figures were run up, Texas did not come under that gadget. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] had nothing to do with this. I know he did not, and I want in make that crystal clear. But, somebody changed the figures of the State of Texas and brought that State under the California gadget. By doing that they shifted acreage throughout the State of Texas to one or two other areas. It was contrary to the intent of the committee and through that manipulation, with which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] had nothing to do and did not even know about until after it happened, the gentleman's district received about 350,000 acres of cotton land in the high plains of Texas which the committee intended should have gone to the other cotton farmers of Texas. In addition, the law provides for credits for war crops, for which the State of Texas was entitled to 1,400,000 acres. By throwing Texas under the California gadget, it meant that the farmer who had earned credits for war crops did not receive cotton acreage for it, but other farmers who did not earn it, did receive it, which I think was most unjustifiable.

That is all I intend to say on this question. I had not intended to say a word, but after the gentleman criticized the committee, I felt called upon to make this statement.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Any statement made by the gentleman from Texas charging the committee with unfairness was not intended. I did mean to say that the provision was unfair, in my judgment. Let me say further that I conferred with the officials of PMA in Washington and Texas, and they told me that they told the committee they did not claim that Texas would be under the gadget principle, and if the gentleman would have anything in writing here showing it would be under the 2- or 4-year basis, it

would be interesting. Missouri, Arkansas, Arizona, and California came under the 2-year program. Why change the law and say that Texas shall not have the privilege? Can the gentleman defend that? How can you change the law for just one State?

Mr. PACE. The pending bill merely declares the law as originally intended by the committee in the law passed last year.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas.

There was no objection.

Mr. FOAGE. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman from Georgia has expressed the situation better than most of us could. Certainly he has explained it far better than I might. The gentleman from Georgia cannot be charged with having a personal interest in this matter. Of course, every one of us from the State of Texas will either gain or lose depending upon the formula that is adopted in the State of Texas.

There was a formula placed in effect in my State this year that had the effect of transferring approximately half a million acres of cotton from the older-growing sections of the State, largely to one district in the western section of our State. There are four Congressional districts involved, but most of this acreage—more than 355,000 acres out of the half million—went to the Nineteenth District of Texas. It is a great district, it is represented by a great Congressman, and it produces a great cotton crop. It is reported that this district alone grew more cotton this past year than any State in the Union outside the State of Texas.

Those counties had a large cotton factor without applying any special gadget. Many of the counties of that district would run well above 40 to 45 percent without applying any special gadget.

Think of that—those of you whose counties got 6 and who got 8 and who got a 10-percent factor. Many of the counties of that district would get 45 percent of their total cultivated land in cotton without applying any special gadget. The gentleman from the nineteenth district of Texas complains bitterly that we should not pass legislation which has special application. Last year this committee did pass legislation with a special application. We passed it because we were convinced that there was a situation in the State of California and possibly in New Mexico and Missouri which required special legislation in order to do equity in those States. In an effort to do equity the committee did pass special legislation which applied only to certain areas where certain figures developed.

Now, the gentleman makes a great point of saying: "Can you produce a shred of written evidence? Can you produce a document showing that the Department of Agriculture told you that Texas would not be involved?" No; I do not

think we can produce a written instrument. But for 6 months the committee sat there, and day after day in every one of those meetings that we had the representatives of the Department of Agriculture present and I repeat to you, as did the gentleman from Georgia, that it was the definite understanding of the members of the committee that if we adopted this special formula to take care of a situation which we felt might result in inequity in certain States, that it would not apply to the State of Texas. No; this assurance was not in the form of a letter. Nobody asked that it be in the form of a letter. At that time we felt we could rely on the informal assurance of the Department. Time after time we discussed this matter with the representatives of the Department. We talked about it in committee with them, but not one time can I recall was there ever a suggestion that this formula would apply to the State of Texas. On the contrary I think the gentleman will find that the recollection of every member of that committee is the same as that of the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. FACE] who has just addressed you and my recollection when we say that we had no intimation from the Department that this special formula could possibly apply to Texas. On the contrary we had every reason to believe that this special formula would not apply to the State of Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that you laid down a broad principle of law applicable to all the States and that you did not know whether it would apply to the State of Texas or not? Of course it would seem that perhaps some of the witnesses may have been asked this simple question at some of the numerous hearings: Do you think it will apply to Texas?

It just happened under the broad principle of the law that Texas, to the surprise of the gentleman from Texas, and I have no view to the contrary, came under that provision of the law on the 2-year basis.

Let us go on the 2-year basis under the broad terms of the general law or whatever bracket we come in, insofar as the law may apply to our State. That would seem fair to all concerned.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman has asked if we did not think maybe the special formula would apply to the State of Texas. The answer is we did not so think, and the Department of Agriculture did not so lead us to think. On the contrary they definitely led us to believe it would not apply to the State of Texas.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I think it should be pointed out that the thing that brought about this shift of 350,000 acres of cotton from the central and east sections of Texas to the west section of Texas was a mere 93 acres of cotton.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And that if the State of Texas had planted as much as

only 93 acres of cotton less than it did plant, that 350,000 acres would have been distributed in the sections of Texas where they have had the most trouble administering this law.

Mr. POAGE. That is right. It took acreage from the very areas where the factor was already low and took it to counties that already had a very high factor.

Mr. ABERNETHY. And that is in the gentleman's district, in the district of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], and in the district of the gentleman from Texas, Judge COMBS, and others who have had trouble with this law in that respect, is that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Did it take an extra 10,000 acres to bring Texas under the California gadget?

Mr. POAGE. After the Department had factored away 117,000 acres of 4-year history away from Texas it still required a further addition of 9,907 acres additional of 2-year history to bring Texas under the gadget. The Department conveniently found a 10,000-acre error in the Texas figures, going back to 1943, but they did not find it until after we were making the allotments in 1949. They needed 9,907 acres to bring Texas under this gadget and they found 10,000 acres.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE of California. I want to say to the California delegation, as well as the Arizona, the New Mexico, and the Missouri delegations, that when this matter comes to a vote, if they do not choose to keep their seats, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. FACE] recommended, that they do vote with the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], for the reason that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] was trying to protect those four States, especially California, to give them a fair deal in acreage distribution when we got into this mess, and it was by a mere accident in statistics that we did get into this trouble, and it was never intended. I reiterate, it was never intended in the Committee on Agriculture that Texas should come under the so-called California gadget.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman from California was a member of the subcommittee. Did he ever get the intimation from any representative of the Department of Agriculture that the State of Texas would be brought under this gadget?

Mr. WHITE of California. Not at any time.

Mr. POAGE. Let me say this further in that connection: The gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas has made much of the point that he did not want special legislation. The legislation which placed 355,000 acres of cotton in his district, which he would not otherwise have received this year, was special legislation in every sense of the word. It was special legislation intended to assist

in the correction of a situation in California and certain other States, where the committee felt there would otherwise be inequity. I want to make this clear when we gave special legislation to take care of California and the other States, we did it on the showing that an injustice would result if we did not do it. Has there been any showing that any injustice would result in the Nineteenth District of Texas if we apply the same law in Texas that applies in Mississippi, that applies in Georgia, that applies in North Carolina, that applies in Alabama, and across the belt? Has there been any effort on the part of the representative of the Nineteenth District of Texas to show you that it would work unfairly if we applied the general law in the Nineteenth District of Texas? Has he attempted to point out where anybody who was entitled to a cotton allotment would not receive it, in his district, under the general law? He has made a very eloquent plea to apply the general formula. The bill now before us, the provision immediately before us, does nothing in the world except make sure that the State of Texas will fall under the general formula for the distribution of cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. I ask the House to place this on the basis that the gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas asked for, and to give to all Texas, including the Nineteenth District, and all the 17 districts that were slaughtered by the application of this provision this year—to give to all of them exactly the same formula that applies over the rest of the Nation, except where they do have some special formula. In other words, let us take Texas out from any special gadget.

I want further to call to the attention of the gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas, when he charges that we were trying to be unfair to his district, that we have not, in any part of this bill, taken away from him the history that he built up this year. Oh, he drew one-third of a million acres that belonged to 17 other districts of Texas, and he got the money in his pocket for it. He cashed it out and this year he grows a third of a million more acres that belong over in east Texas, north Texas, central Texas, and on the coastal bend. He grows it, he sells it, he puts the money in his pocket. We are not asking that he return these profits. On the contrary, we give him the history he has acquired by reason of growing this excessive acreage. We have no animus against the Nineteenth District; certainly we prove this when we do not ask him to forego the history that he built up with this one-third of a million acres. This bill gives to his district the history that

it built up by planting those acres that he found lying on his doorstep, that he knew came from down in central Texas. Oh, he could recognize them; they had our names on them. His district had 118,292 acres from your district, Mr. Lyle; they had 12,999 acres from your district, Mr. Beckworth; they had them from all over the great State of Texas, and they could recognize where they came from. They were able to take them in through the operation of the special gadget which he now condemns and says this Congress should not be so little as to engage in special gadgets.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. I just wish to ask the gentleman if as a result of these mysterious calculations in the Department of Agriculture which has the result of throwing Texas under the California gadget, it did not actually deprive Texas of war crop credits which they were justly entitled to?

Mr. POAGE. It absolutely did; and, of course, the gentleman knows that that is at the root of the opposition by certain officials in the Department of Agriculture who have never believed in carrying out the contract that this country made—not the Department, but this Congress made—with growers of war crops. Whether it was a wise contract or not, we promised it; and it is my opinion that we should carry it out. But they say "No;" and the gentleman from the Nineteenth District says with his amendment "No." The man who down in your district, Mr. Fisher, grew war crops under this amendment will be blocked off from claiming that credit and be unable to receive the benefits promised him by this Congress. I do not think that is fair.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAHON. My district took a reduction of 400,000 acres, I believe. Is it not true that we got the acres which we did get out of a bill passed by this committee, which the committee said was a good bill a year ago, but which it now seemingly is attempting to repudiate? And is it not true that all I am asking for in my amendment is that you not simply single out Texas for special treatment?

Mr. POAGE. All the gentleman is asking by his amendment is that his district be protected in the advantage it received under this gadget. At the same time he complains that a special gadget used by anyone else is harmful and immoral, but so long as it gives his district 355,000 acres additional then he is willing that we should continue this immoral and unconstitutional special gadget.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from the Twenty-first District.

Mr. FISHER. I will ask the gentleman if it is not true that under the terms of the bill now pending—and I think the House should understand this

very clearly—Texas will have exactly the same treatment that the other cotton-producing States will have?

Mr. POAGE. Exactly.

Mr. FISHER. It will have exactly the same treatment as Mississippi, the same as Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and all the other States; is not that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is right, with the exception of those that come under the California gadget, which is the gadget which gives the gentleman from the Nineteenth District 355,000 acres. It is the gadget which he vigorously applauded this year as being a just and meritorious proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from the Twenty-first District.

Mr. FISHER. I think it is important, as has been pointed out here, that all of these other cotton-producing States are now operating under the Public Law 12 and are guaranteed a credit for war crops grown during the war period. Is not that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. FISHER. If this bill is not passed without amendment then we will be deprived of the war-crop allowance which was guaranteed and assured in Public Law 12. Is not that correct?

Mr. POAGE. That is exactly right.

Now, let me summarize this if I may: Last year the Congress in an effort to do justice to California and certain other States passed a special gadget which worked very materially to the advantage of the gentlemen from the Nineteenth District of Texas at the expense of the 17 other districts in Texas.

Regardless of how it came about, and the chairman of the subcommittee has pointed this out, as have other members of the committee who heard all of the evidence, it is the clear opinion of the subcommittee it was done deliberately, but, regardless of how it happened, it did happen. An injustice was done to 17 districts in Texas. We simply ask that next year Texas will not operate under any special gadget but that Texas will be on the same basis in distributing its cotton acreage within the State that all the other States except those that showed there was some reason for giving them a gadget, as is the case with California.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WERDEL. I think the gentleman should point out why in the State of Texas the State committee, by withholding its 10 percent, cannot clear up this problem.

Mr. POAGE. I feel that that was probably pointed out before, but the State of Texas cannot clear up this problem, even by use of the State reserve. The State committee did not use the State reserve, that is true and doubtless aggravated a certain situation. But the basic problem here is that there was a shift of a half million acres from sections in the State that would have received it under the general law to areas that received it simply because of the special gadget; but those areas in Texas that had the special gadget made no effort to show that they had any merit or that there was any reason for receiving the special gadget. The State of California showed they had some reason for it. Not so in the Nineteenth District of Texas. It was simply a windfall that fell on their doorstep or their broad plains. Again I call attention to the fact there was no malice on the part of the committee, that we are leaving the Nineteenth District, and I want to make this plain, with a third of a million acres of production this year for which they are getting cash. We are leaving them with a third of a million acres of history which will go on and on as long as they grow cotton. Yet the gentleman from the Nineteenth District says we have animus against his district, that we are prejudiced against it.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it not a fact that when the law was written in 1949 it was clearly understood that Texas would not come under the California gadget?

Mr. POAGE. It was so understood, and every member of the subcommittee I have heard express himself points out that that was the understanding with the Department of Agriculture.

I want to call attention to the fact that not only was that understood but the gentleman from the Nineteenth District does not claim he had any other understanding. He simply found it laying on his doorstep. Of course, he used it. I do not blame him, and we are charging him no rent for the use; we are not trying to penalize him; but we are saying that because they had a special gadget out in the Nineteenth District in 1950 it does not entitle them to perpetually take advantage of this.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I want to reiterate the fact that as a member of the committee it was my understanding that Texas did not come under the gadget.

Mr. POAGE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I am absolutely astounded and amazed that somebody did not ask the witnesses when they were before the committee, or ask the Department if Texas was under the 2-year gadget. What you did was to write an

over-all bill that applied to all States. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] did not know for sure that his State would be under the 2-year base program.

Mr. POAGE. May I say to the gentleman from the Nineteenth District of Texas that of course we did not suppose the representatives of the Department would run out on what they had told us informally. We had a lot more confidence in them then than we have now. We thought at that time we could rely upon what they were telling us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

[Mr. LYLE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENTSEN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman's district got about 82,000 acres more under the California gadget than it would otherwise have received.

Mr. BENTSEN. That is quite correct.

Mr. COOLEY. Of course the gentleman wants to keep that 82,000 acres.

Mr. BENTSEN. Absolutely.

Mr. COOLEY. I do not suppose we could find fault with the gentleman individually on that issue, but actually the State of Texas will not lose any acreage as a State if we pass the bill now before us; is that not true?

Mr. BENTSEN. It is my understanding that the districts of Texas will lose acreage by the passage of this bill from what they received in their 1950 quota after Public Law 471 was enacted.

Mr. COOLEY. No; all States will be treated alike at the State level. My question is, when the State of Texas receives its State allotment it will be fair and equitable among the other States of the Nation. Texas does not stand to lose one acre by what we are trying to do here.

Mr. BENTSEN. I do not know that I would say that.

Mr. COOLEY. We are attempting to bring about a redistribution of the acreage within the State of Texas.

Mr. BENTSEN. That is exactly right. That is the point I was going to make. I believe it is more fair that you put the cotton quota where the cotton is planted; that you not go back as far in history as you can go to try to see what they were planting in 1945 and 1946. I think you should put this cotton where it is being planted and where you can encourage it being efficiently grown, as in the vast reaches of west and south Texas. It would be economically unfeasible if you tried to protect the areas of high-cost cotton production, areas that evidently want to go out of the cotton-production business, and penalize those who are increasing their production.

Mr. Chairman, we have before us today a bill having a provision which for Texas alone changes the apportionment of the cotton acreage for 1951 from what it was for 1950. The provision, in my opinion, is a most inequitable one. The Agriculture Committee has agreed to a piece of legislation for Texas that penalizes progress and efficient production of this major commodity in the districts of south and west Texas. Rather this bill says to those areas who have been reducing their cotton acreage because they can profit more by diversifying their farming endeavors, we want you to plant cotton. We have a bill that will give you a quota that will help keep you in cotton, a quota that will help stop this trend of diversification of farming, a bill that will help stop those new areas of Texas with their modernized and mechanized production from farming their just share of the cotton acreage. A bill that does not concentrate on giving quotas to where cotton is planted, but to giving quotas based on history of what was planted as far back as 1945. This bill says let us go back to the year 1945 and see what you planted in the way of cotton then. Let us not start with the year 1947, when the new areas of Texas were reaching the peak of their progress. Nineteen forty-seven, when thousands of war veterans were planting their cotton in these new areas of Texas, on new lands because the land with the old cotton histories was beyond reach in price. In short, this provision in this bill for Texas says, "Let us stop progress and trends: let us continue business as usual." Not only does this bill drastically reduce cotton acreage of the districts who have been expanding their production of 1947 and 1948, but it goes a step farther to punish these new areas. The bill gives to the affected counties a 1950 cotton acreage history equal to the acreage which would have been allotted if this year's State allotment had been apportioned on the basis of 4 years instead of 2 years.

It was stated last Thursday in the debate, "it does not make any difference to those who live in other States of the Union whether Texas operates under the provisions of this law or operates under the provisions of the present law. The State as a whole will get exactly the same." This is correct insofar as saying that Texas as a whole will get exactly the same, but I cannot help but believe that it does make a difference to the Members of this House if an injustice is done within the boundaries of any State as a result of the legislation passed by this House. It has been pointed out that of the 21 congressional districts in Texas, 17 received less acreage because of the use of a 2-year average for 1950 quotas. I put it to you that a majority in numbers alone does not make it right that the acreage of these 4 districts should be divided among the other 17.

Now, I say to my 17 friends and colleagues from Texas who may covet that which I believe rightfully belongs to the farmers of my district by law, study this bill and its applicable quotas carefully before voting for it.

A table was placed in the RECORD Thursday which showed that 17 of our Texas congressional districts would receive more cotton under this bill than under Public Law 272. The joker in this table is that it does not show you your true 1950 quotas after the passage of Public Law 471. Actually, according to estimated figures prepared by Mr. B. F. Vance, chairman of the State committee in Texas, out of 254 counties in Texas, only 71 will receive a higher quota for 1951 under this bill than that received in 1950. Eleven of the 21 congressional districts will receive less cotton quota under this bill than was allotted them in 1950. I ask you to try to explain to your farmers why you voted for a bill that in the great majority of the counties in Texas reduced their quotas for 1951 below what they were in 1950. Reduced their quotas at a time when the country faces its most serious international crisis since World War II. Reduced their quotas when we are spending that farmer's tax money to stockpile rubber, manganese, tin, copper, and yet this country faces a rapidly dwindling Government stockpile of cotton, which is just as essential and which has dropped from over 6,000,000 bales on January 1, 1950, to less than 4,000,000 bales today and is continuing to rapidly drop.

I ask your help in defeating this bill.

I will vote against its passage.

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

A MISTAKE—NEVER INTENDED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as disclosed here on the floor by a number of speakers, the amount of cotton received by the four districts referred to as favored districts, and I do not criticize their Members for defending the rights of their constituents to have anything that is good for them, was purely a mistake. It was never intended. Our people—the people in Texas—were trying to help the States, like California, New Mexico, and Missouri write a special formula for the benefit of those special cases because they would be discriminated against without this special formula. It was thoroughly understood at all times it would never apply to Texas and it would not have applied to Texas, except for the fact that some person in the Department of Agriculture discovered two gins out there in west Texas that had ginned, it was claimed, 93 bales more of cotton that particular year than the records disclosed. The records that the committee were acting on were the records which did not include the 93 bales of cotton. So, discovering the 93 extra bales only, Texas came within that special formula intended for Missouri, New Mexico, and California, and coming under that formula which was never intended, it gave our distinguished friend from the Nineteenth District [Mr. MAHON] 355,000 extra acres of cotton in 1950, which was never intended to be given to him or his district. We want all districts treated the same, and just like other districts are treated.

As a result of that, in the eastern part of the State and in the middle section of the State where we have small cotton growers, they were discriminated against. They could not get as much as a half acre of cotton allotted to them to plant, and now where they have planted an acre and a half, some of them have to plow up half of that cotton, because, by reason of that accident, they came within the California formula and all this acreage was transferred to west Texas. That is not right.

Hundreds of families in east Texas and central Texas have been denied the right to make a living with their hands by producing cotton which they have always produced, by reason of this mistake which was made. May I inform you, too, that many of these families are headed by veterans who came back from the war and now are unable to make an honest and decent living performing their duties as farmers as they have always performed because that mistake was made.

Thousands of World War veterans with distinguished records have been denied the privilege of making a living because of that mistake. So all we are doing is asking you to right a wrong. A wrong has been committed—accidentally—never intended—never intended in the world—but it has been actually committed. And certain parts of our State and thousands of our people have been discriminated against and denied the privilege and opportunity of earning a living on the farm because of that mistake.

We are asking you to carry out the original intent of the law by voting against the Mahon amendment and voting for this bill in that respect as it is now written.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. If we vote down the Mahon amendment the State committee will have 10 percent of the State allotment of 760,000 acres with which they can adjust any inequity?

Mr. PATMAN. Certainly. Not only that, each county will have 15 percent to make adjustments within the county. We should leave this to Texas, and let the Texas committees handle it. That is the way the bill is written, and I hope the bill, as written in that respect, is adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has expired.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the good faith of the United States Government is involved here. The issue is a very simple one. Back in 1945 this Congress passed a bill which is known as Public Law No. 12, a copy of which I hold in my hand. It was approved February 28, 1945. In that Public Law No. 12 the Congress told the cotton farmers of America that in future allotment programs they would be given credit for war crops which they were encouraged to raise during war times for war purposes and to better meet the demands of the war emergency.

Acting in accordance with that public law, and believing, of course, in the good faith of the Federal Government in pursuance of that law, many of the farmers turned to war crops. Now, with the war over, and it being found necessary to impose quotas and restrict the number of acres that can be planted, the farmers find to their amazement, as a result of a departmental interpretation of the law that we passed last fall, that the Texas farmers did not get credit for war crops as they had been assured in Public Law No. 12. Is there anyone who will say that they were not assured in 1945 that they would be given credit for the war crops? Of course not. Everyone knows that is part of that law. It constitutes a contract between the Federal Government and the cotton farmers of America, those who wanted to be included in its provisions.

It happens that a few States had a situation which was unusual, and they brought that to the attention of the committee. They made a special gadget to take care of their particular situation. Everyone understood it did not apply to Texas. There is not a single member of the Committee on Agriculture, from what they have said and from what I have heard previously, who understood it to apply to the State of Texas. But because of the interpretation it was made to apply. Now, to undertake to perpetuate an old law which was misinterpreted, and which would deprive the Texas cotton farmers of their rights to war-crop allotments in making credit during this base period, would be to break faith with the farmers, and, as I have pointed out, contrary to Public Law No. 12. The good faith of the Government is involved. I do not see how this Congress could be impressed by the argument that Texas should be put under a special gadget, which was never intended by the law last fall, and contrary to the intention of the members of the committee and which would be contrary to the express provisions of Public Law No. 12, upon which the farmers in the part of the country where I live have always depended.

If there are injustices which arise in any congressional district or in any part of the State, they can be corrected through withholding the 760,000 acres by the State committee and reassignment to areas which have been adversely affected, where they can show that they are entitled to it.

So, Mr. Chairman, I earnestly hope that this committee will keep Texas where it belongs; that is, in the same category with Mississippi, Georgia, and most of the southern cotton-producing States. Give them the credit that they were told they would have in 1945. Do not treat them differently. All we want is the same identical treatment as is given the other cotton-producing States.

As far as my individual district is concerned, we want no advantage over any other district in Texas. We want the same formula to apply, and we want that formula to be in accordance with what the farmers were told they would have when Public Law 12 was written in 1945.

When we have that we have no right to ask for more.

It is our belief that Texas is entitled to the same treatment as the other States. We do not want any more, and we do not think we are entitled to have any less.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is little complaint in my district concerning the amount of acreage this year or last year, but there is considerable complaint as to the way the county committees are to allocate that cotton. For that reason I should like to ask some member of the committee three questions. The first question is: Does the bill require the county committee to allocate cotton to a farm where cotton was planted in 1941 for the last time and war crops were grown in 1947, but the planter intends to plant no cotton in 1950 or future years? Can the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] answer that, please?

Mr. PACE. The gentleman has reference to the war crop credit? It is necessary for farms to have a 1950 cotton allotment in order to get the benefit of the war crop credit.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman is talking about another matter. Any cotton farmer has the right under this law to surrender his acreage; he does not have to plant it if he does not want to.

Mr. TEAGUE. But if this farmer planted cotton for the last time in 1941, then planted war crops in 1947, the county committee is required to allocate cotton acreage even if he does not intend to plant cotton in future years?

Mr. ALBERT. He would be entitled to a cotton quota.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is not the county committee forced to allot him whether he plants cotton or not?

Mr. ALBERT. That is correct.

Mr. TEAGUE. And will continue to be entitled to this allotment in future years if not planted.

Mr. ALBERT. Yes; if it is not planted. Mr. TEAGUE. Does the gentleman think it would be fair, then, to let that county committee reallocate that acreage?

Mr. ALBERT. That authority is in the law, if it is voluntarily surrendered.

Mr. TEAGUE. But if it is not voluntarily surrendered the county committee would not have the authority to reallocate the acreage.

Mr. ALBERT. No. The same principal applies in any other State of the Union.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is this bill more flexible than Public Law 272 in the matter of allotments?

Mr. ALBERT. Much more.

Mr. TEAGUE. In what way? Will the gentleman state, please?

Mr. ALBERT. Certainly. The language is such as to make reserves mandatory. Another thing, it contains the right to surrender and reallocate. For another thing, the 65-percent base which was an addition to Public Law 272 by Public Law 471 is maintained. In a

number of ways the bill is more flexible and will allow greater latitude on the part of the county committee and the State committee in allocating the acreage allotted to them.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, later I will offer an amendment which gives county committees authority to reallocate cotton which is not planted within the county. Time and again it has been said to me by county committee after county committee that we have plenty of acreage allotment for our counties if we could only put it on farms where the producers want to grow cotton. Now, Mr. Chairman, my proposal that the county committee be given more latitude in making allotments to farms is based upon the fact that I believe county and community committees are in a better position to know the individual circumstances in our respective communities and counties and therefore are in better position to make just and equitable allotments to bona fide cotton producers in the county than any formula could possibly give the farmers particularly if that formula is applied to all cotton farmers in the Nation.

I believe these committees will assume the responsibility, and since they are elected by the farmers in the community and county, if they do not assume the responsibility in the making of equitable allotments they will be replaced and others will be put on the committees to do the job for the following year.

Mr. Chairman, I want to quote a part of a letter which I received this morning as a result of a request of mine from Mr. B. F. Vance, the chairman of our State PMA committee:

Just today I discussed the county allotments with the chairmen of the county committees in 12 east Texas counties, and each chairman was of the opinion that the allotment received for his county in 1950 was ample if it could have been placed on farms where the farmer desires to plant cotton.

Mr. Vance, as chairman of our State PMA committee, whose other members are Mr. W. Lewis David, Mr. J. R. Adams, Mr. V. L. Cade, Mr. Howard T. Kingsbery, and Mr. Ide P. Trotter, make up the State PMA committee in Texas. This committee from Texas has worked hard and done everything possible to make this bill work the way Congress intended it to work.

(Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this seems to be Texas afternoon; we have all been up here. We have some little difference of ideas about this bill, but I do speak in behalf of the Mahon amendment for the reason that I believe your law is adequate to take care of all the discrepancies that may be found throughout the various districts.

I do not think Texas should be singled out and put under any particular gadget. We do not seek any gadgets. We think we ought to be put on a 1, 2, or 4-year basis as the State committee sees fit. Let the State committee have a 10 percent leeway there to allocate the acreage among the various counties. We

know that under last year's allocation the State committee only saw fit to use a very small part of that 10 percent which was allowed by the law, less than 3 percent, I believe. They allocated cotton to land in many counties that were not planted to cotton. We have in the El Paso Valley land that has been in cotton for more than 50 years, some of it for 100 years. Now, all at once they come along here and find that they are going to come under a special law which will permit the State committee to take from the farms out there some 15,000 acres of land that have been planted to cotton. If the Mahon amendment is adopted, everybody in Texas will receive fair treatment. Under that you have the 10 percent provision. Why do we have to put Texas under a special provision of 4 years when Texas might see fit to do better under the 1-, 2- or 4-year basis?

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Mahon amendment be given serious consideration in fairness to all of Texas.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the Mahon amendment. The good faith of the Government is at stake. The Congress promised all the farmers in Public Law 12 that in any future acreage allotment programs they would be given credit for war crops planted during the base period. If the pending amendment is adopted, no farmer in Texas will be given credit for one single acre of war crops raised during this base period.

This applies particularly in the north central portion of Texas where many of our farmers, in response to the urgent request of the Government during the war, turned to war crops instead of continuing to plant cotton.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I repeat that the good faith of the Federal Government is involved. This amendment should be defeated.

(Mr. LUCAS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Louisiana delegation have not taken the floor on the bill under consideration for the reason that we have been in constant contact with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], chairman of the Cotton Subcommittee, and we had been advised of the findings and recommendations of the subcommittee, and while we do not feel that the bill under consideration is perfect, we believe that considering the many phases and complexities of the subject that, the committee has conscientiously done the best job possible in an effort to meet the situation in what they consider a fair, reasonable, and equitable manner.

Early in the year the Louisiana delegation held a meeting in regard to discussing the Cotton Acreage Allotment Act, and I ask permission to include in these remarks a copy of the resolution agreed upon at that meeting by the Members present, as follows:

The Louisiana delegation in the House of Representatives met today for the purpose

of discussing the situation arising out of the application of the Cotton Acreage Allotment Act passed in the last session of Congress. At this meeting were present the following: A. LEONARD ALLEN, OVERTON BROOKS, F. EDWARD HEBERT, HENRY D. LARCADE, OTTO E. PASSMAN, HALE BOGGS, EDWIN E. WILLIS, and JAMES MORRISON.

After considerable discussion, the group present unanimously felt that some modification of the act was imperative and that this change should be brought about as quickly as possible in order to reassure cotton farmers and relieve injustices. The discussion centered around proposed changes of the law which would guarantee that no cotton farmer should be compelled to reduce his cotton acreage by more than 30 percent of the average acreage planted during the years 1946, 1947, and 1948. The discussion further centered around the idea of unfreezing unused cotton acreage presently frozen.

Cotton is still a basic crop in the State of Louisiana; and any action which unduly decreases the production of this staple crop in effect injures the economy of our entire State. In addition to this, any law which in its application results in equities and injustices will produce dissatisfaction among our farm population and cannot bring about wholesome results.

Mr. Chairman, in my own district in Louisiana I met with the leaders of the cotton industry and at that time they agreed upon the general principles indicated in a letter written to me by Mr. G. J. Durbin, district field man, of Baton Rouge, La., which I also ask permission to include at this point, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

Baton Rouge, La., December 20, 1949.

Congressman HENRY D. LARCADE, Jr.,

House Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LARCADE: In accordance with the agreement in the Opelousas meeting yesterday, I am outlining below the thinking of the group from St. Landry, Evangeline, and Acadia Parishes of what changes it might be best for Congress to make in the law for establishing 1950 cotton allotments.

The group felt that farmers having more allotments than they want should be permitted to release part or all of their allotments to the PMA County Committee for reapportionment to other farms which the county committee determines received inequitable allotments. The group also thought that the acreage released should be considered released for 1 year only and that for the purpose of establishing acreage allotments in 1951 and subsequent years the acreage released in 1950 by a farm should be considered the same as acreage planted to cotton in 1950 on that farm.

This change in the law would not increase the national acreage allotment but would, in the opinion of those attending the meeting, provide a more equitable distribution of the national allotment.

Very truly yours,

G. J. DURBIN,
District Field Man.

Mr. Chairman, I have listened to most of the debate on the bill under consideration, and I was just a little surprised at the remarks of my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] on the floor on Thursday of last week. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] was complaining about the State of California having been discriminated against in the allocation of cotton acreage in favor of the Southern States, and as was well ex-

plained by the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], instead of being discriminated against, California has a substantial advantage in allocation over the Southern States, and if anything, the shoe is on the other foot.

The same advantage held by California in the present situation also obtains, in my opinion, as obtained in the allocation of acreage for rice. As a matter of fact, I appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and presented facts and figures and objections by my constituents showing that Louisiana, one of the largest rice-producing States had been discriminated against in the allocation of rice acreage in favor of California and Texas due to the formula used in making the allocation. Of course, it is true that California and Texas increased their rice acreage, as they have increased their cotton acreage in the last 2 years, and taking the 5-year Louisiana average, under the formula used for California and Texas, Louisiana was penalized in their allocation of rice acreage allocation.

Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with, nor am I hostile to my neighboring State of Texas, nor to the State of California. On the contrary, I wish to cooperate with both States in any way possible; however, I cannot let the occasion pass without speaking in order to keep the record straight, and at least let it be known that, instead of the State of my good friend, Mr. PHILLIPS, being discriminated against, California has profited and in fact, instead of being discriminated against in the cotton-acreage program—it not only has an advantage in acreage allotment in cotton, but also in rice, at least compared to Louisiana under the formula used in both instances.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I cannot refrain from calling to the attention of the House my insertion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 27, 1950, outlining the proposed farm plan of the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture, as proposed at a meeting of that association held in Atlanta, Ga., on December 10, 1949, and while I am not an expert on agricultural problems, it is my opinion that this plan is worthy of study by the Agricultural Committees of both Houses and the membership as well. The article discusses the cotton support price problem at length and I believe that the suggestion is worthy of consideration.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: Page 11, after line 16, insert the following:

"Sec. —. Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton

produced by any veteran of World War II who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total acreage planted to cotton during the year in which such cotton was produced did not exceed 5 acres. As used in this subsection the term "veteran of World War II" means a person who served in the active military or naval service of the United States on or after December 7, 1941, and before September 3, 1945, and who has been honorably separated from such service."

And renumber the following sections accordingly.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very brief and very simple. It simply says that if a veteran is recognized by his county committee as being a cotton farmer he can plant 5 acres of cotton without being subject to penalty. It is my opinion that this amendment should go even further, and I do have an amendment that goes further; it would provide that any genuine cotton farmer, if he is recognized by his county committee as being a genuine cotton farmer, would receive a minimum of 5 acres.

It is said over and over again that this legislation is mighty fair, which may be true, but in some instance it has worked injustices, and admittedly so.

I have here a letter from one of the Virginia districts that says:

Number of cotton farmers that received less than 5 acres that will cease to grow cotton: 150.

We have one here:

Number of producers ceasing farming for themselves in 1950: 20 estimated.

That is in one county.

Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will not plant cotton: 150.

This is in Wilson County, N. C., incidentally.

Here is another one:

Estimate of number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will probably grow no cotton in 1950: 100.

This is from your county committees:

Producers receiving less than 5 acres who probably will grow no cotton: 250.

This is from an Alabama county.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, why are they not producing cotton? Because of an insufficient amount of land?

Mr. BECKWORTH. There is no question about that. If you give a person one-tenth or one-seventh or half an acre or 2 acres or 3 acres, you are likely giving him so little that he cannot afford to grow cotton. Incidentally, I am going to include as part of my remarks letters that have come from many cotton States, from commissioners of agriculture, from the Farmers Home Administration, and others, that say it is uneconomic for a person to grow less than 5 acres. In a number of instances these letters say that.

When you talk about aiding the farmer, let us mean not one segment of the farmers. Let us refer to all the farmers. Incidentally, I was pleased when you adopted the Combs amendment. I certainly express my appreciation for the fact that this House did adopt that amendment. That is a good amendment. I happen to know a good

deal about that amendment. This, though, is one additional step, and if you truly want to help the family-sized farmer to stay on the farm and earn a living there, it will certainly help to do the job.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it the purpose of the amendment to give a minimum acreage of 5 acres to every veteran?

Mr. BECKWORTH. A veteran who is recognized by his county committee as being a genuine cotton farmer; yes, sir.

Mr. COOLEY. That means if a veteran came in and showed that he had a piece of land upon which he could grow 5 acres of cotton, that they would give him 5 acres?

Mr. BECKWORTH. If the county committee said the veteran is a genuine cotton farmer, they would give him 5 acres of cotton to produce.

Mr. COOLEY. So it would be entirely possible that the 14,000,000 veterans of World War II would each receive 5 acres.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman knows that that is not the case, for this reason: There is no county committee in North Carolina that would recognize a New York City or Brooklyn veteran who would be one of the 14,000,000 you are talking about as a genuine cotton farmer. Incidentally, I have a letter from the Department of Agriculture, which is in the Record now, that says that these PMA committees would be in a position to judge which is a genuine farmer and which is not, and I will be glad to show that to the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. What is a genuine farmer, except a man who desires to honestly till the soil and to grow something on the soil?

Mr. BECKWORTH. What is "adequate" which is used in this legislation?

Mr. COOLEY. What does the gentleman mean?

Mr. BECKWORTH. What is "adequate"? I will say this, you have to rely on judgment, and your committee is relying on the judgment of these county committees when it talks about reserving an adequate amount up to 10 percent.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. We reserve 15 percent to the county, and that 15 percent can be used for the very purpose for which the gentleman desires additional acreage.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman asks, "What is a genuine farmer?" I think it is as easy to identify a genuine farmer by your county committee as it is to know the meaning of the word "adequate."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is plain to see that if this amendment is adopted it would be utterly impossible for the administrators to put into effect any satisfactory program. It would make possible the granting of a 5-acre minimum allotment to every veteran of World War II

to the exclusion of all of the veterans of World War I who could show to the satisfaction of the local committee that he was in good faith a farmer and intended to plant the acreage that he was requesting. If you were to grant a 5-acre allotment to all of the veterans, you would throw the whole program out of gear, and it would result in having no program at all.

I should like to say further that the State of Texas is well represented here with two Members of the Texas delegation on the Committee on Agriculture. They have worked diligently in the preparation of this bill. I know that they conducted hearings that extended not only for days and weeks but for months.

The distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] appeared before our committee, and he was then suffering from no limitation of time. No time was fixed for the presentation of his views. This proposition was never offered in the House Committee on Agriculture. I submit to the House that it is not now worthy of consideration here on the floor of the House. It is ill-advised and entirely improper to single out the veterans of one war, the war that was waged in the days of his age and generation, to the exclusion of those of my age and generation who engaged in World War I. It would be mighty hard for me to sit on a committee and deny to an old soldier of World War I the same fair treatment that the gentleman is anxious to give to the younger men of World War II.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman made the statement that I said nothing about this idea before the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. I said the gentleman did not offer the amendment.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Yes, I did offer some amendments incorporating this very idea, extending it not only to the veterans but to all genuine farmers. If the gentleman will print the hearings, and I ask him to do that, he will certainly find that in the hearings.

Mr. COOLEY. I have the hearings in my hand, and I find that the gentleman's testimony runs from page 703 to 711.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Does the gentleman find the amendment there?

Mr. COOLEY. Let the gentleman come here and see if he can find it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I know I introduced before the Agriculture Committee an amendment, which in my opinion incorporates this idea.

Mr. COOLEY. Here is the record, if the gentleman wants it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman is the one who made the statement. I said I offered the amendment that would extend this idea to everyone who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer, which would include all veterans, of course.

Mr. COOLEY. Here is the record. I do not have the time to read these pages but I will give them to the gentleman. Will he point out where he offered this amendment?

Mr. BECKWORTH. The gentleman is the one who made the statement. Let him point it out.

Mr. COOLEY. It is not here to point out.

Mr. BECKWORTH. It is there.

Mr. COOLEY. Let the gentleman find it, then.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Let the gentleman find it. He is the one who made the statement, and the statement is just a mistake.

Mr. COOLEY. I have the record here. The gentleman wanted all of the record. Let him show that the amendment was offered.

Mr. Chairman, this is a bad amendment. It ought to be defeated. I should just like to know why the gentleman picked out the men who fought the war in his day to the exclusion of those who fought in World War I.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I did not pick them out. As I stated I have offered and do offer an amendment which includes all farmers including all veterans.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman singles out World War II veterans.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I did not pick them out to the exclusion of anyone. The amendment I have offered before definitely includes all of them.

Mr. COOLEY. How much acreage will the gentleman's amendment take?

Mr. BECKWORTH. How much does the gentleman say it will take?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is the one who offered the amendment. So it is plain to see the gentleman does not know anything about the full effect of his amendment. He comes to the floor of the House and offers an amendment to give relief to the veterans of World War II to the exclusion of all other veterans and the exclusion of all other worthy citizens.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I do not interpret my amendments as you do. He asked me how much acreage it would take.

Mr. COOLEY. And what did the gentleman tell me?

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want and I do not intend to take issue with this fine Committee on Agriculture, but there is some merit to this amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Texas.

I mentioned to you a while ago, during the 5 minutes I had here on the floor, and all of you know many instances just like the one I mentioned. A lot of these fellows who had little, bitty farms went off to the Army. But the fellows who had big plantations stayed here to build up their history which they are now relying on to get this cotton acreage. It has been mentioned that you are taking the World War II veterans and excluding the other veterans. That is not true. The basic period which is under consideration was the period immediately following World War II. Of course the World War I boys were farming and raising cotton during the time of the basic period involved. The amendment of-

ferred by the gentleman from Texas plainly states that only those who are actual cotton farmers would be protected under his amendment, and would receive any benefits from it.

Gentlemen, it is not a laughing proposition. These fellows in my district on these little farms came back home and were not able to go back on the farm in 1945 and 1946 and are excluded under this cotton program by virtue of the legislation now before the House. I honestly and sincerely feel that they are entitled to some consideration—not just merely because they were veterans, but because of the fact they were not allowed to farm and participate at the time they were building the basic period.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TACKETT. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. How about the men who left the farms to go into the shipyards and the munitions plants and all the other war activities? Would you also accord them the right to come back to the farm and get 5 acres of cotton?

Mr. TACKETT. If it were absolutely necessary for them to go to the shipyards and they did not go there to make money, I think they should be included, but that situation is not covered by the proposed amendment.

All these boys who we are considering here did not go to the shipyards to make money.

Mr. COOLEY. Who would you authorize to make the determination whether a boy went into a shipyard to make money?

Mr. TACKETT. This amendment does not say anything in the world about shipyards. We are talking about boys who did the fighting. Those are the fellows I am trying to help. If you want to bring in a shipyard amendment, you bring it in.

Mr. COOLEY. I am just asking if you favor that.

Mr. TACKETT. I am not interested in any shipyard amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. You are not interested in the man who left the farm to go into war activities?

Mr. TACKETT. I am interested in those who had to leave the farms.

Mr. COOLEY. That is, only those who were drafted, and not those who volunteered? You would not give a man who volunteered the same benefits?

Mr. TACKETT. Oh, you are trying to get off into deep water where you cannot swim.

Mr. COOLEY. You said only those who were forced to go.

Mr. TACKETT. I have in mind those who actually went, and tried to contribute to the war effort as a soldier.

Mr. COOLEY. And you would give every one of those 5 acres?

Mr. TACKETT. I would give those who were farming, and farming cotton, at the time they left here.

Mr. COOLEY. So if a man had five boys who went into the armed services who came back, he would get 5 acres for each one of those boys?

Mr. TACKETT. Let me tell you something, Mr. Cooley—just listen a minute—you are not trying to listen.

Mr. COOLEY. No, I am not, because I consider it absolutely ridiculous and unthinkable.

Mr. TACKETT. I know you think it is ridiculous.

Mr. COOLEY. I think it is ridiculous and unthinkable that you should get up on the floor of the House and ask for this sort of an amendment.

Mr. TACKETT. Let me ask you something. Suppose I am a cotton plantation owner and I have 1,000 acres of cotton land which I was farming in 1943. Suppose my neighbor has a little 40-acre farm and he has 5 acres of cotton. Of course I am producing war materials for the war effort. They take this little fellow off the 40-acre farm and send him into the Army. He comes back and he is not able to go on the farm in 1945 or perhaps he is still in the Army. It does not make any difference. He does not have any funds to go back there and raise cotton. He has to try to make a little bit of money to get back on the farm in 1945 and 1946 and 1947. But still the big plantation owner—me—I get the benefit of this legislation that you are passing today to the exclusion of the boy who went over there and fought for the principles of democracy that gave me the opportunity to raise the cotton. Now laugh that off. You know it is true.

Mr. COOLEY. I will not laugh it off.

Mr. TACKETT. You have laughed off every amendment that has come before the House.

Mr. COOLEY. I am just telling you that the farm which that boy was on before he went into the Army still is considered in the history of that farm. The farm is still given the allotment. You fellows who were not here and did not help draft the basic legislation do not seem to understand that no provision is made for any man, the provision is made for the farm, and not to the farmer.

Mr. TACKETT. That is exactly my complaint.

Mr. COOLEY. That is the reason why you want to change the whole philosophy.

Mr. TACKETT. No; I do not want to change the whole philosophy. I want to help those fellows who did not have an opportunity to build up a cotton-planting history.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TACKETT. Mr. Chairman, I realize that it is necessary to have a cotton allotment program if the Government is going to subsidize the farmers in raising cotton. I fully realize that I do not want to tear down the cotton program, but I do think there should be some exceptions to the cotton program. I do not know of a better exception than the one the gentleman from Texas has brought to the attention of the House. You men who live out in the country know, as I do, that it is not fair for the

plantation owners to get all the cotton and the little farmers, who were excluded from the opportunity of growing cotton, to participate in the program. That is exactly what you are doing.

When I was home a few days ago I talked with 10 or 12 fellows who were raising cotton before they went to war in 1943. They came back in 1945 and 1946 and were not able to go back on the farm because they did not have the money to do it with. They eventually got back out there. The GI fund that this Congress provided gave them an opportunity to go back to the farm, and now they cannot raise cotton. They were just as good cotton raisers before the war tore up their economy and tore up their way of living. Certainly, the fellows in World War I and the Spanish-American veterans were raising cotton and they were not hampered in any way from building a record. But the World War II veterans were hampered.

I have never stood up here and insisted that all the legislation in this House should be on behalf of the veterans. I do not think the veterans should, or desire, to tear up the economy of this country, but I honestly and sincerely feel that they should be able to go back and raise cotton as they were doing before they were taken off the farm. I do not see anything wrong in this Congress giving them an opportunity to go back and raise cotton. I do not believe there will be such a great number of acres involved in any event.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has again expired.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. PATMAN. Reserving the right to object, does that include 5 minutes for me?

Mr. COOLEY. Five minutes for the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], 5 minutes for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and 5 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], as modified?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this appears to me to be a good amendment. I do not believe it will add 1 acre to the requirements, assuming that the law will be administered equitably and fairly. I will tell you why. In the first place, in answer to a suggestion that has been made, I can assure you that the veterans who live in the Northern States are not going to flock down to the Southern States to get 5 acres of cotton. Anyone who knows anything in the world about cotton knows that that will not happen.

In the second place, it only applies to half a dozen, a handful, figuratively speaking and proportionately speaking, because nearly everybody is going to get far more than 5 acres. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] is trying to see that the little fellow is guaranteed at least 5 acres. Nearly everybody gets far more than 5 acres. He wants to see that nobody gets less than 5 acres.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman know that in the State of North Carolina 50 percent of the farmers receive less than 5 acres? That shows what an important problem we are dealing with.

Mr. MORRIS. That is a deplorable condition. I am sorry the gentleman has to make that admission. If that is true, there ought to be a change in the law, because that is not right.

Mr. COOLEY. That is true in seven other States.

Mr. MORRIS. It just is not right that that situation should develop, and that is why this amendment should be adopted. Anyone who is a valid farmer ought not to have less than 5 acres of cotton; that just should not be.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to yield to my colleague from Georgia [Mr. PACE], but I hope he will let me proceed just a little further.

If this amendment prevails it will be to the general country just what the recent amendment was to California. We gave a similar right to California just a few moments ago, did we not?

This amendment does not go far enough. I am going to support this amendment, and I am going to support the amendment the gentleman from Texas has indicated giving every valid farmer in America the right to have at least 5 acres. If we cannot write a law here, Mr. Chairman, giving the people of this country who validly grow cotton at least 5 acres apiece, there is something wrong.

I want to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to this great Committee on Agriculture—and what I say here is not intended in any way as a criticism of this great committee. I wish the gentleman from North Carolina would give me his attention. I have watched the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of this great committee; and I have watched the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], chairman of the great subcommittee, and these other members, and our own beloved member from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT]; I have watched them work diligently week after week. You gentleman have performed a great service to agriculture in this country. I take my hat off to you; as a matter of fact, you draw me to your hearts by reason of the efforts that you have made, and I am not standing here criticizing you. I am merely suggesting to you that you with all of your greatness, with all of your astuteness, with all of the energy that you have put into this bill, you are not omnipotent, neither

am I, and neither is the great Speaker of this House; neither is the President of the great United States. No one is omnipotent. We all make mistakes, and you are making a serious mistake, in my estimation, great as you are, in opposing an amendment like this, because it is a guaranty to the little fellow that he at least will have enough money out of his year's work to buy his children just a little food to eat and just a few things to wear. I know, of course, that the speech I am making might indicate that I am kind of demagoging here, but I most certainly am not. I do not intend to mail this speech out to my constituents. As a matter of fact I have never mailed out to my constituents even one, no not one of those I have made since I have been here. Not one speech have I mailed to my constituents in the 3½ years I have been here. No, my friends, I am not demagoging, I am in dead earnest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Time for debate has been limited.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. There are many veterans who have purchased homes from the Farmers Home Administration. They are in this ironical position: They are honest, hardworking people and could pay for their homes if they were privileged to produce as much as 5 acres of cotton per year. They are not privileged to do that, and a lot of them cannot even make payments to a Government agency for the farm home they have purchased, because of their inability to get the small amount of 5 acres of cotton allotted to them.

One of the best bills we passed preceding the end of the war was the GI bill of rights which gave these boys an opportunity to finish up their education after they got out of the service. One of the greatest losses we had during World War II, outside of the loss of life and limb, was the educational loss of these fine young men. We induced them, and properly so, to go back to school and to college and to follow up their education that was interrupted by their war service. But by reason of that act which we passed which was attractive to them, they lose their cotton allotment when they come back home, and the county committees know that they are genuine farmers. They are genuine farmers, but they cannot get an allotment of even 5 acres. Sometimes a half acre is provided them. As the gentleman from Texas mentioned here a while ago, many county committees will tell you frankly that less than 5 acres is an uneconomic operation of a farm. You cannot successfully operate a cotton farm with less than 5 acres of cotton.

We are beginning to see monopoly rear its ugly head in the farming busi-

ness. Did you know that since it has been made so attractive for farmers to make an honest living, if they work for it, the factory-type farm is coming into being? Did you know that last year 1.7 percent of the farmers produced 25 percent of the farm income?

I may say to the chairman of this committee that if the 5 acres is too large, why does he not suggest something else? I ask him to give this serious consideration because it is not an idle dream. It is something that means a great deal and should have careful consideration. If the 5 acres is too much, tell us why and offer something that will be fair. In the end this acreage will probably come principally from the factory-type farm, the 1.7 percent that are producing 25 percent of the farm income.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Under the law for 1949 We provided that anyone who had planted less than 5 acres during the 3-year period would not be required to make any contribution to the reduction program. In other words, he would have an allotment exempt from any reduction of his planted acreage.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman mean exempt him under 5 acres?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, but say it is one-tenth of an acre. He is still exempt.

Mr. COOLEY. We permit him to plant the highest amount of acreage he had planted in the 3-year period.

Mr. PATMAN. Suppose he was going to school under the GI bill of rights and he is away from home. He has lost his cotton acreage. Why can he not come back and reclaim that cotton acreage?

Mr. COOLEY. I can read from the law the protection which we already have for the boy who was forced to give up growing cotton and had to go to war. The gentleman is not familiar with the law now on the books.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman do that in his own time?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. The question here is, Are you going to discriminate against the veterans who are going to school and who lost their allotments in favor of the factory-type farm that has been growing cotton and getting bigger and bigger and bigger during the past 5 or 10 years? Are you in favor of giving this veteran just a small acreage of 5 when it will not come from any others except those who have greatly increased their acreage during this time of prosperity on the farm? We should not further encourage the factory-type farm. We should encourage the family-type farm.

The way to get away from even the danger of socialism and communism in this country is to encourage farm and home ownership. We are encouraging farm ownership, but you cannot continue it fully unless you give the man enough acres to make a living on that farm.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to repeat here again that when the Secretary of Agriculture says there shall be but so many acres of cotton produced in a year, when you give it to somebody you have to take it away from somebody.

Do not be too much misled by this veteran angle. We have had similar proposals before the committee. Well over half of the cotton farmers today are veterans. Do not go wild about the veteran end of it. What about the veteran who has 6 acres and that is all he has? Are you going to come along and take something away from him?

There is no such thing, Mr. Chairman, as just getting cotton acreage out of thin air. You do not have any quotas when that goes on. Like this year we are going to have so many bales of cotton that require so many acres; then whenever you go out and give to somebody, you must take. In 1945 we passed and act and provided that every cotton farmer who left his farm to go into the service, he will be regarded as having planted cotton every hour he was in the service. That is Public Law 12, of the Seventy-ninth Congress. It says that when he is in the service he is taken care of, and that is the only question that his amendment applies to, because the gentleman's amendment says that the county committee must regard him as a cotton farmer, and he cannot be a cotton farmer under this amendment unless he was planting cotton before the war. Every one of them are being taken care of now if, as a matter of fact, he was a real cotton farmer and wanted to get back into cotton production.

But, in addition to that I want to repeat again that we have given to the State committee of Texas the right to reserve 760,000 acres and give every acre of it to the veterans if they want to. We have authorized every county committee in the State of Texas to reserve 15 percent of the county allotment and give every acre of it to the veterans. We cannot get an estimate as to what this would take in acreage, but the gentleman offered a similar amendment last year when the bill was up, which was defeated, and then we did get an estimate that it could take from five to ten million acres. If you do not have but 20,000,000 acres allocated, and this amendment giving veterans 5 acres, that will take five or ten million acres, what are all the other veterans that are really cotton farmers going to have? Where are they going to get their cotton acreage? You do not have but so much to allot.

What we have done in the bill is to put that into the hands of the home people. If the county committee wants to give every acre of it to a group of veterans, they have the right to do so. But, I appeal to you, do not wreck the entire program to meet a situation that happens to exist down in one county of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]. He has been talking about that county for the last 18 months. I am willing for him to put a local amendment in here to take care of that county if the other Members from Texas will agree. But, my friends, please do not

wreck the entire program. Do not destroy the whole equitable system that has been set up. We have no State lines on this amendment.

The gentleman from California was in here this morning talking about his situation. Let me tell you that if this amendment goes in, it utterly destroys the protection that our States have now, because whenever this group can come in and take five or ten million acres, then you take whatever is left, that is all. As I say, you are taking it from veterans and you are giving it to veterans who now, under the law, if they were honest, real cotton farmers, could go back and get it under the law as it now exists.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BECKWORTH) there were—ayes 15, noes 46.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TEAGUE: On page 8, line 8, after "is", strike out "voluntarily surrendered to the county committee" and insert "not to be planted."

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, under present law the county committee is forced to allocate cotton to any farm which last planted cotton in 1941, planted war crops in 1947, and has no intent of planting cotton again. This amendment will give the county committee authority to take that allotment and reallocate it within that county to a farm which will plant cotton.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Would the gentleman help us by trying to explain how the county committee could ever find out, if the planting season was over, whether or not a man was going to plant his allotment?

Mr. TEAGUE. On line 10 the bill states that "under regulations prescribed by the Secretary." Therefore he can require that a farmer say whether or not he is going to plant his cotton.

Mr. PACE. We have attempted to do that in here. We say if he is not going to do it, he can surrender it.

Mr. TEAGUE. The gentleman from Georgia well knows that in cotton districts the value of your land is based on your cotton allotment. Therefore, most farmers refuse to surrender the acreage which they do not plant because they are afraid they will lose that allotment to their farm.

Mr. PACE. The farmer loses as much by not planting as he does by surrender. He does not gain anything by hanging onto it and not planting.

Mr. TEAGUE. If the farmer does not plant over a certain period he loses that acreage and the State loses that acreage. This amendment gives the county committee that acreage, and they will keep it

within the county and keep it within the State.

Mr. PACE. I just do not see how the county committee could know until after the planting season was over whether he is going to plant.

Mr. TEAGUE. Is it not true this is the same provision that is in the wheat law?

Mr. PACE. I am not familiar with that.

Mr. TEAGUE. One member of the gentleman's staff just told me it was.

Mr. PACE. What the committee did was to say that you can determine when a man is going to plant it by going to him and asking him, "Are you going to plant it?" "No." "Will you sign this surrender?" That closes the book.

Mr. TEAGUE. If he says "No," there is nothing you can do about that acreage, and the great majority of the cotton farmers will not surrender their county acreage.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FOAGE. Suppose the gentleman's amendment is agreed to, and by the middle of May a farmer has not planted, and the county comes to him and says, "Do you intend to plant that acreage?" and he says, "Yes," would the gentleman still suggest the county committee should go ahead and take that cotton away from him?

Mr. TEAGUE. If there is evidence to indicate he has not planted it and that he will not plant it.

Mr. POAGE. What would be that evidence?

Mr. TEAGUE. If he has not planted cotton since 1941, and he has made no preparation to plant, I would say that was sufficient evidence that he was not going to plant it this year.

Will the gentleman answer my question about wheat? Is not this the same provision that is in the wheat law?

Mr. POAGE. I confess I am not familiar with the wheat law. Perhaps it is not in the wheat law, but the wheat law allows a great deal more liberality on the part of the local committees than the cotton laws does. If we want to change the cotton law so that we do not have legislation, but simply leave it up to the county committee, of course this bill goes a long way in that direction. However, it strikes me the bill goes about as far in that direction as we can afford to go.

Mr. TEAGUE. The county committee is elected by the people in the county, and I would have no fear as to what that county committee might do as far as reallocating this cotton acreage is concerned.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Suppose farmer A, who grew cotton in 1941, has a 25-acre allotment coming to him, say for 1951, if he wants to use it.

He states he does not intend to plant for 1951, and they allocate the acreage to some other land. What is his status in the spring of 1952?

Mr. TEAGUE. On page 8, line 15, the bill reads:

Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, by stating any particular year that he does not intend to grow cotton that year, he does not lose the right to grow cotton for some subsequent year.

Mr. TEAGUE. But if he does not plant it over a certain period, he loses it, the county loses it and the State loses it.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TEAGUE. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I want to correct that. The next year and the years after he does lose it. We simply said that he did not lose it in 1950, because of the act that we passed in April we said he would not. But we have changed that, and hereafter he will lose it.

Mr. TEAGUE. He will lose it.

If you transfer it or do not plant it, you lose it. That is, if you do that for 3 years.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So that you come to the spring of 1951, and you say: "Are you going to plant this acreage?"

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending amendment close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. A short while ago I was stopped in midair.

Mr. COOLEY. I am sorry.

Mr. MORRIS. That was unfair to me. Not that the gentleman from North Carolina was unfair, but the situation was. I made a statement which might on its face appear as if I was making a demagogic statement. But I say to the gentleman and to the Members of the House that I was not. I was in dead earnest. I have not sent out one speech—not one in 3½ years—and I was not making the speech to be broadcast. I was making it because I believe in the justice of this amendment. I have not sent out any speech, and I do not intend to send this one out.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree that the gentleman was left hanging in mid-air because of the circumstances which we faced at the time, to wit, that the time had been fixed.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. May I call attention to the fact that if we adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, it will leave any man who tried to diversify by planting cotton only 1 year out of 3 in such position that I do not see how he can continue with his program.

Mr. TEAGUE. The Secretary has the right to write the regulation on that, and

what the gentleman states in my opinion is not correct.

Mr. COOLEY. The law provides that if he does not plant once in 3 years he loses it, and if he does plant once in 3 years he retains it. As the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] says, we are trying to encourage a program of diversified agriculture so that farmers would engage in rotation practices, and I am very much afraid that the gentleman's amendment would destroy that program.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE. The State chairman of Texas wrote this yesterday:

I discussed the county allotments with the chairmen of county committees in 12 east Texas counties, and each chairman was of the opinion that the allotment received for his county in 1950 was ample if it could have been placed on farms where the farmer desired to plant cotton.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right, but if the farmer desired to surrender his acreage, he may voluntarily do so.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: On page 11, after line 16, insert the following:

"Section 346 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection (e) the penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to cotton produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a cotton farmer if his total acreage planted to cotton during the year in which such cotton was produced did not exceed 5 acres."

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment that was mentioned several times a while ago.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 7 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, as I said, this is the amendment that has been talked about heretofore. I offered it a year ago, on August 3. Incidentally, things have not been nearly as serene today as they were a year ago. It is obvious there have been inequities existing in the year gone by.

I do want to say this: that there have been some figures used here. Five million and ten million were used as an estimate a year ago. Those same figures were used. I happen to have the August 3 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and here is what I said:

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] spoke about 6,000,000 bales. On July 25 the Department wrote me a letter as to the number of farmers growing five bales or less, on an average, and there were 601,273.

Now, that refers to bales, but it also gets its origin from the acres, which is found on page 10919 of the August 3, 1949, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I said there:

It would be interesting, indeed, when we consider the fact that I have here a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, written on July 5, 1949, that this particular figure I have given, and I ask Mr. PACE to supply the source of his figures.

Later on Mr. PACE wrote me this year. I answered that letter, and I asked Mr. PACE again to give me the source of his figures. Before the House I simply want to ask that the source of these figures and the figures be given to me, that I might find them, because honestly I have not been able to find any such figures. The contrary is true. On page 10191 of the August 3 RECORD last year, I have these figures that were supplied me on July 25, 1949, by the Department of Agriculture, the latest figures I have been able to get. If we have later figures, I simply want to courteously ask that they be given.

Mr. PACE. Do you want me to give them to you now?

Mr. BECKWORTH. No. I asked you in a letter, and you have not answered my letter. I also stated in the August 3, 1949, RECORD that I would appreciate your giving me the figures. All I ask him courteously today is to send me the figures.

This shows that 601,273 farmers were growing 9 acres or less—not 5 acres or less—in 1945, out of over 1,000,000 growers. If all of them grew 5 acres, that would be only a little over 3,000,000 acres, and it is for that reason that I am anxious to get the source of the 6,000,000 or the 10,000,000 figure, in writing, or on the floor of the House, as I have heretofore requested. I think it will be conducive to helping clarify this whole picture. I assure you I will be very grateful to have it.

This same amendment which I am referring to would simply permit any recognized cotton farmer to have 5 acres of cotton. Incidentally, in many sections that will not grow more than two bales of cotton; in fact, not two bales. I propose to include in the RECORD at this point some figures and some letters from authoritative agricultural people showing that.

My suggestion is this: If you cannot do this for the smallest, there is something wrong with the program, because I do not believe anybody will make the argument that he feels a man can go out and produce 5 acres of cotton and make very much of a living doing it if this is his chief money crop. I do not

think anybody will make the argument that that can be done, if that is his primary money crop. If anybody feels that that is his primary money crop and he can make a living on 5 acres of land, I would be glad to have him express himself, that a man can do well when and if that is his main money crop.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. MORRIS. As a matter of fact these reservations of the State and county committees in substance are intended to relieve hardship cases, are they not?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is exactly right.

Mr. MORRIS. If it is carried out as it should be, no one should have less than 5 acres, should they?

Mr. BECKWORTH. There are many, as will appear from the Record tomorrow who say that is their belief.

Mr. MORRIS. Then, the truth of the matter is that this would just be guaranteeing to the little fellow that he would have 5 acres.

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is right. You could not tell him: "You can have one-tenth of an acre, one-half of an acre, that is all." You could not tell him a thing like that.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, July 27, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will confirm the information given to you by telephone today to the effect that we have had no request from the House Committee on Agriculture, nor have we reported to them on H. R. 9109.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. OVERBY,

Assistant to the Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1950.

Mr. B. F. VANCE,

Production and Marketing Administration, College Station, Tex.

DEAR MR. B. F. VANCE: I have received the letter of July 26 and the list which you sent me at the request of Mr. TEAGUE. You mention 12 East Texas counties. I would like a list of the counties to which you refer.

Sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., July 28, 1950.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: At the request of Congressman TEAGUE I am enclosing herewith a list of Texas counties giving the 1950 county cotton allotments under Public Law 272 and the total allotment after applying Public Law 471. In the last column I have listed the approximate allotment each county would receive in 1951 under H. R. 8969, assuming that the national allotment will be the same in 1951 as was announced in 1950 before Public Law 471 was passed. You realize, of course, that these figures are purely estimates since the bill provides for certain adjustments and I am not in a position to know just what adjustments would be made when all the facts are available.

I am of the opinion that certain amendments should be made in the present law; however, I think the most urgent need is for more flexibility in making allotments to

farms. Just today I discussed the county allotments with the chairmen of the county committees in 12 East Texas counties, and each chairman was of the opinion that the allotment received for his county in 1950 was ample if it could have been placed on farms where the farmer desired to plant cotton.

I hope this information will be of value to you.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,

Chairman, State Committee.

1950 county cotton allotments, Texas

[Preliminary, July 17, 1950]

County	Under Law 272 ¹	Under Law 471 ¹	Other adjustments ¹	Total allotments ¹	Estimated 1951 allotments ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Anderson.....	14,665	2,775	126	17,566	15,085
Andrews.....	1,641	1,411		3,052	1,507
Angelina.....	4,772	3,375		8,147	4,125
Aransas.....	1,029	134		1,163	1,322
Archer.....	1,554	280		1,834	1,655
Armstrong.....	5,964	31		6,005	533
Atascosa.....	5,696	2,786		8,482	11,232
Austin.....	23,138	763		23,931	25,223
Bailey.....	85,910	4,431	235	90,576	76,472
Bandera.....	(2)				
Bastrop.....	16,173	1,338		17,511	16,497
Baylor.....	13,433	1,775	635	15,843	15,193
Bee.....	8,887	3,828		12,715	13,470
Bell.....	83,165	5,581	316	89,062	89,744
Bexar.....	5,429	782		6,211	7,921
Blanco.....	467	19		486	568
Borden.....	19,512			19,512	15,947
Bosque.....	16,102	1,666	62	17,830	15,529
Bowie.....	29,338	1,061	75	30,474	27,108
Brazoria.....	11,129	514		11,643	10,644
Brazos.....	26,208	89	21	26,318	25,924
Brewster.....	(2)				
Briscoe.....	18,258	548	68	18,874	16,002
Brooks.....	3,399	336		3,735	3,191
Brown.....	5,423	1,356	317	7,126	5,939
Burleson.....	36,541	103		36,644	36,496
Burnet.....	8,042	1,359		9,401	10,682
Caldwell.....	28,131	2,457		30,588	29,222
Calhoun.....	18,039	10		18,049	18,258
Callahan.....	5,673	2,407		8,080	8,656
Cameron.....	161,600		779	162,439	137,002
Camp.....	6,965	87		7,052	5,058
Carson.....	(2)				
Cass.....	24,343	1,630		25,973	20,621
Castro.....	6,639	2,573	30	9,242	6,504
Chambers.....	261	2		263	312
Cherokee.....	15,726	2,147	68	17,941	12,493
Childress.....	51,242	2,141	27	53,410	51,046
Clay.....	16,238	2,923	38	19,199	20,592
Cochran.....	81,434	1,162	2,067	84,663	67,739
Coke.....	4,492	3,295	27	7,814	7,230
Coleman.....	19,021	10,135		29,155	33,865
Collin.....	129,852	2,380		132,262	134,147
Collingsworth.....	73,425	2,271		75,696	74,614
Colorado.....	13,123	817	55	13,995	14,607
Comal.....	671	49		720	896
Comanche.....	4,989	1,453		6,424	6,158
Concho.....	24,500	711	40	25,251	23,928
Cooke.....	13,972	1,970		15,942	15,352
Coryell.....	23,149	2,670	569	26,388	24,296
Cottle.....	57,263	483		57,746	56,385
Crandall.....	(2)				
Crockett.....	* 106			106	78
Crosby.....	99,910	1,882		101,792	96,661
Culberson.....	191		55	246	
Dallam.....	(2)				
Dallas.....	53,199	2,246		55,445	55,682
Dawson.....	228,758		6,727	235,485	187,909
Deaf Smith.....	1,563	344		1,907	960
Delta.....	54,769		18	54,787	55,123
Denton.....	33,614	5,027	8	38,649	38,452
DeWitt.....	21,536	2,117	208	23,861	26,197
Dickens.....	53,521	342		53,863	52,124
Dimmit.....	633	53		686	460
Donley.....	28,416	3,387	32	31,835	31,655
Duval.....	17,867	381		18,248	17,500
Eastland.....	2,533	607		3,140	3,154
Ector.....	315	30		345	306
Edwards.....	8			8	
Ellis.....	166,927	239	517	167,683	176,282
El Paso.....	44,208		253	44,461	43,643
Erath.....	9,293	3,373		12,666	9,720
Falls.....	96,795	2,563	105	99,463	101,991
Fannin.....	116,023	1,240		117,263	124,022
Fayette.....	36,252	2,977	5	39,234	38,409
Fisher.....	84,229	1,453		85,682	87,591
Floyd.....	46,073	6,911	73	53,057	38,776
Forde.....	17,194	274		17,468	18,303
Fort Bend.....	72,541	12		72,553	73,818
Franklin.....	8,780	385		9,165	8,121
Freestone.....	26,951	446	41	27,438	25,252
Frio.....	836	260		1,096	622
Gaines.....	32,913	10,922	10	43,845	27,608

Footnotes at end of table.

1950 county cotton allotments, Texas—Con.

[Preliminary, July 17, 1950]

County	Under Law 272 ¹	Under Law 471 ¹	Other adjust- ments ¹	Total allot- ments ¹	Estimated 1951 allot- ments ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Galveston.....	30			30	14
Garza.....	48,733	10	38	48,781	46,160
Gillespie.....	790			848	813
Glasscock.....	4,861	3,063		7,924	4,733
Goliad.....	5,427	1,797		7,224	8,022
Gonzales.....	22,182	1,377	3	23,562	23,028
Gray.....	3,153	443		3,596	3,048
Grayson.....	63,682	4,866		68,488	69,802
Gregg.....	3,110	13	19	3,142	2,232
Grimes.....	19,289	1,439	60	20,788	21,635
Guadalupe.....	27,145	4,739		31,873	31,226
Hale.....	77,399	12,063	126	90,188	98,553
Hall.....	103,335		87	103,422	101,417
Hamilton.....	10,770	2,418		13,188	12,350
Hansford.....	(2)				
Harteman.....	36,196	1,207		37,403	36,830
Hardin.....	62			62	21
Harris.....	5,061	467		5,528	4,729
Harrison.....	25,027	459	1,313	26,799	23,919
Haskell.....	(2)				
Haskell.....	123,517	245		123,762	119,441
Hays.....	10,944	1,012		11,956	11,731
Hemphill.....	1,549	130		1,679	1,303
Henderson.....	12,705	2,322	301	15,328	10,474
Hidalgo.....	141,999	508	78	142,585	110,836
Hill.....	158,381	42		158,423	161,870
Hockley.....	203,884	29		203,904	176,071
Hood.....	2,788	1,081		3,869	2,757
Hopkins.....	45,576	2,949	54	48,479	48,115
Houston.....	26,777	5,595	61	32,433	29,033
Howard.....	87,927	2		87,929	80,519
Hudspeth.....	14,936		292	15,228	13,353
Hunt.....	149,182	2		149,184	156,143
Hutchinson.....	(2)				
Irion.....	807	72		879	618
Jack.....	2,744	636		3,380	3,022
Jackson.....	17,413	956		18,349	17,525
Jasper.....	1,001	17		1,018	585
Jeff Davis.....	(2)				
Jefferson.....	359	19		378	268
Jim Hogg.....	1,912	339		2,251	2,169
Jim Wells.....	20,395	5,515	19	25,929	30,218
Johnson.....	44,406	2,012	259	46,677	47,225
Jones.....	96,872	5,441		102,313	107,965
Karnes.....	38,031	6,562		44,593	54,013
Kaufman.....	94,013	1,472	57	95,542	97,932
Kendall.....	14			14	10
Kenedy.....	11			11	86
Kerr.....	23,173	316	2,312	25,801	23,918
Kerr.....	11			11	
Kimble.....	250	16		266	355
King.....	11,546			11,546	12,646
Kinney.....	290			290	
Kleberg.....	7,932	897	60	8,889	8,153
Knox.....	72,616	67	42	72,725	75,903
Lamar.....	99,233			99,233	94,183
Lamb.....	188,710	251		188,961	164,120
Lampasas.....	2,804	668		3,472	3,529
LaSalle.....	1,459	601	65	2,123	1,850
Lavaca.....	42,036	621		42,657	42,997
Lee.....	11,144	1,470		12,614	12,593
Leon.....	13,698	1,755		15,453	14,501
Liberty.....	3,416	154		3,570	3,214
Limestone.....	100,062	1,408	306	101,776	106,542
Lipscomb.....	(2)				
Live Oak.....	15,835	3,426		19,261	20,011
Llano.....	347	87		434	544
Loving.....	460			460	609
Lubbock.....	248,703	55		248,758	228,089
Lynn.....	203,782	13		203,795	182,053
McCulloch.....	10,188	6,938	83	17,209	21,541
McLennan.....	111,797	9,686	47	121,530	114,422
McMullen.....	1,363	306		1,669	1,707
Madison.....	9,755	297		10,052	8,925
Marion.....	5,093	21	13	5,127	3,873
Martin.....	99,435			99,435	86,231
Mason.....	834	415		1,249	1,530
Matagorda.....	16,742	762		17,504	17,954
Maverick.....	7,296	414	195	7,905	5,721
Medina.....	495	91		586	768
Menard.....	452	379		831	967
Midland.....	23,297	422	229	23,948	23,464
Milam.....	64,407	2,791	15	67,213	67,474
Mills.....	2,539	588		3,127	2,750
Mitchell.....	67,009	943		67,952	71,643
Montague.....	5,714	1,196	25	6,935	6,615
Montgomery.....	1,559	91		1,650	1,101
Moore.....	(2)				
Morris.....	7,065	171		7,236	6,988
Motley.....	36,814	139	140	39,093	35,857
Nacogdoches.....	12,752	1,223	87	13,962	11,505
Navarro.....	139,499	292	131	139,922	142,103
Newton.....	723	33		756	416
Nolan.....	38,649	2,647		41,296	41,526
Nueces.....	92,113	7,440	485	100,038	112,518
Ochiltree.....	(2)				
Oldham.....	(2)				
Orange.....	(2)				
Palo Pinto.....	2,385	778		3,163	2,655
Panola.....	17,463	1,656	69	19,188	15,542

1950 county cotton allotments, Texas—Con.

(Preliminary, July 17, 1950)

County	Under Law 272 ¹	Under Law 471 ¹	Other adjustments	Total allotments	Estimated 1951 allotments ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Parker	2,692	645		3,337	3,101
Parmer	4,972	707		5,679	4,099
Pecos	17,145	548		17,693	15,425
Polk	4,721	345		5,068	4,529
Potter	(3)				1,842
Presidio	2,151	255	357	2,763	1,842
Rains	12,370	1,810	772	14,952	12,976
Randall	(3)				
Reagan	503	104		607	429
Real	(3)				4
Real River	50,145	1,265		51,410	50,330
Reeves	20,269	541	45	20,855	18,005
Refugio	10,030	1,907	30	11,967	12,543
Roberts	(3)				
Robertson	39,292	869	20	40,181	41,327
Rockwall	33,166			33,166	34,684
Runnels	85,329	4,469		89,799	91,777
Rusk	23,918	2,571		26,489	19,353
Sabine	3,274	140		3,414	2,480
San Augustine	7,855	402	14	8,271	6,683
San Jacinto	3,409	114	3	3,526	3,329
San Patricio	67,590	4,260		71,850	79,293
San Saba	5,650	3,120		8,770	9,628
Schleicher	4,999	1,910		6,909	5,324
Scurry	84,917	112	507	85,536	84,257
Shackelford	2,169	800		2,969	3,242
Shelby	15,780	2,205	67	18,052	14,534
Sherman	(3)				
Smith	16,658	876	29	17,563	13,185
Somervell	1,525	503		2,028	1,710
Starr	24,974	795	259	26,028	20,944
Stephens	900	165		1,065	818
Sterling	52	33		85	97
Stonewall	21,608	3,046		24,654	26,049
Sutton	(3)				
Swisher	7,319	4,472		11,791	7,607
Tarrant	14,774	1,689		16,470	16,118
Taylor	28,253	8,219	169	36,641	36,679
Terrell	102			102	72
Terry	118,973	9,688	25	128,650	110,612
Throckmorton	(3)				
Titus	4,831	1,064	74	5,969	5,123
Tom Green	10,453	448	6	10,907	10,209
Travis	56,978	543		57,521	53,392
Trinity	46,597	3,163	15	49,775	48,696
Tyler	4,437	350		4,787	4,309
Upshur	544	3		547	392
Upton	10,214	114	4	10,332	8,431
Uvalde	(3)				
Val Verde	252	40		292	371
Van Zandt	47			47	
Victoria	36,395	2,845	60	39,300	37,420
Walker	25,824	876		26,700	26,524
Waller	7,464	682	30	8,176	7,190
Waller	6,672	765	197	7,634	7,275
Ward	11,622	27		11,649	11,600
Washington	34,442	591	10	35,043	35,053
Weh	1,390	142		1,532	1,245
Wharton	81,339	526	190	82,055	89,367
Wheeler	30,085	3,653	12	33,750	30,448
Wichita	10,083	782		10,865	10,242
Wilbarger	66,354	423	55	66,832	70,286
Willacy	109,473	5,964		115,437	95,973
Williamson	140,286	740	241	141,267	150,655
Wilson	6,755	2,419	83	9,257	10,997
Winkler	(3)				
Wise	3,267	353		3,620	3,611
Wood	10,433	384		10,817	8,091
Yoakum	9,576	7,148	201	16,925	9,372
Young	9,054	1,908		10,962	9,633
Zapata	1,611	202		1,813	1,205
Zavala	6,019	555	20	6,594	3,540

¹ Actual acres are rounded and therefore do not add to actual totals based on acres and tenths of acres.² Estimated 1951 allotment under H. R. 8969 assuming State allotment for 1951 is same as 1950 allotment before applying Public Law 471.³ No cotton.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL

COLLEGE OF TEXAS,

College Station, Tex., July 25, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your letter of inquiry regarding the minimum number of acres in cotton a family of a man, wife, and three or four children need in order to make a living in the South was referred to our Mr. C. A. Bonnen who heads up our research work in farm management. Mr. Bonnen has written you giving you the benefits of such research and observations that we have

made along this line. I have discussed this with Mr. Bonnen and have no further comment to offer. I feel that the most comprehensive and useful study that has been made along this line was that made by the Southwide Committee of which Dean Frank Welch, of Mississippi State, was chairman.

Sincerely yours,

L. P. GABBARD,
Head of Department.THE FEDERAL LAND BANK OF HOUSTON,
Houston, Tex., June 5, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am sending your letter of May 25, 1950, to the research division of A. and M. College and asking that they make reply to your inquiry; namely, what is the minimum number of acres in cotton a family of a man, wife, and three or four children need in order to make a living in the South.

Very truly yours,

STERLING C. EVANS,
President.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,

Washington, D. C., June 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges your inquiry of May 13, 1950, regarding the minimum number of acres of cotton the average family in the upland area of the South, with cotton as the primary money crop, would need in order to make a living for the family.

Such an estimate, as you well appreciate, would need to be based on average conditions, because of soil type, rate of fertilization, kind of power available, and other conditions that influence production. The average gross cash income of our operating loan borrowers in Texas for the 1948 crop year was \$2,283. The average gross cash income of such borrowers in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma for the same period ranged from \$1,381 to \$2,204. The operating loan borrowers referred to are operators of not larger than family-type farms to whom the Farmers Home Administration has advanced production loans. To produce a gross cash farm income of \$2,000 under present market prices, with 80 percent of the income from cotton, would require 16 acres, averaging approximately 450 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Throughout the cotton areas of the South, there are many thousands of farmers who produce less than an average of 450 pounds of lint cotton per acre. For such farmers to obtain a gross cash farm income of \$2,000 would require a proportionately larger acreage of cotton or the making of adjustments in their farming operations to provide additional sources of income.

Should additional information regarding this question or any phase of our activities be desired, we shall be glad to furnish it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

DILLARD B. LASSETER,
Administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,

Montgomery, Ala., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your communication of May 15 is requested our judgment as to the minimum number of acres in cotton the average upland family in the south, with cotton as their primary money crop, would need in order to make a living for the family. Such an estimate, as you well appreciate, in-

volves many variables but, in my opinion, a minimum of 15 acres would be required.

Sincerely yours,

JULIAN BROWN,
State Director.DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Montgomery, Ala., May 18, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of May 13, addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, you are advised that the number of acres of cotton necessary to meet the needs of a family of five varies with the general type of farming done by the particular family. In some instances six or eight acres might be sufficient, in other cases three or four times that number of acres might be required. Since we have no factual data on this subject, we are hesitant in suggesting a minimum acreage.

I am sorry that we are unable to give you some definite information.

Very truly yours,

J. C. GARRETT,
Agricultural Statistician.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

Auburn, Ala., June 12, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your letter addressed to the Alabama A. & M. College at Auburn has been referred to me. I am sorry to have to report that it is quite impossible to give you an answer to your question that can be defended.

In certain areas it may take 4 acres of cotton to make a bale, while in other areas a bale per acre can be made with no great difficulty under average seasonal conditions. The number of bales of cotton that might be picked depends on the number of persons in the family who might be willing or forced to pick cotton. A number of these kinds of considerations might be listed, all of which show that a real, usable answer cannot be given to your question.

Very truly yours,

M. J. FUNCHESS,
Dean and Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,

Montgomery, Ala., June 6, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of May 26, addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, you are advised that the number of acres of peanuts necessary to meet the needs of a family of five varies with the general type of farming done by that particular family. In some instances 6 or 8 acres might be sufficient, in other cases three or four times that number of acres might be required. Since we have no factual data on this subject, we are hesitant in suggesting a minimum acreage.

I am sorry we are unable to give you some definite information.

Very truly yours,

J. C. GARRETT,
Agricultural Statistician.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND

MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

Magnolia, Ark., July 3, 1950.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: I have your letter of June 27 inquiring about the

advisability of acreage allotments of less than 3 acres. In my opinion, regardless of the type of land and the type of farming operation involved, no farmer could afford to include cotton in his diversification program and plant less than a minimum of 5 acres. I base this statement on farm-management courses studied in college and on my experience in owning and operating farms.

In my opinion, your personal information gathered as a young man in east Texas would be sufficient on which to base your judgment. I believe you understand the small farmers' problem as well as any other Member of Congress.

Please call on me at any time that I may be of service to you.

Sincerely,

CHARLIE S. WILKINS,
President.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Magnolia, Ark., June 12, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry of June 7, 1950, I would say that the very least number of acres of upland cotton a farmer could afford to grow economically in our State would be 10 acres. This could be made economical only on a highly diversified plan, in which the farmer expected to realize not more than one-fifth of his total farm income from cotton.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. GRAHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Tallahassee, Fla., May 17, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of May 12, 1950, relative to acreage required where a family of a man, wife, and three or four children depend on cotton as their primary money crop.

In my opinion, through observations, the minimum would be eight acres per family of this size.

Yours very truly,

MARTIN D. HURST,
Chairman, Leon County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Your communication of May 15, 1950, addressed to the State Director of Farmers Home Administration for Georgia regarding cotton acreage was received on May 25. You asked for our opinion as to the minimum number of acres of cotton a man, wife, and three or four children should have in order to make a living where cotton is the primary money crop.

In order to arrive at a figure which may represent an average, we will have to consider many factors. In the first place, in financing farmers under our program we consider the land resources of the individual operator, its adaptability to cotton production, family resources and the ability of the family to produce cotton under boll-weevil conditions. We also have to consider the county average yield. In some counties in Georgia where cotton has previously been the major cash crop, we now recommend planting less than one-half of acres formerly planted to cotton. In counties where yields under good farming methods are less than 400 pounds of lint we discourage cotton production except a small acreage during the

transition period to other cash enterprises. Generally speaking, farmers in the northern half of the State are getting away from cotton as a primary cash crop.

In our opinion, a Georgia farm family of the size referred to above should have as a minimum a gross cash income of \$1,500 plus adequate subsistence crops in order to enjoy a fair standard of living. Based on present price levels and average yields which are less than 400 pounds of lint in many counties, you can readily see that it would require from 15 to 17 acres of cotton in areas where cotton is the primary crop.

In our program we are recommending a more diversified type of farming which calls for less cotton acreage with better cultural practices and more livestock and livestock products.

The above comments are largely related to our program in Georgia and may not reflect the thinking of all the agricultural leaders in the State.

Sincerely yours,

R. L. VANSANT,
State Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Atlanta, Ga., June 28, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your communication of June 7, 1950, in which you ask our opinion as to the least number of acres of upland cotton a farmer can afford to grow or economically grow in Georgia.

Our letter of June 6 on a similar subject reflects our thinking as to the number of acres of cotton a family-type operator should have where cotton is the primary cash crop. The question in your last communication is more difficult to answer for the reason that you refer to farmers in general and not a special group. We have a number of farmers in Georgia who cultivate and harvest their cotton crops with mechanized equipment. This type of operator can utilize more cotton acreage than a farmer with less facilities.

After considering the above and all the factors outlined in our letter of June 6 and based on our observations, it is our opinion that the average cotton producer whose major cash income is derived from cotton needs from 15 to 20 acres in cotton. We have not taken into consideration a few large operators who use all mechanized equipment and employ hired labor and share croppers.

Should additional information regarding this subject be desired, we shall be glad to furnish it upon request.

Sincerely yours,

S. L. VANLANDINGHAM,
Acting State Director.

GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION,
Experiment, Ga., June 5, 1950.
Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your request of May 25 addressed to the president of the University of Georgia for information on the minimum number of acres in cotton needed to make a living has been referred to me.

I am enclosing copies of two reports containing information bearing on your question, one of which is Project I Agricultural Adjustments Toward an Efficient Agriculture in the South, a statement presented to Special House subcommittee on cotton on July 7 and 8, 1947. Table 5 of this report shows estimates of acreages needed in various subregions of the South. You will note from the other publication (see p. 23), Farm Adjustment Opportunities in Greene County, Ga., that we do have many families making

a living on 30 acres or less of cultivated land. This obviously may not be a very satisfactory living.

I hope that this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. HENDRIX,
Agricultural Economist.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Atlanta, Ga., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: I am in receipt of copy of your general letter in which you asked the question, "What is the minimum number of acres in cotton a family of man and wife and three or four children require when depending on cotton as their primary money crop?"

Naturally, this is a difficult question to attempt to answer as there are so many factors involved—type of soil, ability of the farmer to produce, and many other things. I would rather think of the question not in number of acres needed, but the production necessary to give this family a reasonable cash income. Certainly not less than 8 to 10 bales of cotton are necessary for such a family when depending on cotton as their main source of income.

As a matter of fact, I am definitely of the opinion that that type of farmer should not be restricted at all, but given the opportunity of producing all he can, with a minimum guaranteed price announced at the beginning of the year for a certain portion of his production, based on the amount of cotton that is to be consumed domestically.

I am mailing you, under separate cover, a mimeographed copy of my editorials that appeared in the Market Bulletin last November and December in which I have attempted to analyze the permanent farm plan that has been approved by the southern commissioners of agriculture. I hope you will have the opportunity of reviewing this plan, as we think it is the only logical and reasonable farm program that has been proposed so far.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

TOM LINDER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

GEORGIA STATE OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., May 16, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of May 12 requesting observations or information in regard to the minimum number of acres of cotton per family.

We would like to state at the outset that your question is very broad, and the assumption much too general to allow for a definite answer. Since the agricultural picture in the Southeast has changed so radically in the past 7 years, and we have tended to lose sight of actual cotton farm conditions because of our loss of contact with the cotton farmer, we are not at all certain that the "family cotton crop" is the basis for the production of this commodity as it was 10 years ago. There are undoubtedly still a large number of "family crops" of cotton still being produced, however, there are certain indications that the relative number of people producing cotton on this basis has substantially lessened. A great deal of the production of these units has been taken over by subsistence farmers; the increasing numbers of farmers operating with motorized equipment; and those persons producing cotton to maintain labor for other crops and farm products.

For your information and study, we are enclosing a tabulation for Georgia showing

by counties the numbers of cotton acreage allotments in various acreage ranges. These acreage ranges refer to the cotton acreage allotments established for farms, and the tabulation was prepared subsequent to the establishment of "new grower" cotton allotments, but before putting into effect of Public Law 471.

Another point in your question that prevents a direct answer is the lack of a definition of what would constitute a "living for the family". The constant pressure to improve social and economic conditions has caused an elevation which probably is approaching the limit of the physical capacity of the family unit to produce cotton sufficient enough to provide them with the means for reaching the levels toward which they are being educated.

We dislike having to evade your question but it is not felt that an adequate answer could be made based on conditions that were predominant in the past and the existence of which are not positive at this time.

If it will be of any assistance to you in the formulation of your idea in this matter, we are outlining below a few of the accepted costs and value estimates regarding cotton in this area. The various cost figures are for the actual cost of the items and do not include any incidental cost connected with the business of farming.

Cost of:

Seed-----per acre--	\$3
Fertilizer-----do----	10
Insect control-----do----	10
Ginning-----per bale--	8
Picking-----per hundred--	3

Gross value of cotton and cottonseed per acre: 1948, \$106.50; 1949, \$64.

Very truly yours,

T. R. BREEDLOVE,
Chairman, State PMA Committee.

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION,
Baton Rouge, May 25, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the twelfth making inquiry as to what, in my opinion, is the minimum number of acres planted to cotton necessary for a family of from 5 to 6 to make a living on from the production of cotton in the average upland cotton area of the South.

I feel that a minimum of 25 acres are necessary for a family this size to make a reasonable living.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. ANDERSON, Commissioner.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Baton Rouge, La., May 26, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Your letter of May 12 to Mr. L. A. Mullin, chairman, State PMA committee was referred to me for further attention. There are many variables in the problem with which your question is concerned, such as the ages of the children, the normal yield of cotton, the price of cotton, and other farm enterprises in addition to cotton.

After discussing the matter with Mr. Felix Stanley, our farm management specialist, we would say that the average upland cotton farmer who depends primarily on cotton for cash income should have 30 acres of cotton and 30 acres of other cropland as a minimum in order to make a living for his family above out-of-pocket costs of operation. This

conclusion is based on an assumed average cotton yield per acre of 250 pounds and a market price of 30 cents per pound.

Summary

Estimated cash income-----	\$2,400
Estimated expenses for labor, mule work, picking, machinery, materials and services-----	1,057
Farm income-----	1,343
Less interest on investment-----	300
Labor income-----	1,043

If the farmer should own all the capital involved, he would of course return for himself the interest earnings.

Kindly write me if you have need for further information.

Sincerely yours,

B. M. GILE,
Head, Department of Agricultural Economics.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COMMERCE,
Jackson, May 18, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your letter of May 13 with reference to cotton acreage.

In the old days when most cotton was produced on the small farm by mule power it was believed that from 15 to 20 acres was all of the cotton which could be properly planted, cultivated and harvested by the average small family. This same situation would exist today in the hill section with the poorer class of farmer. On the other hand if the farmer has a tractor and other machinery and if he employs day labor during peak seasons, this acreage could easily be doubled or tripled.

The amount of cotton acreage would also depend on the amount of time consumed on other crops, livestock, poultry, dairying and so forth.

I believe you will understand from the above many factors enter into acreage and production. I would say that 20 acres is still not a bad estimate, but I would further say that the average family with little means, doing its own work, can live, but would make a bare existence if it depends on cotton production.

Very truly yours,

ALLAN MCCLUER,
Chief Inspector.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND COMMERCE,
Jackson, June 13, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have your recent letter with reference to the minimum acreage of upland cotton in this State.

I would say that many of the most progressive small farmers in upland counties grow no cotton at all. The minimum acreage would depend entirely on other pursuits which were carried on at the same time. If a farmer depended on cotton alone I would say a 10 acre minimum. If, on the other hand, he produced hay, grains, hogs, beef cattle, dairy products, vegetables, poultry, and the many other pursuits which are open to him, he would probably be better off with 2 or 3 acres or no cotton at all.

Very truly yours,

ALLAN MCCLUER,
Chief Inspector.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE,
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND
EXPERIMENT STATION,
State College, Miss., June 6, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Your letter of May 25 addressed to the President has been referred to me for reply.

It appears that no categorical answer can be given, good for all times and places, on any definition of "a living for the family." It depends on the price of cotton and cottonseed, or rather their buying power, their relative price; and on yields per acre, which vary greatly not only as between areas but also from farm to farm within most areas. It also depends on what else can be advantageously produced—on what combination of farm enterprises, in a given locality with its marketing opportunities and its natural advantages, will accomplish the best use of all resources, including labor especially, so as to bring the largest net returns from the whole enterprise. And such matters as soil conservation must also be considered. The adaptation of the land, because of topography, to the use of farm machinery is another variable factor, influencing the potentialities.

We enclose two publications which we suggest you look over, along with two maps which you can obtain from Mr. Ralph R. Botts, Principal Agricultural Economist, Division of Agricultural Finance, BAE: "County Average Yield of Cotton for Period 1939-46" and "Coefficient of Variation in County Average Yield."

Unless, by use of the new insecticides, the boll weevil is controlled, not all the cotton acreage that a family can cultivate in hill areas of the lower South, east of the Texas high plains, will make a decent American living for the average producer or the below-average producer; unless, indeed, economical fully mechanized cultivation and picking become practical in those areas—and it can hardly be said that this is now in sight.

The farm family of a man, wife, and three children, no matter how large the farm and even without legal limitation on acreage, is not likely to undertake, or be able, to cultivate more than 10 acres of cotton—maybe 12 sometimes. The average in scores and hundreds of counties is below 250 pounds per acre, county-wide average; and half the cotton land makes less, of course. In a large number of counties it is below 200 pounds. Four or five bales, therefore, is average, per farm family of the size mentioned, when cotton is the main cash crop. Such a family cannot carry on much else but cotton farming, because of the high labor requirement in the two peak periods. At present prices, the gross sales from the farm is, therefore, likely to be less than \$1,000; and the net only a fraction of that, because costs are, with low yields, a relatively large part of the gross.

In other hill areas there are a relatively few counties that have an average of 350 or even 400 pounds per acre; and there are some farmers in most counties in the Cotton Belt that average as well or better.

Without stating this as an official view of the college, I may say that many of us believe that where yields are below 250 pounds, at least, on an average, more farmers still should go out of cotton production; because there is little if any profit—unless the yields can be raised.

In any case, in most hill areas especially but in the Delta also, we do not believe it most profitable for a family to cultivate all the cotton possible; rather, it is advisable to

select the cotton land, and to organize the farm enterprises for diversified production.

If such a family grows cotton, perhaps six or seven acres of cotton, together with 8 to 12 dairy cows where dairying can be carried on, with some other production, would be advisable; and a minimum size for the farm might be 50 or 60 acres of reasonably good open crop and pasture land. A family might make a minimum standard of income on such a farm. If beef cattle, then a larger farm is needed. And we, in fact, see the family farm of the future (except for specialized poultry and the like) to be from 80 to 150 open acres, up to 250 acres, in average hill areas.

In sum, we do not see how it is practicable for an average family, with cotton as the almost sole money product, to make a living that is acceptable, outside areas like the high plains, unless economical fully mechanized operations become practical—in which case the family farm would be much larger.

We may say, Congressman, that we know now of many hill farms that are making a living and some of them include cotton; but we need field studies of these family farms in the hills—and need funds in order to make these studies.

These statements are as precise as we feel we can make. If there is anything else you wish of us, please advise us.

Very truly,

H. P. TODD,
Assistant Agricultural Economist.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Raleigh, May 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This acknowledges your letter of May 12, 1950, requesting my opinion as to the minimum number of acres of cotton necessary to produce a living for a family of five or six, a man, his wife, and three or four children. This is a rather difficult question to answer since it would depend on a number of factors such as the age of the children, productiveness of the soil, and the standard of living, and whether or not it was an independent operation in which all of the work had to be done by hand, or whether or not it would be a part of a large operation in which more mechanical devices would be used.

On an independently operated farm in North Carolina where cotton is the primary money crop, I would say that a man, his wife, and three or four small children could handle only about 5 or 6 acres. This, of course, would produce a very meager income for a family of that size. In cases where the children are large enough to work, the family could handle considerably more acres, say up to 12 or 15 or more.

It is hard to discuss the acreage needed without determining the amount of acres that the family could harvest. At any rate, I would not suggest that a family of a man, his wife, and three or four children, small, should have less than 5 or 6 acres of cotton. Even then, the family would need considerable supplementary income from other phases of his farming program. The above suggested acreage is predicated on a production of not less than 400 to 500 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Very truly yours,

L. Y. BALLENTINE.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
ENGINEERING OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, May 30, 1950.

Representative LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Committee on Interstate and Foreign
Commerce,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BECKWORTH: In response to your inquiry of May 25 addressed to Chancellor Harrelson, I would like to make the following comments:

1. It is difficult to answer your question unless it is framed in a given set of circumstances.

2. I do not believe a small farm family can grow enough cotton using conventional or workstock methods of production to afford the kind of standard of living which is usually recommended. To attain an acceptable standard of living, it would be necessary to produce a good many things in addition to cotton.

3. The maximum acreage which a family of four or five can handle in cotton under present workstock methods of production is approximately 10. If this is the primary source of income, it would not afford a very high standard of living unless the price was extremely high.

4. I am enclosing a bulletin entitled "Opportunities for Adjustments in Farming Systems Southern Piedmont Area, North Carolina" which will give you additional information on this subject.

If I can be of additional assistance, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

H. B. JAMES,
Head, Department of Agricultural Economics.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Oklahoma City, Okla., June 30, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your inquiry as to the minimum acres of upland cotton a farmer can afford to grow or economically grow in Oklahoma, we advise you that, generally speaking, we believe from 12 to 15 acres is the very least such a farmer can afford to grow and that would be as a cash crop in conjunction with other enterprises. Our experience indicates that where cotton farmers have too little of their major crop, there is a tendency for failure.

Sincerely,

E. LEE OZBURN,
State Director.

PANHANDLE AGRICULTURAL
AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,
Goodwell, Okla., May 31, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In response to your letter of May 25 I wish to say that a lot of things would enter into one's estimate as to the number of acres of cotton a family of five or six would need in order to make a living. The type of land, rainfall, and the price of cotton would all enter into the picture. It is my honest opinion that a person would need a minimum of 50 acres of average Texas land planted to cotton each year in order to have anything like an average standard of living.

I would like to point out this is just an estimate. From my observations while living in the cotton area, it is my belief that the average family does not have adequate living conditions, comparable to those of families producing other agricultural products.

Yours very truly,

MARVIN MCKEE, President.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1950.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Stillwater, Okla.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In the average upland cotton area of the South where a family of a man, wife, and three or four children depend on cotton as their primary money crop, in your judgment, what is the minimum number of acres in cotton this kind of family needs in order to make a living for the family?

Any observations or information you may give me in this connection will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

(Answer:) 30 acres of cotton; 50 acres of feed crops; 30 acres of pasture; about 5 cows, 2 sows, 50 hens, and desirable number of good roosters. Of course presuming that he has four good work horses or a tractor with other necessary implements to go with them. With the above he may come out even.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Columbia, S. C., July 11, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Present cotton-growing requirements, especially insect-control equipment, make it necessary for the average grower to have five or more acres in cotton if he is to follow a well-balanced farming program.

On our opinion, a cotton allotment in excess of 5 acres lends itself admirably to proper diversification and good farming practices until it reaches a point of occupying one-third of the cultivated acres on the farm.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. KOLB, State Director.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Columbia, S. C., May 18, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Our State average cotton yield for the past 10 years (1941-49, inclusive) is 306 pounds of lint. The average price per pound over a like period is approximately 21 cents, resulting in about \$600 income from 10 acres of cotton.

Based on these figures and the labor requirements in this section, it is our belief that a minimum of 10 acres of cotton when properly balanced with other farm enterprises will be required to support a family of five or six on a fairly satisfactory living standard.

Sincerely yours,

R. F. KOLB,
State Director.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Nashville, May 19, 1950.
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Our estimate in this department is that 12 acres

in cotton are necessary for a family to make a living in Tennessee. The average for the State is about 8.5 acres.

Yours very sincerely,
EDWARD JONES, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION,
Nashville, Tenn., May 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: It is my thinking that 10 would be a minimum number of cotton acres as outlined in your letter of May 15.

Sincerely yours,
E. S. BEASLEY,
State Director.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Nashville, June 9, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: It is the consensus of opinion in this department that the least number of acres of cotton a Tennessee farmer can afford to grow economically in this State is 12 acres.

Yours very sincerely,
EDWARD JONES,
Commissioner.

STATE OF TEXAS,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Austin, June 12, 1950.

Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR LINDLEY: Absence from the office and a desk piled high with correspondence account for the delay in answering your two letters.

In one you ask, "In the average upland cotton area of the South where a family of a man, wife and three or four children, depend on cotton as their primary money crop, in your opinion what is the minimum number of acres in cotton this kind of family needs in order to make a living for the family?"

Lindley, you asked the \$64 question. Acres do not mean production since climatic conditions enter the picture. Therefore, no farm program which makes allotments in acres will ever succeed. The allotments must be in units such as bales, bushels, or pounds, based on acreage and soil fertility.

Since we have small farmers, medium sized farmers, and large farmers, all of whom have equal rights as citizens and pay taxes in proportion to the property they own, it is very evident that any farm program which will be constructive and enduring must allot to each farmer—according to the acreage and fertility of the soil—his fair share in the American market, allotments to be made in units upon which he must receive full parity price.

Regardless of whether he be a small, medium, or large farmer, he must be permitted to use his own judgment as to whether or not he will produce in excess of his domestic allotment for sale in foreign markets at world market prices. No democratic government can discriminate for or against citizens just because they have more or less of this world's goods. When a farmer is given his fair share in the American market, according to his acreage and the soil fertility, that is as far as the Government can go. Some think that there should be a family exemption up to so many bushels, bales, or pounds, but that would bring such complexities that it would not work.

Wishing you everything good, I am,

Sincerely yours,
J. E. McDONALD,
Commissioner.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana such time as he may desire.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, coming from one of the largest cotton producing districts in Louisiana, and my own parish, being off and on, one of the largest cotton-producing parishes in Louisiana, I feel that the amendment by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] has considerable merit and is worthy of consideration.

I think that the system under which we operate in the State of Louisiana, with a large percentage of our cotton farmers being sharecroppers, and since many of the families, both white and Negro grow cotton on the same farms, reducing the amount of acreage allowed to any one farmer or family has resulted in disorganizing and causing hardship to these small cotton farmers, and especially since no family can exist on less than 5 acres of cotton when the farms have been reduced to a point where there is less than 5 acres of cotton to be planted, the landowner has no other alternative than to let the tenant or sharecropper off and out of the farm, and these poor, small farmers have no other place to go to raise cotton as all of the others use the acreage allotted to them, and unless they are able to find some other employment, they become a public charge. This has resulted in affecting the economy of our section, and many families who have been planting small cotton acreage all of their lives are frustrated and homeless.

Mr. Chairman, I could place in the record hundreds of letters which I have received from my constituents, but I will only ask permission to place in the RECORD two sample letters which I think show the situation in regard to the 5-acre farmers, as follows:

EUNICE, LA., March 13, 1950.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am a farmer, a veteran of the recent war, living in Evangeline Parish, and am having difficulty getting enough cotton acreage to make a living.

It is my understanding, that a farmer is allotted at least 5 acres under the cotton-quota system. I have been allotted but 3½ acres of cotton to plant this year. This is not enough to make a living for me and my family. I have appealed several times to the parish PMA office to let me plant at least 5 acres, but have had no results. With such a small allotment, I will have difficulty supporting my wife and three children.

I would appreciate any help or consideration on this matter, and receive it in time that I may plant my crop.

Your truly,

WILSON SOILEAU.

ST. LANDRY PARISH
YOUNG FARMERS ORGANIZATION,
Opelousas, La., May 8, 1950.

HON. HENRY D. LARCADE,
Congressman of Louisiana,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LARCADE: We, the undersigned committee, were authorized by the execu-

tive committee to represent the St. Landry Parish Young Farmers Organization, which is composed of some 400 or more young farmers, in the matter explained below.

We, as representatives of this organization, wish to appeal to you as our lawmakers, and ask that you look into the cotton acreage quota law and see if it cannot be amended in a manner that it will equalize the cotton acreages given to tenant and sharecropper farmers. As the law stands, the cotton-acreage quota is based on a per-farm basis and not on a per-family-unit basis. This will force some of the landowners to reduce the number of tenants on their farms, thereby forcing these same tenants to leave the farm; and in society they will fit nowhere.

This law as it presently stands has a ruling that no farm can get a smaller quota than 5 acres, unless there was less cotton planted on the farm the previous 3 years. We have no complaints against the amount if the man concerned is a landowner. However, if it takes 5 acres' production to balance a family's farming system and that family is a one-half share cropper, this same family will actually receive in labor income the proceeds of 2½ acres of production, which is not enough. The landowner will get by, on the other hand, by cutting down the number of families on 1 is farm. When this takes place, however, you will have displaced about one-fifth of the tenants on a farm. It will not be possible for them to go to another farm, because all landowners are faced with the same problem.

These tenants have in most cases been farming all their lives, therefore, are not qualified for any other occupation. When they leave the farm they will become social misfits, not by their own choice but for reasons beyond their control.

Hoping we have made our point clear and that you look into this matter, we remain,

Sincerely yours,
NICK DUEISSON, *Chairman.*
GEORGE EULLER.
JOSEPH HAROLD RICHARD.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, this is just an enlargement upon the amendment which was defeated a little while ago. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH], sought first to provide 5 acres as an allotment for every veteran of World War II who could satisfy a local committee that he was in good faith a farmer and desired to plant cotton.

The effect of this amendment is even more gracious on his part and he is a little more generous, because he now wants to give to every Tom, Dick, and Harry, man, woman, and child, a 5-acre minimum acreage allotment. The effect of his amendment would be to destroy the cotton-control program entirely. I think that anybody who knows anything at all about the amendment knows that that would be its effect were it to be adopted.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. Is it not true that 40 percent of the farms of the United States now have a cotton allotment of 5 acres or less?

Mr. COOLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. POAGE. That would mean that 40 percent of the cotton farmers could not save anything in the way of acreage.

Mr. COOLEY. In my own State of North Carolina over 50 percent of the

farmers have less than 5 acres in cotton. This would mean that 50 percent of the farmers in my State could not contribute anything to this acreage-reduction program.

Mr. Chairman, without further delay, I do want to insist that this is an important amendment and it would be very disastrous to the cotton program if adopted. I hope the membership of the House will vote the amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. The committee has two amendments at the desk. I should like to be advised when they are reached.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the understanding of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole that the pending amendment to section 2 is the amendment now at the Clerk's desk offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]. The gentleman from Georgia has two amendments which concern section 3 and section 9 of the bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. Under the rules of the House how long can the Committee of the Whole continue a free-for-all among the cotton growers and particularly the Texas cotton growers?

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee of the Whole will continue in session until a motion to rise is adopted.

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: Page 10, after line 16, strike out paragraph 4 down to and including all of line 3 on page 11.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I prepared this amendment as a companion amendment to the amendment which I offered earlier this afternoon and which was not adopted. I wish to keep the Record straight and insist that the position presented by these two amendments is correct and sound.

The arguments which I urged in seeking to strike out the language on page 3 that applied only to Texas apply in the same manner to the pending amendment. It is not necessary to repeat those arguments. All the talk in the world cannot erase the fact that the pending bill deprives the State of Texas of operating under the general terms of the law as is the case with every other State in the Union.

May I take a moment to say that on the final vote I shall vote against the pending bill. Let me say further that if the pending bill becomes the law I predict that there will be widespread dissatisfaction throughout all parts of Texas. Those who ardently defend the pending bill seem not to realize that if the pending bill becomes the law the

farmers in 11 of the 21 congressional districts in Texas will get a smaller cotton acreage allotment in 1951 than they received in 1950. I am speaking of congressional districts and not of individual counties and individual farmers. This unsatisfactory condition will be partially brought about by the fact that the House Committee on Agriculture has failed to reenact Public Law 471 of the present Congress which gave emergency relief to many cotton producers throughout the State. I had hoped that the 1950 program would be improved and that the 1951 program would be better than the 1950 program. The pending bill, while it contains some helpful provisions, is so hopelessly inadequate it is unacceptable.

The following statement has been prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration in regard to the controversy over whether or not Texas allotments in 1950 should have been made on a 2-year base period or on a 4-year base period.

Officials of the Department have been repeatedly attacked on the floor. I personally have found officials in the Department to be gentlemen of high character who have cooperated in a very fine way. Since I am not aware of all the facts and circumstances I have requested the Department to supply me with a statement on the attitude of the Department in regard to the controversy. I expect to get unanimous consent to insert that statement in the Record at this point.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

HON. GEORGE MAHON,
Member of Congress.

DEAR Mr. MAHON: In reply to your request for a statement from this office regarding certain charges concerning the determination of 1950 cotton acreage allotments for the State of Texas and the counties therein the following information is supplied.

RALPH S. TRIGG,
Administrator, PMA.

This statement deals with the matter of apportioning cotton acreage allotments to the State of Texas and the counties therein and the charge that officials of the Department of Agriculture made a mistake that was intended to be made in order to make the allotments work out in the State of Texas in the manner which it did. It was stated in effect, if not in fact, that officials of the Department of Agriculture had intentionally miscalculated acreage in applying the formula set forth in the law for apportioning State and county cotton acreage allotments in Texas with the intention of forcing the State acreage allotment in Texas to be computed on the basis of the years 1947 and 1948 rather than the 4 years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

I want to review for your information some of the basic steps and basic facts which served as a fundamental basis for the cotton allotment legislation which Congress passed in 1949 and which is before Congress at this time for amendments. On April 24 and April 25, 1949, a meeting was held in Memphis, Tenn., generally known as the Belt-wide conference, at which time various representatives from the cotton-producing States met for the purpose of formulating basic recommendations with respect to apportioning cotton-acreage allotments for future programs. It is an established fact that this group came forth with a number of recommendations, the principal one of which consisted of a formula for apportioning the na-

tional cotton-acreage allotment to States and State acreage allotments to counties. The statement was made that representatives of the Department of Agriculture had advised the committee that that portion of the Memphis agreement dealing with establishment of a State acreage allotment based on the planting from 1947 and 1948 instead of plantings during the 4-year period 1945 to 1948 would not apply to the State of Texas and that it did not do so until the original acreage figures were changed. It is largely with respect to this statement that I direct your attention. I submit that the exact contrary is the fact with reference to the statement that the Department of Agriculture advised the committee that this gadget would not apply to the State of Texas.

I submit for the record a copy of table No. 2 which was formulated and adopted at the Memphis meeting and which today is the basic formula in the cotton acreage allotment law. I refer you to the fifth column of this table and direct your attention within this column opposite the name Texas showing an adjustment for the State for the purpose of carrying out the 1947-48 protective provision of the agreement. This is further identified by the note at the bottom of the table. A copy of this same table can be found in the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, dated June 14, 15, 22, 27, 1949, regarding S. 1962, which was the basic bill embodying the principle worked out at the Belt-Wide Conference in Memphis. I submit also a copy of a table relating to this same matter worked out by the Department and made available to the cotton subcommittee of the House dealing with this same subject, both of which point to the probability that the State of Texas would receive the protection of the special provisions relating to 1947 and 1948. The reason I use the word "probability" was the fact that at the time the committees were considering this legislation and the Department made application of the various formulas being considered, the amount of war-crop credits which would be used with respect to each State was undetermined and was not available to the Department or anyone else for several weeks after the law was enacted. No representative of the Department, not even once, ever gave any member of the House Agriculture Committee the assurance that the State cotton acreage allotment would work out in any specific manner. Proof of this is the fact that no one in the Department could have, at the time this legislation was being considered, known what the exact final answer was going to be. However, all the determinations made and submitted to the committees with respect to the application of the basic formula up to the time the Public Law 272 was finally enacted, pointed very clearly to the probability that Texas might be one of the States protected by the so-called gadget provision as relates to 1947 and 1948.

In applying the law to the best available statistics the calculations gave Texas its allotment on the basis of 95 percent of the cotton grown in 1947 and 1948. When this fact became known the Department was accused of misinterpreting the provisions of the law. A case was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia concerning this matter and on March 27, 1950, the court ruled that the law had been properly applied by the Department. This approach having failed, an attempt was made to shift responsibility for the way the law worked to the Department. The Department was then accused of deliberately miscalculating the figures.

Since cotton acreages had not been measured since 1942, the Department used the best available statistics, which were the official figures of the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The

basic factor which the Board uses in estimating acreages of cotton during years when there are no measurements are the bales of cotton produced as supplied to the Bureau of the Census by cotton ginnings. In the fall of 1949 the Census Bureau reported the sum of 3,210 bales of cotton which was ginned by three gins in the State of Texas which had not been previously reported. As is done in all such instances by the BAE when such facts are brought forth conclusively, adjustments were made in the basic statistics. Also, some adjustments were made in the State acreage statistics in the fall of 1949 for Georgia. This situation was not something new or unusual.

The Crop Reporting Board follows an established policy and program in preparing cotton acreage and production estimates. This program is as follows:

1. The first acreage estimate for the season is made as of July 1 and relates to cotton acreage in cultivation as of that date.

2. The first production forecast is made as of August 1, and subsequent production forecasts are made as of the first of the months of September, October, November, and December.

3. The first estimate of acreage for harvest for the current year is made as of September 1 each year.

4. It is required by law to estimate ginnings; therefore, it is not possible to release estimates of production for any year until early May following the year of production.

At that time the Bureau of the Census has final reports on ginnings.

5. When the results of each quinquennial census of agriculture becomes available the Crop Reporting Board reviews the acreage and production estimates prepared since the previous quinquennial census.

6. Revisions are made in the estimates for previous years at other times during the season when conclusive evidence becomes available.

During the past year, questions were raised with respect to the acreage determination in a number of States, among which was Texas, where county committees presented evidence of additional ginnings which had not been included in the census records. A similar situation developed in Georgia for the years 1947 and 1948 where new gins were located which had not reported their ginnings to the Bureau of the Census. These additional ginnings, not previously reported, were verified and accepted by the Bureau of the Census. Whenever this situation arises the additional ginnings are not considered official until fully verified by the Bureau of the Census. The discovery of these omissions necessitated the revision of acreage estimates in the two States concerned. A complete background information on the Texas situation was provided Mr. POACE in a letter dated February 24, 1950, by Mr. C. E. Burkhead, head, Division of Field Crop Statistics, and also another statement by him dated February 10, 1950.

Because of the uses BAE cotton acreage

estimates were put in the fall of 1949 and early 1950 the Crop Reporting Board made a thorough analysis of the data for the years 1944 through 1948, by counties, and on a State and National basis. While a minimum number of changes were finally required in the State estimates a number of changes, both upward and downward, were made in the county estimates, primarily based on the PMA 532-c data and total quantity grown reported by the Bureau of the Census. Therefore, for all practical purposes the actual production for each county is known.

While the Board gave considerable study to the estimates for a period of years in the fall of 1949 the procedure was not unusual. The primary purpose of the review was to arrive at the most accurate estimates possible based on all available information. In the final analysis comparatively few changes were required. A record of these changes is included on page 7 of House Report 1509.

A memorandum dated January 19, 1950, was given to Mr. Joseph C. Parker, counsel for the House Committee on Agriculture, from Mr. S. R. Newell, Assistant Chief of BAE, and Chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, setting forth in more detail the policy followed in reviewing and revising the cotton estimates in the course of the 1950 cotton acreage allotment program. Copies of this material are available for anyone interested in further studying the facts. The Department carried out the law in accordance with the facts.

TABLE 2.—Cotton distribution, 1945-48 average acreage in cultivation, July 1, with allowance for Public Law 12 adjustments on ratio basis, small farm minimum and State adjustment for 1947-48, national total, 22,500,000 acres (consistent with an approximate national baleage of 12,000,000 bales)

State	Basic distribution, 1945-48 ¹	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	Averages, 1947-48	Adjustment, State ²	Adjustment, small farm minimum	Adjustment, total
	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres			
Missouri.....	423	440	534	487	36	4	463
Virginia.....	24	23	24	24		2	26
North Carolina.....	712	654	725	689		29	741
South Carolina.....	1,122	1,055	1,133	1,094		25	1,147
Georgia.....	1,453	1,278	1,313	1,296		24	1,450
Florida.....	36	24	27	25		3	39
Tennessee.....	715	704	753	729		23	738
Alabama.....	1,640	1,505	1,627	1,566		41	1,681
Mississippi.....	2,541	2,379	2,560	2,469		40	2,581
Arkansas.....	2,093	2,085	2,371	2,228		18	2,111
Louisiana.....	945	838	940	889		21	966
Oklahoma.....	1,188	1,155	1,074	1,114		4	1,192
Texas.....	8,222	8,426	8,974	8,700	37	6	8,265
New Mexico.....	166	157	215	186	10	1	177
Arizona.....	215	226	275	250	23		238
California.....	545	536	810	673	90	3	639
Illinois.....	4	4	4	4			4
Kentucky.....	13	11	13	12			13
Total.....	22,060	21,500	23,372	22,436	196	244	22,500
Provision small farm minimum.....	244						
State adjustment.....	196						
Total.....	22,500						

¹ Public Law 12 adjustment included on ratio basis.

² Reduction in no State more than 5 percent of 1947-48 average acreage.

NOTE.—With an estimated 5 percent underplantings the net acreage would be approximately 21,375,000 acres.

Proposed base for distribution of 1950 and 1951 allotments using the 1945-48 average cotton acreage in cultivation adjusted for war crops (see below) (2) for 1947 and 1948 plantings, and (3) estimated additional acreages for small farm minimum allotments

State	Basic distribution, 1945-48 ¹	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	Averages, 1947-48	Adjustment, State ²	Adjustment, small farm minimum	Adjustment, total
	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres			
Missouri.....	423	440	534	487	36	4	463
Virginia.....	24	23	24	24		2	26
North Carolina.....	709	654	725	689		29	738
South Carolina.....	1,118	1,055	1,133	1,094		25	1,143
Georgia.....	1,450	1,278	1,313	1,296		24	1,474
Florida.....	36	24	27	26		3	39
Tennessee.....	712	704	753	729		23	735
Alabama.....	1,633	1,505	1,627	1,566		41	1,674
Mississippi.....	2,531	2,379	2,560	2,469		40	2,711
Arkansas.....	2,085	2,085	2,371	2,228		18	2,103
Louisiana.....	941	838	940	889		21	962

Footnotes at end of table.

Proposed base for distribution of 1950 and 1951 allotments using the 1945-48 average cotton acreage in cultivation adjusted for war crops (see below) (2) for 1947 and 1948 plantings, and (3) estimated additional acreages for small farm minimum allotments—Con.

State	Basic distribution, 1945-48 ¹	1947 acreage	1948 acreage	Averages, 1947-48	Adjustment, State ²	Adjustment, small farm minimum	Adjustment, total
	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres	Thousands of acres			
Oklahoma.....	1,183	1,155	1,074	1,114		4	1,187
Texas.....	8,222	8,426	8,974	8,760	37	6	8,265
New Mexico.....	166	157	215	186	10	1	177
Arizona.....	215	226	275	250	23		238
California.....	546	536	810	673	159	3	688
Illinois.....	4	4	4	4			4
Kentucky.....	13	11	13	12		1	13
Total.....	22,011	21,500	23,372	22,436	245	244	22,500
Provision small farm minimum.....	244						
State adjustment.....	245						
Total.....	22,500						

¹ Public Law 12 adjustment included on ratio basis.

² Reduction in no State more than 5 percent of 1947-48 average acreage or 15 percent under 1948 plantings.

Prepared for Mr. Joseph O. Parker, clerk, House of Representatives, Committee on Agriculture, about May 26, 1949.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, without trying to impose upon your time, I want to call attention to what this amendment would do if it were passed. You will recall that the gentleman from the 19th district of Texas sought a short time ago to change this bill in order to enable his district to perpetuate a special gadget or formula under which his district will receive substantial benefits this year. The committee was of the opinion that we should place Texas as most of the States of the Union, under a general formula that would apply to all alike, to his district and to all others alike. The committee rejected the gentleman's amendment.

His district for this year had the benefit of 355,000 acres of cotton that in the absence of the special gadget would have gone to 17 other districts in Texas. That there was no animus on the part of those of us who sought to have the general formula apply in Texas is evidenced by the proviso that the gentleman now seeks to strike out. That provision provides that any county in the State of Texas may in the coming years count for their history either the cotton that was actually planted in 1950 or the amount that they would have had had Texas not operated under a special gadget in 1950.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that under the regular law, if my amendment is adopted, my district would get the credit for its plantings in 1950, the 2-year basis. That is the reason why I offered the amendment.

Mr. POAGE. No; other States will not share on the 2-year basis. Only those that are under a special gadget and that have shown some reason why they should be under a special gadget will operate under the formula that the gentleman proposes. As a matter of fact, if this amendment is adopted the Nineteenth District of Texas and three other districts will receive history credit for cotton to which they were not entitled and they will perpetuate it on down through the years in their history. We

are not objecting to that. We are letting them keep that history. This amendment would however say to those districts that were denied their fair share of the Texas allotment in 1950 that you can never get your history back. Remember this history we are talking about only relates to the division or acreage within the State of Texas and does not add anything to the national allotment or the State allotments. Those of you who come from other States need not fear. We are asking that in the future Texas cotton be divided on the basis of history as between the counties of Texas as if those who were denied this half million acres this year had received it. We are not trying to take from the gentleman the history that he built up this year, even though he built it up under a misapprehension of facts. We are simply saying those districts who lost this year will have the benefit of coming in on equal terms with those districts that got the advantage this year. His district got a cotton allotment this year to which it was not entitled. He is going to have a history next year as the result of that, although it was a mistake. Now, then, he comes along and tries to deny to those of us who were denied the full right to grow a full crop this year even the right to grow cotton in the future. It seems to me to be grossly unfair. I am sure that the membership of this House will want those districts in Texas that contributed so generously to the tremendous crop grown in the Nineteenth District to have a history comparable to what they would have had had he not found this extra cotton on his doorstep.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: Page 13, line 15, after "(e)", strike out the comma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. POAGE: Page 16, line 13, strike out section 6 in its entirety.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment strikes out section 6 in its entirety. Section 6 is the section which relates to the changing of the allocation of the wheat acreage. It was felt necessary to put this provision in here earlier in the session because of the hardship that apparently would be worked on certain Western States were it not placed in the bill. In recent weeks the allotment of acreage for wheat has been determined by the Department and is substantially greater than had originally been supposed would be possible. This makes it possible for the Department of Agriculture, through the operation of the formula that is now in effect, to give to the States that had expected to suffer an unconscionable cut a percentage of wheat acreage which we understand is satisfactory to all of them. I think it can be fairly stated that the Representatives from both the western and eastern sections are in agreement that this section should now come out and that the Department should allocate wheat on the basis of the letter which I placed in the Record last Thursday on page 11438 in which the Department explains the method whereby wheat will be allocated. That method of allocation will give to the States that had expected an unconscionable cut a reasonable amount of wheat. They, therefore, proposed to strike out the entire section and to operate on the basis as outlined in the Department letter. We believe it will work substantial justice to all sections of the country without increasing by 1 acre the wheat allotment, and I think everybody was anxious to achieve that result. I am authorized to offer this amendment on behalf of the committee.

[Mr. HILL addressed the Committee. His remarks appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WICKERSHAM. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes, including the remarks of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I remind the committee and Members of the House of the statements I made last year during the consideration of the acreage allotment measure.

Members of the committee have labored under the false premise that just because a farm was out of cotton production during the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 that it had gone out of cotton production. As a matter of fact, the base period should be lengthened. In western Oklahoma we are faced with a two-crop system, principally cotton and wheat, diversifying by raising additional crops such as oats, barley, alfalfa, grain sorghums, cattle, and some clover, millet, and so forth, depending on rainfall, hail, drought, windstorms, greenbugs, and so forth.

No law enacted from a national standpoint can work equitably without some exceptions. We need those exceptions in western Oklahoma. If the Department of Agriculture were permitted to express its opinion here today, we would find that it would oppose many of the provisions in this bill.

Our farmers are interested in the farm program and it is their desire to comply with any act which is fair and equitable. I hope the committee will adopt my recommendations in conference, because the future will be determined by our action today.

The crop year 1949 should not have been excluded. It is not fair to allow only those who raised cotton in 1950 to vote on next year's program.

There should be a small set-aside to constitute a national reserve, to be allocated by the Secretary of Agriculture to emergency areas.

There should be a special provision to allocate some acreage to the Secretary in order that he could allocate allotments to irrigation and reclamation areas to the extent that the acreage would not be taken from the acreage of the dry-land farmers.

The program should be so planned as to make the most advantageous use of the soil to which it is adapted.

By all means a provision should be included in this bill to provide exchanges of cotton and wheat allotments at the county level through the triple-A committees.

In the interest of our country we should take every precaution to protect the family size farms to the extent that the farmers and their families will have economic family-operating units.

We should encourage diversification, the use of soil conservation practices and soil conservation in this and every other farm measure.

Our State PMA committees and our county committees exercised full use of the provisions under the 1949 act, yet

many hardships occurred. This was not the fault of the State or county committees.

Although this bill today is an improvement over the one passed last year it still has many provisions which should be corrected.

Before you vote on the measure I should like to read the following news article from Saturday's Washington News:

GOT TO GROW MORE COTTON

Cotton experts say Government must spur cotton planting next year if we're not to run into actual shortage by 1951. We've a short crop and stocks are going fast.

By August 1, 1951, carryover's likely to be 3,000,000 or 3,500,000 bales, and experts say 4,000,000 is danger point. That means 1951 cotton farmers must produce crop big enough to meet all 1952 needs plus at least 500,000 bales to carry over. It means planting 27,000,000 acres next year, compared with 19,000,000 this year, they say.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MARSALIS].

Mr. MARSALIS. Mr. Chairman, I shall support the committee amendment striking section 6, the so-called wheat amendment, from this bill. This amendment was originally put into the bill for the purpose of taking care of the situation that existed in Colorado and a few other Western States. At that time the national allotment as originally announced by the Secretary of Agriculture for the 1950 crop of wheat was 68,944,099 acres. In view of the Korean war situation, however, the Secretary of Agriculture increased this acreage for the 1951 crop to the sum of 72,784,810 acres.

The amendment provided that no county should be cut more than 5 percent of its last year's allotment. The Department of Agriculture, through a modified formula which it adopted, based on the previous law in effect prior to the special legislation adopted last year, states that such formula will protect against undue hardship cases in Colorado and other States and that it will be equally as effective as section 6 of the bill. The distinguished and able gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] gave an excellent explanation of how such areas as Colorado would be taken care of under this formula in answer to my question to him during the debate on this bill last Thursday.

As explained to me by the Department of Agriculture, the Colorado wheat acreage allotment for this year will be 2,856,653 as opposed to 2,971,769 which was allotted last year. In other words, this new figure represents 96.1 percent of the acreage planted to wheat last year. The Department also stated that the State committee would in turn compute each county's last 3-year average and scale it to the State allotment and that in no event should any one county receive less than 95 percent of its last year's acreage, nor more than 105 percent of such acreage.

In view of these representations by the Department of Agriculture, under which any county in the State would be as well off as it would be under the amendment, and in view of the further fact that the farmers otherwise would have to wait

until legislation including this amendment is passed, which might take considerably longer since it has not as yet been scheduled in the Senate and farmers are ready to start planting their crop at this time. I feel it is for the best interests of wheat farmers in my district that the amendment be adopted and section 6 taken out of the bill thereby permitting much quicker action in determining the specific allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. HILL and Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 6?

Are there any amendments to section 7?

Are there any amendments to section 8?

Are there any amendments to section 9?

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BECKWORTH: On page 19, after line 18, insert the following:

"4. Add at the end of section 359 of such act the following new subsection: '(j) the penalty provided for in this section shall not apply with respect to peanuts produced by any person who is recognized by the county committee as being a peanut farmer if his total acreage planted to peanuts during the year in which such peanuts were produced did not exceed 2 acres.'"

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this is in line with the general principle I have advocated in regard to a minimum for cotton producers. A strange thing has happened in some of our counties. We find that a person who has been growing cotton cannot grow cotton, and in instances he has been growing peanuts, he cannot now grow any peanuts—certainly not enough to stay in the business.

I have here some letters from folks—some, incidentally, not from my district. This one says:

Number of producers who will cease to grow peanuts: 50.

That is from one Texas county.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres who will cease growing peanuts: 90 percent of those who receive less than 5 acres.

In another Texas county there are 53 old grower farms that receive less than 2 acres, and 69 new grower farms that receive less than 2 acres. It is estimated that 80 percent of the farms will cease to grow peanuts and 50 percent will cease to farm.

I submit to the Members of this House that by legislation, you are definitely putting people out of the business of

growing a given crop which they have grown, and also putting them out of the farming business in some cases. It is my opinion that an amendment like this would have a salutary effect to prevent that being done, putting people off the farms or out of the business of growing certain crops.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1950.

DEAR FRIENDS: County by county in your State I'd like the following information:

I would like to know the number of peanut producers in each county. Generally in thinking of your average farmer and producer, what is the least number of acres he can afford to grow or economically grow? How many producers in your State received allotments less than the number of acres you mentioned in answer to the immediate previous question? How many of your peanut producers received allotments of less than 2 acres? Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts? Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves? How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your State this year—1950? How many acres did you have to distribute to them? Approximately how much did each receive?

I repeat I'd like to obtain this information county by county.

Regards,

LINDLEY BECKWORTH.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,

College Station, Tex., June 13, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will reply to your letter of May 29 in which you requested certain information regarding peanut acreage allotments and the acreage of peanuts that should be grown on the farm to sustain the farm family.

I am attaching a summary of the number of farms and total allotted peanut acreage for all Texas counties. The summary is prepared to show data separately for "old" farms and "new" farms.

We do not have information on the other questions raised in your letter and feel that we cannot afford to ask our county committees to make the statistical analyses and summaries required since each county has a very heavy work load for the next several months. I trust that the attached summary will answer most of the questions on peanut allotments.

Very truly yours,

B. F. VANCE,
Chairman, State Committee.

1950 peanut allotments (original issue)

County	Old farms	Allotments	New farms	Allotments
Anderson	1,011	12,196.3	296	207.7
Angelina	78	125.9	14	2.8
Atascosa	968	26,638.7	74	314.2
Austin	174	2,379.6	6	24.1
Bailey	4	35.5	1	1.6
Bastrop	344	2,654.5	71	51.5
Baylor	3	43.3	1	0
Bee	96	1,096.7	34	33.1
Bexar	571	9,466.7	30	101.8
Blanco	1	10.5		
Bosque	86	1,949.2	15	26.2
Bowie	58	306.9	7	3.9
Brazos	34	127.0	5	2.8
Brooks	10	48.1		
Brown	526	9,212.8	3	12.3
Burleson	79	525.4	10	6.9
Burnet	22	344.7	2	4.7
Caldwell	89	717.0	19	9.4
Callahan	596	8,675.3	33	100.1
Camp	39	91.5	13	2.9
Cass	122	718.3	54	23.2
Castro			1	5.5

1950 peanut allotments (original issue)—
Continued

County	Old farms	Allotments	New farms	Allotments
Cherokee	206	1,470.2	203	77.7
Clay	42	365.6	13	13.4
Coke	5	83.0	1	1.1
Coleman	12	98.2		
Collingsworth	89	1,443.9	20	27.3
Colorado	137	1,391.5	24	21.0
Comanche	1,924	56,071.4	20	180.8
Cooke	674	8,328.6	20	84.2
Correll	31	271.6	3	8.8
Dallas	9	66.9	1	1.1
Denton	619	9,478.2	35	111.1
De Witt	462	3,700.0	27	41.7
Dickens	1	0	1	0
Dimmit	3	116.1	4	6.6
Duval	120	2,083.0	3	20.8
Eastland	1,575	37,612.4	17	112.5
Erath	1,286	22,733.8	28	163.3
Falls	25	90.1	5	1.2
Fannin	882	9,854.3	36	101.8
Fayette	268	2,507.2	12	29.3
Fisher	19	235.8	5	5.4
Fort Bend	5	175.6	1	4.2
Franklin	239	634.6	33	9.7
Freestone	228	1,080.0	37	20.6
Frio	421	18,919.9	28	192.9
Gaines	69	2,336.5	29	67.7
Garza	16	406.0	2	4.7
Gillespie	207	2,475.1	6	26.0
Goliad	31	165.4	7	4.5
Gonzales	351	4,227.2	55	65.7
Grayson	936	15,331.4	66	174.2
Gregg	10	19.6	2	2
Grimes	107	584.9	58	20.4
Guadalupe	403	5,272.8	30	61.4
Hall	16	237.2		
Hamilton	52	445.3	6	5.9
Harris	95	3,833.4	9	38.7
Harrison	8	20.6		
Henderson	310	1,880.0	227	86.9
Hidalgo			1	3.4
Hill	534	8,358.8	9	61.7
Hood	575	11,615.3	23	135.2
Hopkins	534	2,241.1	113	46.5
Houston	561	8,440.8	127	143.6
Jack	87	639.0	15	14.3
Jackson			1	7
Jim Hogg	47	1,358.4	6	17.1
Jim Wells	20	259.9	8	15.2
Johnson	502	5,557.6	5	15.1
Jones	165	2,757.9	7	30.1
Karnes	176	1,696.6	30	30.5
Kent	51	909.4		
Kimble	5	41.4	2	4.8
Kleberg			7	4.6
Lamar	370	3,041.7	24	33.9
Lamb	3	66.5		
Lampasas	22	418.6	1	4.3
LaSalle	57	2,891.5	3	29.6
Lavaca	639	3,104.3	91	47.0
Lee	980	10,218.0	78	121.3
Leon	345	2,559.1	77	45.3
Liberty	14	55.0	10	1.9
Limestone	257	1,859.1	40	29.1
Live Oak	36	420.7	12	8.0
Llano	167	4,007.5	1	6.9
McCulloch	65	1,644.9	7	21.8
McLennan	99	1,111.1	17	18.6
McMullen	3	35.7		
Madison	101	729.1	39	20.7
Marion	31	168.8	2	3.3
Mason	293	8,271.3	13	36.9
Maverick	9	27.5	6	1.8
Medina	182	2,889.7	23	36.3
Menard	12	122.3	4	4.3
Milam	440	2,855.5	49	49.1
Mills	91	1,767.4	9	17.9
Montague	477	3,851.7	34	47.6
Montgomery	36	282.8	8	4.1
Morris	248	1,617.2	22	21.1
Motley	23	561.3	4	18.2
Nacogdoches	62	245.7	29	8.6
Navarro	4	10.6		
Nueces	1	11.8		
Palo Pinto	187	3,296.1	20	45.9
Panola	24	60.9	6	1.6
Parker	798	11,088.6	67	123.1
Parmer	1	8.0		
Polk	11	9.4	3	2.2
Rains	22	112.3	7	3.6
Red River	66	257.8	54	10.8
Robertson	294	1,450.2	31	21.0
Runnels	50	650.9	4	7.9
Rusk	209	488.7	48	14.5
Sabine	4	6.3		
San Jacinto	19	29.9		
San Patricio	4	37.3		
San Saba	372	8,736.1	30	96.5
Shelby	44	52.6	2	6
Smith	58	135.7	37	5.8
Somervell	151	3,624.1	5	31.0
Starr	3	52.6	16	10.7
Stephens	58	724.0	3	9.8
Stonewall	184	4,808.3	9	53.8
Tarrant	196	1,165.2	10	7.9
Taylor	9	68.2	3	2.3
Terry	22	582.9	6	10.1

1950 peanut allotments (original issue)—
Continued

County	Old farms	Allotments	New farms	Allotments
Titus	566	2,297.5	156	43.1
Travis	9	177.2		
Trinity	36	248.5	27	5.4
Tyler	19	23.0		
Upshur	165	440.3	64	15.0
Van Zandt	187	638.4	95	25.3
Victoria	25	183.9	4	2.6
Walker	25	47.5		
Waller	273	7,070.3	47	103.6
Washington	19	76.9	12	4.6
Webb	3	56.0	4	1.7
Wheeler	35	372.1	3	5.4
Wichita	1	0		
Williamson	50	327.3	3	3.8
Wilson	1,157	22,660.1	107	272.7
Wise	912	11,765.3	33	130.1
Wood	477	1,284.4	56	21.6
Young	31	293.9	5	6.4
Zapata	14	297.1	14	3.5
Total	31,918	477,397.9	3,711	4,996.8

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Giddings, Tex., May 29, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of May 15 and we herewith enclose the following information:

1. Number of peanut farms in Lee County: 1,054.

2. The least number a farmer can afford to grow: 10.

3. Number of producers receiving allotments less than the above: 661.

4. Number of producers receiving allotments less than 2 acres: 174.

5. Number of producers who will cease to grow peanuts (approximate): 50.

6. Number of producers who will cease to farm for themselves (approximate): 25.

7. Number of producers who applied for new grower allotment, 1950: 72.

8. Number of acres to distribute to them: 109.7.

9. Approximate acreage for each new grower: 1.5.

Very truly yours,

WARREN D. MOODY,
Secretary, Lee County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Montague, Tex., June 7, 1950.

Re peanut questionnaire.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your recent questionnaire, you will find listed below the information you requested concerning peanut growers in Montague County.

Number of peanut producers in county: 375.

Smallest acreage producer could afford to plant: 5.

Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres: 207.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres: 71.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres who will cease to grow peanuts: 90 percent or approximately 64.

Number of producers receiving less than 2 acres who will cease to farm for themselves: 50 percent or approximately 35.

Number of applicants for new grower allotments: 34.

Number of acres for distribution to new growers: 73.2.

Acreage (approximate) each new grower received: 1.5 to 3.

Yours truly,

BUEL E. WRIGHT,
Secretary, Montague County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Bastrop, Tex., June 1, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will reply to your letter dated May 15, 1950, regarding peanut farms in Bastrop County.

Bastrop County has 346 old grower peanut farm allotments and 69 new grower peanut farm allotments. The committee believes that the average producer cannot afford to economically grow less than 3 acres of peanuts. In Bastrop County 96 old grower farms received an allotment of less than 3 acres, and 69 new grower farms received less than a 3-acre allotment.

There are 53 old grower farms that received less than 2 acres and 69 new grower farms that received less than 2 acres. It is estimated that 80 percent of the producers on the farms receiving less than 2 acres will cease to grow peanuts and 50 percent will cease to farm for themselves. There were 73 applications for new grower allotments and 69 received allotments. New grower farms received 51.5 acres from the State committee reserve. Allotments ranged from 0.1 to 1.5 acres.

Respectfully,

NORMAN U. NOVOSAD,
Administrative Officer, Bastrop
County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
ADMINISTRATION,
Allendale, S. C., June 1, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: I am listing below the information requested in your letter dated May 18, 1950:

1. What is the least number of acres an average farmer can afford to grow or economically grow: 5.
2. How many producers received allotments less than the number of acres shown in 1: 135.
3. How many peanut producers received allotments less than 2 acres: 76.
4. Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: 50 percent.
5. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.
6. How many new producers applied for peanut acreage this year (1950): 9.
7. How many acres were distributed to them: 18.6.
8. Approximately how much did each receive: 2.

Very truly yours,

HENRY B. BARKER,
County Administrative Officer, PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Thomasville, Ga., June 30, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter dated May 17, 1950.

Peanut producers in Thomas County. 983
Peanut producers who received less
than 5 acres----- 567
Peanut producers who received less
than 2 acres----- 164

Peanut producers who ceased to grow
peanuts in 1949----- 28
New producers who applied for pea-
nut acreage in 1950----- 74

Generally, in thinking of the average farmer, 5 acres of peanuts is the least number of acres he can afford to grow economically.

One hundred seventy-four and one-tenth acres were distributed to the 74 new producers. This averaged approximately 3.2 acres per producer.

We cannot yet determine the number of producers who will cease to grow peanuts in 1950.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN Z. STERLING,
County Administrative Officer,
Thomas County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND,
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Crawfordville, Fla., May 29, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In compliance to your letter dated May 12, 1950, we are furnishing you with the following information:

Number of peanut producers in
county----- 78
Least number of acres producers can
economically grow----- 5
Number of producers that received al-
lotments less than the number of
acres given in immediate previous
question----- 40
Number of producers that received al-
lotments less than 2 acres----- 16
Of the number of producers receiving
allotments of less than 2 acres, how
many will cease to grow peanuts--- 8
Approximately how many will cease to
farm for themselves----- 5
How many new producers applied for
peanut acreage in your county this
year—1950----- 15
How many acres did you have to dis-
tribute to them----- 31.3
Approximately how much did each
receive----- 2.9

Yours very truly,

KENNETH A. STRICKLAND,
Administrative Officer, Wakulla
County, Fla.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Wellington, Tex., May 31, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 16, 1950, with reference to the peanut-acreage allotment for our county:

1. We have 109 farms with peanut allotments.
2. Producers in general should have at least 15 acres per farm in order to grow them economically.
3. There are 78 farms in the county that have an allotment of less than 15 acres.
4. We have 15 farms with less than 2-acre allotments.
5. All farms with less than 2-acre allotments will cease to grow peanuts.
6. Probably none of these producers will cease to farm for themselves, but will have to grow other crops for a livelihood.
7. We have 21 producers who applied for new-grower allotments.
8. A total of 27.3 acres were allotted to new growers of this county by the State committee.
9. On an average each new grower received 1.3 acres.

Trusting this supplies the information re-
quested.

Yours truly,

MILLARD P. BROWN,
Secretary, Collingsworth County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Quincy, Fla., May 26, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 12, 1950, we have 175 peanut producers in Gadsden County. The least number of acres a farmer can grow economically is usually 5 acres; 69 of these allotments are under 5 acres; 39 received less than 2 acres. Nearly all of these will quit growing peanuts for harvest. We have no way of knowing how many farmers will cease to farm for themselves on this account. It will cause some to do so. Seventeen new growers applied for peanut acreage this year—1950. We had 17.4 acres to distribute to them. These range from 0.5 to 1.7 acres.

Trusting this is the information you de-
sired, I am,

Yours truly,

BERNARD H. CLARK,
Administrative Officer, Gadsden
County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Inverness, Fla., May 22, 1950.

MR. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have one farmer producing peanuts in Citrus County, Fla., on allotment. In growing these peanuts to be dug it is not economically profitable to grow less than about 30 acres, since no other growers in the county are growing peanuts for digging, and it is not possible to rent a picker, etc. This one producer has an allotment less than he can produce economically. No producer received an allotment of less than 2 acres. None will cease to grow peanuts or to farm for themselves because of allotments of less than 2 acres. No new producers applied for allotments for 1950 because no allotment was available for distribution to new growers in this county.

Yours very truly,

E. A. ZELLNER,
Chairman, PMA County Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Arapaho, Okla., May 31, 1950.

CONGRESSMAN LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 18 we wish to advise that we are a very small peanut-producing county. In fact we have only two allotments, both of which are about 20 acres. They are both group I or old grower allotments.

We received approximately 30 applications for 1950 new grower peanut allotments. We were unable to give any of these new grower allotments because the county reserve for new grower allotments was zero. This was due to the fact that our county allotment was approximately 40 acres and 1 percent of our county allotment would be less than one-half acre for new grower farms.

Hoping this information will be helpful to you, we remain,

Yours very truly,

RUSSELL E. DILL,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Greenville, S. C., June 2, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter dated May 17, 1950, we wish to advise that Greenville County is not a peanut county and has only 5 peanut-allotment farms with a total of 12.4 acres. The least number of acres the average farmer and producer can afford to grow is 10 acres. All allotments in the county are less than 10 acres, and three allotments are less than 2 acres, and none of these will cease to grow peanuts or farm for themselves. We did not have any applications for new-grower allotments.

We hope this information will be of help to you, and at any time we can furnish you any information we will be glad to do so.

Very truly yours,

T. LLOYD GARRETT,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Little Rock, Ark., June 1, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: We have forwarded your letter of May 26 to the extension service for reply, as their farm management specialist says he has some information which may be useful to you. Several other persons were contacted, but did not know how large an acreage of peanuts is needed to support a family that depends on peanuts as their primary money crop.

Inasmuch as a question of this kind involves farm management and sociology, and also since I have not raised peanuts, it was believed best to refer the matter to the extension service.

Sincerely,

MILES MCPEEK,
Agricultural Statistician.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., May 29, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
New House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to your letter, dated May 13, 1950, to the Wood County PMA Committee.

We have approximately 400 peanut producers in the county. The least number of acres each producer can afford to grow is 2 acres. We have about 150 producers who received allotments of less than 2 acres. Of those growers having allotments of less than 2 acres, there will be about 25 or 50 who will cease to grow peanuts. I do not believe there will be any cease to farm for themselves. The number of new producers were 35 and the number of acres distributed was 21.4 acres and the average to each was 0.6 of an acre.

The excess acreage (for oil) up to the 1947 picked and threshed will help at least 150 or 200 producers in Wood County.

Hoping the above is the desired information, I am

Yours very truly,

ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Quitman, Tex., April 10, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is in reference to your letter of April 5, 1950, to the county committee.

(1) The number of farmers receiving 5 acres of cotton or less was 1,248. (2) The number of new producers of that applied for allotments were 340. (3) The acreage that was available to distribute among the new producers was 300. (4) Each producer received from 1 to 1.1 acres. (5) The number of zero allotments were 10. (6) The percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers was 88 percent (300) applications.

The number applications left from item 2 less item 5, less item 6, consisted of 30 applications that did not meet the necessary eligibility requirements.

If you desire further information, please advise.

Yours very truly,

ROY E. BARNETT,
Secretary, Wood County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Stillwater, Okla., June 23, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Attached is a list, by counties, of the number of 1950 peanut acreage allotments in Oklahoma.

We do not know the exact number of peanut producers in each county; however, the attached list of allotments will represent approximately the number of producers in each county.

This information is being submitted in compliance with your communication of June 9, 1950.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES T. CAMERON,
Chairman, Oklahoma State
PMA Committee.

Number of 1950 peanut allotments in
Oklahoma

Atoka.....	1,073
Beckham.....	52
Bryan.....	2,095
Caddo.....	2,265
Canadian.....	86
Carter.....	444
Choctaw.....	1,015
Cleveland.....	76
Coal.....	488
Comanche.....	343
Cotton.....	23
Creek.....	909
Custer.....	2
Dewey.....	4
Garvin.....	461
Grady.....	618
Grant.....	2
Greer.....	22
Harmon.....	20
Haskell.....	288
Hughes.....	2,065
Jackson.....	94
Jefferson.....	138
Johnston.....	537
Kingfisher.....	2
Latimer.....	26
LeFlore.....	103
Lincoln.....	1,022

Logan.....	31
Love.....	627
McClain.....	278
McCurtain.....	378
McIntosh.....	425
Marshall.....	303
Murray.....	44
Muskogee.....	180
Okfuskee.....	1,197
Oklahoma.....	154
Okmulgee.....	827
Osage.....	13
Pawnee.....	29
Payne.....	151
Pittsburg.....	933
Pontotoc.....	634
Pottawatomie.....	993
Pushmataha.....	328
Seminole.....	1,483
Stephens.....	766
Tulsa.....	28
Wagoner.....	11
Washita.....	101
Total.....	24,237

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Richmond, Va., June 12, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge receipt of the return of our letter of June 8 with attachment of summary of 1950 peanut acreage allotments for Virginia. We note that at the bottom of this letter you have requested that we give you county-by-county the number of producers in each county.

For your information, under the 1950 allotment regulations, all farms on which peanuts were produced in any year of the 3-year period 1947, 1948, and 1949, are eligible for allotments and should have been issued allotments. In addition, the instructions provided for issuing "new farm" allotments to certain farms on which peanuts will be produced in 1950 but on which peanuts were not produced in the past 3 years. Therefore, allotments have been issued to all farms producing peanuts in each county and the number of producers should be identical with the number of allotments shown in our tabulation. It is, of course, true that on many farms tenants are involved who might be considered peanut producers and the number of allotments as shown in our tabulation would include only one producer for each farm. However, all our contacts are with the farm operators and we have no record of the number of tenants involved on various farms on which peanut allotments have been issued.

As requested, we are returning herewith your letter and the attached tabulation of 1950 peanut allotments.

Yours very truly,

R. B. BRIDGFORTH,
Chairman, Virginia PMA State Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Richmond, Va., June 8, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: This will acknowledge your letter of May 29, 1950, requesting

certain information on peanuts produced in Virginia. I regret the delay in replying to your letter, which was occasioned by my absence from the city.

For your information I am enclosing a tabulation showing by counties the number of peanut allotments established and the acreage allotted for 1950.

The remaining information requested by you would require a great amount of time and clerical help in making a compilation, and because of the pressure of other work in our office at this time, I do not believe we will be in a position to furnish the other information until a later date.

As soon as our work will permit us to gather this information, we will be glad to furnish it to you.

Very truly yours,

R. B. BRIDGORTH,

Chairman, Virginia PMA State Committee.

Enclosure.

Summary of 1950 peanut acreage allotments—Virginia

County	Number of allotments	Allotted acreage
Accomac.....	4	20.5
Brunswick.....	498	1,682.0
Charles City.....	1	7.5
Chesterfield.....	46	172.5
Dinwiddie.....	646	5,575.7
Elizabeth City.....	1	3.6
Greensville.....	1,110	13,327.4
Gloucester.....	3	12.3
Isle of Wight.....	1,267	21,224.0
James City.....	13	182.4
King and Queen.....	2	11.1
Lunenburg.....	3	15.3
Mecklenburg.....	76	262.2
Middlesex.....	2	15.3
Nansemond.....	1,446	20,086.5
New Kent.....	11	81.5
Norfolk.....	35	349.7
Norotoway.....	1	5.4
Prince George.....	520	5,413.5
Princess Anne.....	5	15.1
Southampton.....	1,949	40,575.4
Surry.....	749	11,216.3
Sussex.....	1,159	20,045.5
State totals.....	9,547	140,300.7

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

PRODUCTION AND

MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,

Stillwater, Okla., July 19, 1950.

HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,

Member of Congress,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Enclosed is a tabulation showing, by counties, the 1950 peanut acreage data which you have requested from each of the peanut counties in Oklahoma. This data is being submitted in compliance with your request in our recent telephone conversation.

The data in columns 2, 5, and 6 are necessarily based on estimates. Where dashes appear in these columns, we were unable to secure an estimate from the county committee.

We hope that the enclosed tabulation will serve your purpose and that you will call on us for any additional information which you think will be helpful.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES T. CAMERON, Chairman,
Oklahoma State PMA Committee.

1950 peanut data—Oklahoma

District	County	Number of peanut producers	Smallest acreage which can be grown economically	Number of producers with allotment less than that in column 2	Number of producers with allotment under 2 acres	Number of producers in column 4 who will cease to grow peanuts	Number of producers who will cease to farm for themselves	Number of producers who applied for 1950 "new grower" allotment	"New grower" allotment	Average of "new grower" allotment per producer
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2	Grant.....	2	20	2	1	1	0	2	0	0
	Total district.....	2		2	1	1	0	2	0	
3	Osage.....	13	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Pawnee.....	29	3	1	1	0	0	35	0	0
	Tulsa.....	21	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
	Wagoner.....	11	5	1	0			6	0	0
	Total district.....	74		5	2	1	0	48	0	
4	Beckham.....	44	5	3	0		0	9	4	4.0
	Custer.....	2	10	0	0		0	30	0	0
	Dewey.....	4	5	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Washita.....	101	5	46	30	30	0	6	10	1.7
	Total district.....	151		50	30	30	0	50	14	
5	Canadian.....	73	3	13	8	6	2	43	5	50.0
	Cleveland.....	76	5	27	10	10	0	5	0	0
	Creek.....	909	3	371	214	128	20	120	45	2.8
	Grady.....	598	5	273	131	0	0	80	46	2.4
	Lincoln.....	987	5	721	141	90	0	51	39	3.0
	Logan.....	31	5	9	4	0	0	2	0	0
	McClain.....	275	4	155	142	0	0	38	13	6.5
	Oklahoma.....	1,250	5	712	278	139	25	122	65	.5
	Okfuskee.....	148	4	87	17	5	1	20	8	3.0
	Payne.....	147	5	63	6	0	0	33	7	1.7
	Pottawatomie.....	925	3	103	47			92	63	3.0
	Seminole.....	1,479	3	389	190	125	19	133	75	2.8
	Total district.....	6,898		2,923	1,188	503	67	739	366	
6	Haskell.....	251	.5	109	38	38	8	37	9	3.0
	Hughes.....	1,940	5	542	137	14	7	64	192	5.5
	McIntosh.....	425	3	181	99	5	0	62	19	1.3
	Muskogee.....	179	5	73	70	68	0	30	11	3.7
	Okmulgee.....	687	4	348	153	75	0	105	37	2.0
	Pittsburg.....	900	5	410	138	75	25	205	58	4.8
	Total district.....	4,382		1,663	635	275	40	503	326	
7	Caddo.....	2,260	6	729	223	190	100	275	292	1.6
	Comanche.....	301	6	150	44	44	0	19	17	1.5
	Cotton.....	23	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Greer.....	20	5	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Harmon.....	20	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jackson.....	70	2	0	0	0	0	24	8	4.0
	Total district.....	2,694		891	268	235	100	318	317	
8	Atoka.....	965	5	292	106	79	39	108	67	2.8
	Bryan.....	2,020	5	463	186	96	12	267	281	5.0
	Carter.....	435	10	117	7	7	0	40	32	4.0
	Coal.....	481	5	262	72	43	0	51	22	3.0
	Garvin.....	442	8	156	11	11	0	19	26	5.5
	Jefferson.....	107	5	41	11	11	0	31	8	8.0
	Johnston.....	540	5	96	9	5	5	19	50	2.5
	Love.....	610	15	326	7	3	0	17	74	4.4
	Marshall.....	296			2			13	72	10.3
	Murray.....	37	5	13	4	4	0	5	0	0
	Pontotoc.....	688	5	439	228	110	20	40	30	7.0
	Stephens.....	752	7	206	21	10	0	54	49	4.9
	Total district.....	7,373		2,411	664	379	76	664	711	

1950 peanut data—Oklahoma—Continued

District	County	Number of peanut producers	Smallest acreage which can be grown economically	Number of producers with allotment less than that in column 2	Number of producers with allotment under 2 acres	Number of producers in column 4 who will cease to grow peanuts	Number of producers who will cease to farm for themselves	Number of producers who applied for 1950 "new grower" allotment	"New grower" allotment	Average of "new grower" allotment per producer
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9	Choctaw	1,045	4	240	33	20	10	150	42	3.0
	Latimer	26	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Le Flore	95	5	32	2	2	8	6	3.3	
	McCurdin	294	5	232	122	56	10	88	9	3.0
	Pushmataha	323	5	122	38	22	34	20	4.0	
	Total district	1,783		632	195	100	20	283	77	
	State	23,357		8,577	2,983	1,524	303	2,607	1,811	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Nashville, Tenn., June 13, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 29 requesting information in regard to peanut production in this State, we are enclosing a tabulation which will furnish you with most of the information you desire from the questions which you have asked in your letter.

In regard to your question as to what is the least number of acres a producer can afford to grow or economically grow, this is a question which is very difficult to answer in this State for there are so many variable factors involved, such as the size of the farm, other crops and livestock on the farms, and since peanut production in this State is a minor crop. We do not have very many farmers that depend solely upon peanuts for a living for himself and family.

The number of peanut allotments of less than 2 acres established in this State is 277. The number that will cease to grow less than 2 acres is estimated at 50. The number that will cease to farm for themselves is estimated at none. We have in this State a number of farms which produce less than 1 acre of peanuts and these farms do not have an allotment established for them, under the present regulations for peanuts.

Trusting this is the information you desire and assuring you that it has been a pleasure to have served you in this instance, I am

Very truly yours,

CARL FRY,
Chairman, State PMA Committee,
1950 peanut allotments

County and code	Total number allotments		Number	Acreage allotted old farms	Acreage allotted new farms	Total acreage allotted
	Old farms	New farms				
63-003. Benton	93	84	9	516.9	4.6	521.5
63-006. Bradley	8	7	1	18.2	.4	18.6
63-009. Carroll	6	5	1	33.0	.6	33.6
63-016. Coffey	1	1	0	.5	0	.5
63-020. Decatur	87	79	8	436.5	6.8	443.3
63-022. Dickson	10	10	0	10.5	0	10.5
63-024. Fayette	2	2	0	16.5	0	16.5
63-033. Hamilton	5	3	2	3.2	.7	3.9
63-036. Hardin	7	7	0	34.1	0	34.1
63-041. Hickman	55	52	3	100.7	.9	101.6
63-043. Humphreys	367	332	35	1,602.7	20.3	1,623.0
63-050. Lawrence	22	18	4	29.3	2.8	32.1
63-051. Lewis	133	130	3	265.5	1.4	266.9
63-057. Madison	1	1	0	6.4	0	6.4
63-068. Perry	195	173	22	939.4	3.6	943.0
63-081. Stewart	2	2	0	2.3	0	2.3
63-091. Wayne	32	30	2	71.7	3.2	75.0
Giles	2	1	1	3.7	0	3.7
Hardeman	4	1	3	13.8	3.3	17.1
Total	1,029	938	91	4,104.9	48.6	4,153.5

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Paris, Tex., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In complying with your letter of May 16, 1950, please find below the information you were seeking.

Number of peanut producers in Lamar County: 393.

What is the least number of acres he can afford to grow or economically grow: 1 acre.

Number of producers in county that received less allotment than mentioned in above question: None.

How many peanut producers received allotments of less than two acres: 80.

Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than two acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: None.

Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your county this year, 1950: 24.

How many acres did you have to distribute to them: 73 acres.

Approximately how much did each receive: 1.5 acres.

Very truly yours,

ROY P. MASON,
Secretary, Lamar County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Cross City, Fla., May 31, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman, Third Congressional
District of Texas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Reference is made to your letter of May 12 relative to peanut producers in Dixie County, Florida. Dixie County is primarily a livestock county and most of the farmers produce peanuts for hog feed. However, we do have some 20 farmers who grow peanuts for digging. Of these 18 have less than two acres allotment. It is the general thinking of the average farmer that they cannot economically dig and pick less than 5 acres. Of the number of farmers having less than two acres allotments none will cease growing peanuts but about 75 percent of them will not dig. We had no new producers applying for acreage this year but the reason for this was that when told the probable size of new grower allotments those that were interested decided that it would not be worth the trouble of filling out the forms.

Trusting that this is the information that you desire, I am,

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE L. DICKINSON,
County Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Fairfield, Tex., June 6, 1950.
Congressman LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Appreciate receiving your recent letter regarding peanut producers in our county; however, at the present time we are so busy with measuring peanut and cotton crops, that we do not have a clerk available to secure the necessary information you requested.

Yours very truly,

NORMAN H. LAMBERT,
Secretary, Freestone County PMA.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO,
Department of Game and Fish,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., June 8, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of May 26 relative to the number of acres of peanuts required to support a family.

It is my opinion that in the section of eastern New Mexico where peanuts are raised successfully that from 5 to 7 acres of peanuts in good irrigated land is sufficient to support a family nicely.

Yours very truly,

ELLIOTT S. BARKER,
State Game Warden.

NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Raleigh, June 7, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 26, 1950, this is to inform you that the number of acres that a family of a man, wife, and three or four children need for a primary money crop is from 8 to 10 acres of Virginia-type peanuts. I mention the Virginia-type peanuts as this is the only variety grown on a commercial scale in this State. The above estimate of acres is based on a yearly average of from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per acre, and also on the basis of the present support price.

Very truly yours,

L. Y. BALLENTINE, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
De Ridder, La., June 1, 1950.

DEAR SIR: Please find enclosure for your attention.

Yours very truly,

T. SHELBY OAKES,
Parish Administrative Officer,
County Committee of Beauregard County.

1. Cotton producers in Beauregard Parish.....	807
2. Farmers receiving 5 acres or less of cotton.....	272
3. New producers applied for acreage.....	150
4. Acreage to distribute among new producers.....	415
5. Acreage each received.....	2-3.4
6. Farmers receiving zero acreage.....	13
7. Percent of new producers regarded as genuine farmers.....	90
8. a. Acreage the new cotton amendment helped new producers..	None
b. Old ones.....	None
9. Number of producers receiving less than 5 acres that will probably grow no cotton.....	15
10. Number of farmers that will cease to farm for themselves.....	-----

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND
MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
De Ridder, La., May 22, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: In reference to your letter of May 18, 1950, listed below is a tabulation to your questionnaire. Thank you for your interest in peanut and cotton farmers.

Very truly yours,

T. SHELBY OAKES,
Administrative Officer,
Beauregard Parish Production and
Marketing Administration.

Peanuts, 1950

Number of peanut producers.....	67
Number of peanut acres he can economically grow.....	5
Number of producers received allotment less than 5 acres.....	60
Number of producers received allotment less than 2 acres.....	47
Number of producers received less than 2 acres that will cease to grow peanuts.....	25
Number of producers that will cease to farm for themselves.....	---
Number of new producers applied for allotment in 1950.....	3
How many acres did you have to distribute.....	5.9
Approximately how much did they receive (all 3).....	5.9

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Troy, N. C., May 26, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: Questions requested in letter dated May 18, 1950:

1. Number of peanut producers: 1.
2. Least number of acres he could economically grow: 16.
3. Producers that received allotments less than 16: None.
4. Producers that received allotments less than 2: None.
5. Number of peanut farmers to receive allotments less than 2: None.
6. How many will cease to grow peanuts: None.
7. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.
8. How many new producers applied for peanut acreage this year: None.
9. How many acres did you have to distribute to them: None.
10. How much did each receive: None.

Very truly yours,

DAVID McALISTER,
Secretary, Montgomery County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Junction, Tex., May 24, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HONORABLE BECKWORTH: In reply to your letter of May 13, 1950, please find the following information:

1. Number of peanut producers in your county: 10.
2. Least number of acres of peanuts farmers and producers can afford to grow or grow economically: 15.
3. Number of producers in your county receiving allotments less than the number of acres we mentioned in answer to the immediate previous question: 1.
4. How many of your peanut producers received allotments of less than 2 acres: 1.
5. Of the number of peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, how many will cease to grow peanuts: 1.
6. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: 1.
7. How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in your county this year, 1950: 2.
8. How many acres did you have to distribute to them: 4.8.
9. Approximately how much did each receive: 2.4.

Yours very truly,

MILDRED M. SNEAD,
Secretary, Kimble County PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Jackson, Tex., June 7, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Congressman, Third District, Texas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In answer to your letter relative to peanut allotments in Jack County.

We believe the least acreage allotment to the farmer should be not less than 10 acres since special equipment is needed in harvesting the crop.

We have only six old growers who have an allotment of less than 2 acres which I believe was caused by not planting their allotment and maintaining their history.

Jack County had 15 applications for new-grower peanut allotments for 1950. I believe the law limits the State to 1 percent of the State allotment for new growers. Due to heavy work in the county this year the State office asked that we send the new-grower applications to them to figure. The 15 were allotted 14.3 acres but not many will plant their allotment of less than 1 acre.

We had so many in 1949 that didn't plant their allotment that we sent cards to all of our peanut growers asking that they return the card stating if they would or would not plant their 1950 peanut allotment. Then if they said they would not plant their allotment the county committee took all the allotment they were permitted to and distributed it to other growers.

We are more of a livestock county than farming but we do have 548 allotment farms: Wheat, cotton, and peanuts.

We do appreciate your interest in the small farmer who must be cared for in the marketing-quota program because there are children to be fed, clothed, and sent to school besides some soil- and water-conservation work to do.

Everyone should feel their responsibility on soil and water conservation since it affects everyone.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. YOWELL,
Administrative Officer, Jack County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Dade City, Fla., May 29, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BECKWORTH: Your letter of May 12, regarding peanut producers in this county, is hereby acknowledged.

Please be advised that we have only two peanut allotments in this county, with both receiving allotments in excess of 2 acres. These two allotments are 17.4 acres and 2.4 acres, respectively. They were not affected by the new regulations.

Very truly yours,

CARL P. DEAL,
Administrative Officer, Pasco County
PMA Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Saluda, Va., June 1, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your inquiry of peanut producers in Middlesex County, we wish to advise that there are only two peanut growers in our county. One of these farmers maintains an allotment of approximately 10 acres, which is the least acres that the producer can afford to grow economically. The other producer now has an allotment of 2.7 acres, which we do not believe justifies him to grow peanuts.

There were no producers applying for new peanut allotments this year.

These farmers farm for themselves and we believe they will continue to do so. This we hope will give you the desired information, since we are not a peanut-producing county.

Yours very truly,

FLORENCE G. WILLAFORD,
Secretary, Middlesex PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Conway, S. C., May 29, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: With reference to your letter of May 17, 1950, the following information from Horry County, S. C., is supplied herewith:

1. The average farmer in this county feels that the least number of acres of peanuts that he can afford to economically grow would be 2.5 acres.

2. There are 339 peanut producers with allotments in Horry County. Of this number 287 have allotments less than 2.5 acres.

3. 279 farmers in this county have received allotments of less than 2 acres.

4. It is not believed that any producer who is interested in peanut production would cease to grow peanuts this year because his allotment is less than 2 acres.

5. Since this is primarily a flue-cured tobacco county, no farmer will cease to farm for himself because of his small acreage of peanuts.

6. There were not applicants for new grower peanut allotments in this county for this year, the reason being that there is hardly any probability of a person receiving over a 1-acre allotment.

Yours very truly,

BUCK N. KING,
County Administrative Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Henrietta, Tex., June 1, 1950.

LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: There are 42 peanut producers in Clay County. About 3 acres is the least number of acres a farmer can afford to grow. There were 13 producers in this county that received allotments of less than the 3 acres mentioned above. There were 6 producers that received allotments of less than 2 acres. Peanut farmers receiving allotments of less than 2 acres, will cease to grow peanuts commercially but will grow some for home use. None will cease to farm for themselves. There were 13 new producers that applied for peanut acreage in Clay County in 1950. New grower reserves were retained in the State office. All new growers received a total of 13.4 acres.

Yours truly,

ERMON D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary, Clay County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Burgaw, N. C., May 26, 1950.

Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HONORABLE BECKWORTH: This is in reply to your letter of May 18, 1950. The following is a list of the questions and answers requested in your letter:

1. The number of peanut producers in Pender County: 335.
2. Number of acres of peanuts a producer can grow economically: 5.
3. Number of allotments less than 5 acres in county: 185.
4. Number of allotments in county less than 2 acres: 56.
5. Number of allotments in county less than 2 acres which will not be planted: None.
6. Approximately how many will cease to farm for themselves: None.
7. Number of producers who applied for new allotments in Pender County in 1950: 11.
8. How many acres did we have to distribute to them? We did not have any acreage to distribute to them as the distribution of acreage is done in Raleigh for new growers.
9. How many acres did the new growers receive in Pender County: 3.

Very truly yours,

T. W. GARRISS,
Secretary, Pender County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Lampasas, Tex., May 27, 1950.

Mr. LINDLEY BECKWORTH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BECKWORTH: In answer to your letter of May 13, 1950, we give the following information.

There are 24 peanut producers in Lampasas County, and 20 acres is the least number of acres that he can afford to grow or economically grow. Twelve producers in our county received allotments less than the number of acres mentioned above. There were no producers who received less than 2 acres. One new producer applied for peanut acreage in our county this year, 1950. We had 4.5 acres to distribute to them. Each one received 4.5 acres since there was only one new producer.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM W. WILSON,
Secretary, Lampasas County PMA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION,
Burnet, Tex., May 29, 1950.

To: Hon. LINDLEY BECKWORTH, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

From: Raby A. Alford, secretary, Burnet County PMA.

Subject: Information requested in letter of May 13, 1950.

Information as requested is listed below:
What is the least number of acres average peanut producer can afford to grow: 5.

How many producers received allotments less than acreage mentioned above: 7.

How many of your peanut farmers received allotments of less than 2 acres: 2.

How many of this number (receiving allotments of less than 2 acres) will cease to grow peanuts: 2.

How many will cease to farm for themselves: None.

How many new producers applied for peanut acreage in 1950: 2.

How many acres did you distribute to them: 4.7.

Approximately how much did each receive: 1.5 and 3.2.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. I would like to observe that this amendment is objectionable just as the other amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH] have been objectionable, and I urge defeat of the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he recently made in Committee of the Whole.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments to section 9?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: Page 20, after line 5, insert a new section 11 reading as follows:

"Sec. 11. The first sentence of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows: 'Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota may, within 15 days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362, have such quota reviewed by a local review committee composed of three farmers from the same or nearby counties appointed by the Secretary.'"

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment relates to the appointment of review committees. It is simply a clarifying amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. What is the use of review if the bill has already limited him to the amount of increase to which he may be entitled? What is the purpose of this review?

Mr. PACE. In most every case, if a cotton grower is dissatisfied with his cotton allotment, he can file an application with a review committee. That is the

general law. This amendment simply clarifies the appointment of those committees.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments, under the rule the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ROONEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9109) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 728, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BRAMBLETT moves to recommit the bill H. R. 9109 to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment: On page 1, strike out line 3, and all that follows down through line 6 on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof: "That section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act" and renumber the following sections accordingly.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demand by Mr. BRAMBLETT) there were—yeas 10, noes 70.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 120, nays 179, not voting 131, as follows:

[Roll No. 219]
YEAS—120

Addonizio	Hall,	Nicholson
Allen, Calif.	Leonard W.	Nixon
Allen, Ill.	Halleck	O'Hara, Minn.
Angell	Harden	O'Konski
Arends	Havener	Patten
Auchincloss	Herter	Phillips, Calif.
Baring	Heslton	Potter
Bates, Mass.	Hoffman, Mich.	Poulson
Bennett, Mich.	Horan	Reed, Ill.
Bentsen	Jackson, Calif.	Reed, N. Y.
Biemiller	Jackson, Wash.	Ribicoff
Bishop	Javits	Rich
Boggs, Del.	Jonson	Riehlman
Bramblett	Jenkins	Rodino
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Rogers, Mass.
Byrnes, Wis.	Judd	Saylor
Canfield	Keating	Scott,
Case, S. Dak.	Kilburn	Hugh D., Jr.
Clevenger	Kunkel	Scrivner
Cole, N. Y.	LeFevre	Scudder
Corbett	Lovre	Secrest
Cotton	McConnell	Shafer
Crawford	McCulloch	Shelley
Curtis	McDonough	Short
Davis, Wis.	McGrath	Smith, Wis.
Dollinger	McKinnon	Stockman
Dondero	Mack, Wash.	Taber
Don Douglas	Macy	Tauriello
Doyle	Madden	Tellefson
Ellsworth	Mahon	Van Zandt
Engle, Calif.	Mansfield	Velde
Fellows	Martin, Mass.	Vorrys
Ford	Mason	Wagner
Fulton	Merrow	Weichel
Gamble	Meyer	Werdel
Goodwin	Michener	White, Calif.
Gorski	Miller, Calif.	Wickersham
Graham	Miller, Md.	Wigglesworth
Gwynn	Mitchell	Wolcott
Hagen	Multer	Wolverton
Hale	Murdoch	

NAYS—179

Abbott	DeGraffenried	Larcade
Abernethy	Delaney	LeCompte
Albert	Delaney	Lind
Andersen,	D'Ewart	Linehan
H. Carl	Donohue	Lucas
Andersen,	Doughton	Lyle
August H.	Durham	Lynch
Andrews	Elliott	McCormack
Aspinall	Fallon	McGuire
Barden	Felghan	McMillan, S. C.
Bates, Ky.	Fernandez	McSweeney
Battle	Fisher	Mack, Ill.
Beckworth	Flood	Magee
Bennett, Fla.	Fugate	Marcantonio
Blatnik	Garmatz	Marsalis
Bolling	Gary	Marshall
Bolton, Md.	Gathings	Martin, Iowa
Bonner	Gossett	Miles
Bosone	Granahan	Mills
Boykin	Grant	Monroney
Brooks	Green	Morris
Brown, Ga.	Gregory	Noland
Bryson	Gross	O'Brien, Ill.
Buchanan	Guill	O'Hara, Ill.
Buckley, Ill.	Hardy	O'Sullivan
Buckley, N. Y.	Harrison	O'Toole
Burdick	Hart	Pace
Burleson	Hays, Ark.	Passman
Burton	Heffernan	Patman
Byrne, N. Y.	Herlong	Peterson
Cannon	Hill	Philbin
Carlyle	Hobbs	Pickett
Carroll	Hoever	Poage
Cavalcante	Holfield	Polk
Celler	Holmes	Preston
Chatham	Hope	Price
Chelf	Howell	Rabaut
Chesney	Hull	Rains
Chudoff	Jacobs	Rankin
Clemente	Jones, Ala.	Regan
Cole, Kans.	Jones, Mo.	Rhodes
Colmer	Jones, N. C.	Richards
Combs	Karsten	Rivers
Cooley	Kearns	Rogers, Fla.
Cox	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Crook	Kennedy	Roosevelt
Crosser	Kerr	Sasser
Cunningham	Kilday	Sikes
Dague	King	Simpson, Ill.
Davies, N. Y.	Kirwan	Sims
Davis, Ga.	Kruse	Smathers
Deane	Lanham	Smith, Va.

Spence	Thompson	Williams
Steed	Thornberry	Wilson, Ind.
Stefan	Trimble	Wilson, Okla.
Stigler	Walsh	Wilson, Tex.
Sullivan	Walter	Withrow
Tackett	Wheeler	Wood
Talle	Whitten	Yates
Teague	Whittington	
Thomas	Wier	

NOT VOTING—131

Allen, La.	Hand	Patterson
Anderson, Calif.	Hare	Perkins
Bailey	Harris	Pfeiffer,
Barrett, Pa.	Harvey	Joseph L.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hays, Ohio	Pfeiffer,
Beall	Hébert	William L.
Blackney	Hedrick	Phillips, Tenn.
Boggs, La.	Heller	Plumley
Bolton, Ohio	Hinsaw	Powell
Breen	Hoffman, Ill.	Priest
Brehm	Huber	Quinn
Bulwinkle	Irving	Ramsay
Burke	James	Redden
Burnside	Jennings	Rees
Camp	Johnson	Robeson
Carnahan	Jonas	Sabath
Case, N. J.	Karst	Sadlak
Chiferfield	Kean	Sadowski
Christopher	Kearney	St. George
Cooper	Kee	Sanborn
Coudert	Keefe	Scott, Hardie
Davenport	Kelley, Pa.	Sheppard
Davis, Tenn.	Keogh	Simpson, Pa.
Dawson	Klein	Smith, Kans.
Dingell	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Dolliver	Latham	Stagers
Eaton	Lichtenwalter	Stanley
Eberharter	Lodge	Sutton
Elston	McCarthy	Taylor
Engel, Mich.	McGregor	Towe
Evins	McMillen, Ill.	Underwood
Fenton	Miller, Nebr.	Vinson
Fogarty	Morgan	Vursell
Forand	Morrison	Wadsworth
Frazier	Morton	Welch
Furcolo	Moulder	Whitaker
Gavin	Murphy	White, Idaho
Gillette	Murray, Tenn.	Widnall
Gilmer	Murray, Wis.	Willis
Golden	Nelson	Winstead
Gordon	Norblad	Woodhouse
Gore	Norrell	Woodruff
Granger	Norton	Young
Hall,	O'Brien, Mich.	Zablocki
Edwin Arthur	O'Neill	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

In this vote:

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Stanley against.	Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.
Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Miller of Nebraska against.	Mr. Case of New Jersey for, with Mr. Evins against.
Mr. Kean for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.	Mr. Widnall for, with Mr. Golden against.
Mr. William L. Pfeiffer for, with Mr. Staggers against.	Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Carnahan against.
Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Hedrick against.	Mr. Lichtenwalter for, with Mrs. Woodhouse against.
Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Keogh against.	Mr. St. George for, with Mr. Winstead against.
Mr. Hardie Scott for, with Mr. Hébert against.	Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Joseph L. Pfeiffer against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Priest against.	Mr. James for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Murphy against.	Mr. Fenton for, with Mr. Klein against.
Mr. Plumley for, with Mr. Morrison against.	Mr. Smith of Ohio for, with Mr. Heller against.
Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Cooper against.	Mr. Anderson of California for, with Mr. Young against.

Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Willis against.
Mr. Hinsaw for, with Mr. Gilmer against.
Mr. Fogarty for, with Mr. Frazier against.
Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Burke against.
Mr. Johnson for, with Mr. Karst against.
Mr. Patterson for, with Mr. Perkins against.
Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Redden against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Smith of Kansas.
Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Woodruff.
Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Davenport with Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Moulder with Mr. McGregor.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Morton.
Mr. Vinson with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Harris with Mr. Rees.
Mr. Hare with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Phillips of Tennessee.
Mr. Zablocki with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
Mr. Huber with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
Mr. Irving with Mr. Chipperfield.
Mr. Morgan with Mr. Dolliver.
Mr. Sadowski with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Brehm.
Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. Blackney.
Mr. Forand with Mrs. Bolton of Ohio.
Mr. Breen with Mr. Harvey.

MESSRS. HALE, BENTSEN, MAHON, JUDD, ANGELL, AUCHINCLOSS, and WOLVERTON changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITE of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair just counted 297 Members. A quorum is present.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—aye 160, noes 85.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Clerk will be authorized to correct section numbers.

There was no objection.

WHERE ARE WE? WHY? WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, if Good Old Joe's purpose—President Truman's characterization—is a desire to establish communism throughout the world, we are now in world war III, a war declared by the United Nations, not by your Congress.

Assuming, as we may, that the North Korean Communists' attack on the Republic of South Korea was instigated, and is carried on, by order of Stalin, there is reason to believe that he will,

when he deems it expedient, bring about similar attacks in Indochina, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and in Germany. It is more than probable that these attacks will be first made, not by Russian soldiers, but by the troops of Stalin's satellite governments.

In Germany, undoubtedly he will use the large, well-trained, well-equipped army which he has created under the guise of establishing a police force in eastern Germany. That force will be strengthened by the Red armies of countries whose governments Stalin controls.

Where are we? Fighting the first battles of world war III.

Why are we in world war III?

Because, after our armed forces and those of our allies had beaten Hitler's armies and our fighting men, without Russia's help, had beaten Japan, those in authority, not desiring to offend Stalin, ordered our soldiers to stay out of Berlin and eastern Germany; gave to Russia jurisdiction over a large part of China; authority over several hundred million people in Asia. Because of the fears of France and Britain, we adopted the Morgenthau plan, which prevented the German people from becoming self-sustaining, rebuilding their nation as a barrier against Russian aggression; gave Russia part of Berlin, control over eastern Germany and the opportunity to establish communism there and in the adjoining countries. We aided Russia in taking Manchuria, establishing there a Communist army of around a million men. It now threatens Korea.

Our contributions of dollars and material and our concessions to, and appeasement of, Joe Stalin made him so powerful that now he has brought on world war III and actually threatens our national security, either through direct armed force, or by entrapment into wars on so world-wide a front as to exhaust us.

The program of the internationalists may result in the end of our Republic, the enslavement of our people; the imposition upon us of the obligation to furnish the armies and the munitions necessary to carry on from generation to generation wars which they deem expedient, either for world peace or for the fulfillment of their own plans or ambitions.

Where do we go from here?

That question cannot be answered by anyone until we know what the administration, that is, Mr. Truman, intends to do.

Secretary of State Acheson, who has been so friendly to, so afraid of offending, Stalin, while stating that, for our own security, we must and would maintain armed forces in Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines, said on January 12, 1950, that it would be a foolish adventure to attempt to defend Formosa.

He made it absolutely clear to the Russians that, so far as he was concerned—and presumably he was outlining our foreign policy—we would defend neither Formosa nor Korea.

When, on May 5, 1950, Senator CONNALLY, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was asked

whether we were seriously considering abandoning South Korea, he said, "I am afraid it is going to happen, whether we want it or not," and he added that Korea was not "greatly important."

Yet, when the Communists of North Korea, reinforced and directed by the Russian Communists who came to power in Manchuria under a policy established by Acheson and others, invaded South Korea, Mr. Truman, without consulting Congress, at the request of the Security Council of the United Nations, without authority declared war.

Mr. Truman had no such power. On October 29, 1945, Dean Acheson asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the President be given a free hand in ordering the use of our troops whenever United Nations Security Council so voted. But the Senate rejected the proposal.

Public Law 264, which passed the Senate December 20, 1945, expressly provided that, before placing any troops at the disposal of United Nations, the President must obtain the approval of Congress.

The only modification of that law was the amendment of October 10, 1949, which authorized the President to assign no more than 1,000 Americans to United Nations to serve strictly in a "non-combatant capacity."

Nor can Mr. Truman justify his actions under the North Atlantic Treaty. Article 5 reads:

The parties agreed that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered as an attack against them all.

Korea is in neither.

How can anyone stand behind a President, as we are being asked to do, when we do not know from day to day where he stands nor what he intends to do next?

As your Congressman here in Washington, the only things that I know the President is certain about is that, he wants more money to carry on the war effort—and that he will get; he wants additional billions for his socialization program, more power to use arbitrarily for his own and his party's political advancement. Oh yes; one thing more he wants—a subservient "rubber stamp" Congress.

Mr. Truman is in clear over his head. The Congress, particularly the Senate, should take him in hand, outline a foreign and a domestic policy which has as its objective the welfare of this country; then, regardless of the advice of the Achesons, see that the administration adheres to that policy.

Where do we go from here? Like many others who will not admit it, I know little, if anything, about military science or world affairs. But is it permissible to inquire whether, instead of carrying on, for 5 or 10 or more years, a war all over the world and by so doing completely exhaust ourselves, destroying our ability to defend ourselves here at home, assuming that Joe Stalin and the Communists intend to destroy us and world civilization—if our air offensive is what we have been told it is; if the atomic bomb is as powerful as we have been

led to believe, we should not, without delay, use both on Stalin, in Russia, where it will hurt the most, and bring peace?

Cruel and murderous, do I hear you say? Yes. But when was war anything but just that? How many times have we been told by those in authority that Stalin intends to bomb us when he has the ability? Why sit around, waiting for him to destroy us? Would you rather have our wounded, with their hands tied behind them, when captured, shot? Would you rather have your boys prisoners of war, made the slaves of barbarous Korean, Chinese, or Russian Communists in Siberia?

War is hell. I have done my best to keep our Nation out of it, but the more decisively and the sooner it is ended, the quicker will peace come to us and to the world.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members may have five legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYSTEM OF PRIORITIES, ALLOCATIONS, AND REQUISITION OF MATERIALS AND FACILITIES

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 740, Rept. No. 2763), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 9176) to establish a system of priorities and allocations for materials and facilities, authorize the requisitioning thereof, provide financial assistance for expansion of productive capacity and supply, strengthen controls over credit, regulate speculation on commodity exchanges, and by these measures facilitate the production of goods and services necessary for the national security, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 day, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Banking and Currency now in the bill, and such substitute for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 9109

AN ACT TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUST-
MENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED; THE SOIL
CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT;
PUBLIC LAW 74, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS;
THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949; AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

AUGUST 8, 9, 10, AND 11, 1950

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry



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COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:15 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas, Ellender, Hoey, Holland, Gillette, Anderson, Aiken, Thye, and Kem.

Also present: Hon. William F. Knowland, United States Senator from California.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

This meeting is called for the consideration of H. R. 9109, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes. We will make a copy of the bill a part of the hearings, without objection.

(H. R. 9109 follows:)

[H. R. 9109, 81st Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act; Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress; the Agricultural Act of 1949; and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 342 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking the period at the end of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and adding the following: "Provided, That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1950-1951 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951-1952 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for such marketing year."

SEC. 2. Section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

1. Subsection (c) (1) is amended by changing item (A) to read as follows: "the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment".

2. Subsection (d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to States on the basis of (1) the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period, plus (2) the additional acreage added in each State acreage allotment base in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 national acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 national acreage allotment."

3. Subsection (e) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) (1) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including, in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same period of years used for such apportionment for 1950, plus the acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1951 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948: *Provided further*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment (15 per centum if the State's 1948 planted acreage was in excess of one million acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment) which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee, for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments: *Provided further*, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 per centum of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the three-year period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community.

"(2) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, plus the additional acreage added in each county in 1950 for minimum small-farm allotments adjusted upward or downward by the percentage by which the 1952 State acreage allotment is above or below the 1950 State acreage allotment: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment (15 per centum if the State's 1948 planted acreage was in excess of one million acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment) which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments: *Provided further*, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 per centum of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the three-year period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community.

"(3) The State acreage allotment for cotton for 1953 and subsequent years shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the same years as are used in apportioning the national acreage allotment to the States under subsection (b) of this section: *Provided*, That the State committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 10 per centum of the State acreage allotment (15 per centum if the State's 1948 planted acreage was in excess of one million acres and less than half of its 1943 allotment) which shall be used (A) for adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage, for abnormal conditions adversely affecting plantings, for incomplete or inaccurate basic county cotton data, and, upon proper showing by the county committee,

for inequitable county allotments; and (B) for new farms, small farms, for farms adversely affected by abnormal conditions affecting plantings, and for adjustments by the county committee in other farm-acreage allotments in counties in which the 15 per centum reserve is insufficient to provide equitable farm allotments: *Provided further*, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 per centum of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the three-year period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community."

4. Subsection (f) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) (1) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1951 and 1952 to farms on which cotton has been planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the acreage allotments established for such farms (without deduction for acreage surrendered in 1950) for the immediately preceding year, with such adjustments as the county committee deems necessary for errors in basic farm data: *Provided*, That if the allotment base for any farm for the 1951 crop is less than the larger of 65 per centum of the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 per centum of the highest acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in any one of such three years, the county committee, upon application in writing by the owner or operator of the farm within such reasonable period of time as the Secretary may prescribe, shall increase the allotment base for such farm to the larger of such acreage as determined by the county committee upon a proper showing of the facts, but such allotment base shall not be increased by reason of this proviso to an acreage in excess of 40 per centum of the acreage on the farm which is tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

"(2) The county acreage allotment, less the acreage reserved under paragraph (3) of this subsection, shall be apportioned in 1953 and subsequent years to farms on which cotton has been planted in any one of the three years immediately preceding the year for which such allotment is determined, on the basis of the average acreage planted to cotton on the farm in such three-year period.

"(3) The county committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 per centum of the county allotment which shall be used for (A) making such adjustments in the farm-acreage allotments established under paragraph (1) or (2) as may be necessary to provide allotments which the county committee determines are fair and equitable in relation to land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and abnormal conditions of production; and (B) establishing allotments for farms on which cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during any of the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the allotment is made, on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton and crop-rotation practices: *Provided*, That not less than 20 per centum of the acreage reserved under this subsection shall, to the extent required, be allotted upon such basis as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to farms, if any, receiving allotments of not exceeding ten acres under other provisions of this subsection.

"(4) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this subsection which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, to other farms in the same county, including small farms, receiving allotments which the county committee determines are inadequate and not representative in view of the past production of cotton on the farms and to new farms in such county. Any transfer of acreage in 1950 shall not operate to reduce the allotment base for any subsequent year for the farm from which such acreage is transferred, unless cotton was not planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on such farm in 1947, 1948, or 1950. Any part of any farm-acreage allotment may be permanently released in writing to the county committee by the owner and operator of the farm and any acreage so released and not reapportioned by

the county committee in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein.

"(5) Any unused acreage in the State reserve shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis used in establishing basic county allotments. Any acreage so apportioned and any unused acreage in the county reserve shall be allotted to farms on the basis of the factors specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (f) of this section.

"(6) No farm-acreage allotment established under the provisions of this section for any year shall exceed an acreage in excess of 45 per centum of the acreage on the farm which was tilled annually or in regular rotation, as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*, That the county committee may, by the use of the county reserve, increase any farm-acreage allotment up to 50 per centum of such acreage.: *Provided further*, That if the national acreage allotment is more than twenty-one million acres, the farm acreage allotment limitations in this paragraph shall be increased by the same percentage that the national acreage allotment is in excess of twenty-one million acres: *And provided further*, That any part of the county acreage allotment not apportioned by reason of the limitation in this paragraph shall be added to the State reserve under subsection (e) of this section and be available for the purposes specified therein."

5. Subsection (g) is amended as follows:

"(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section and section 347—

"(1) State, county, and farm-acreage allotments and yields for cotton shall be established in conformity with Public Law 28, Eighty-first Congress;

"(2) for any farm on which the acreage planted to cotton in any year is less than the farm-acreage allotment for such year by not more than the larger of 10 per centum of the allotment or one acre, an acreage equal to the farm-acreage allotment shall be deemed to be the acreage planted to cotton on such farm, and the additional acreage added to the cotton-acreage history for the farm shall be added to the cotton-acreage history for the county and State;

"(3) the additional acreage planted to cotton pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) of this section as amended prior to the enactment of this Act shall not be taken into account in establishing future State and county allotments;

"(4) for the purposes of computing future county allotments in any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres, the 1950 cotton acreage history for the county shall be deemed to be the larger of the 1950 county acreage allotment or the acreage which would have been allotted to the county in 1950 if the State acreage allotment, without deduction for a State reserve, had been apportioned to the counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948;

"(5) in any State in which more than one-half of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop, for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in 1946, 1947, or 1948, were five acres or less, the county committee may, with the approval of the State committee, adjust downward any farm acreage allotment base for the 1951 or 1952 crop so that such farm acreage allotment base shall not be less than the average acreage planted to cotton (including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) on the farm in 1946, 1947, and 1948;

"(6) in apportioning the county allotment among the farms within the county, the Secretary, through the local committees, shall take into consideration different conditions within separate administrative areas within a county if any exist, including types, kinds, and productivity of the soil so as to prevent discrimination among the administrative areas of the county; and

"(7) notwithstanding any other provision of law, farms in California entitled to an allotment base of five acres of cotton or less shall have such base treated as a minimum allotment."

SEC. 3. Section 347 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"LONG STAPLE COTTON

"SEC. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra long staple cotton which is produced from pure strain varieties of the Barbadosense species, or any hybrid thereof, or othersimilar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

"(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year: *Provided*, That the Secretary may exempt from such quota any variety or type of such cotton if he determines that the total supply of such variety or type does not exceed the demand therefor, but such exemption shall apply only to such cotton which is produced in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsection (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, (2) the estimated production during the next calendar year of any varieties or types exempted pursuant to this subsection, and (3) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The national marketing quota for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not be less than the smaller of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, less the estimated production from exempt varieties and types of such cotton to be produced from the crop for which the quota is proclaimed.

"(c) All provisions of this Act, except section 342, subsections (c), (e) (1), (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the applicable penalty rate for such cotton under section 346 shall be 50 per centum of the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton as of the date specified therein. The national acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to such cotton in the State during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal weather conditions during such period. The State acreage allotment for 1951 shall be apportioned to counties on the same basis as is required for such apportionment in 1952. Farm acreage allotments for 1951 and subsequent years shall be established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (f) of section 344.

"(d) Unless marketing quotas are in effect under subsection (b) of this section, the penalty provisions of section 346 shall not apply to any cotton the staple of which is one and one-half inches or more in length.

"(e) The exemptions authorized by subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall not apply unless the cotton is ginned on a roller-type gin."

SEC. 4. The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended, effective with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of cotton, as follows:

1. Add a new subsection (f) at the end of section 101 of such Act, reading as follows:

"(f) The provisions of this Act relating to price support for cotton shall apply severally to (1) American upland cotton and (2) extra long staple cotton described in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and ginned on a roller-type gin, except that the parity price for American-Egyptian cotton shall be used in determining the support level for all cotton described in such section 347 (a). Disapproval by producers of any quota proclaimed under such section 347 shall place into effect the provisions of section 101 (d) (3) of this Act with respect to all extra long staple cotton described in subsection (a) of such section 347, regardless of whether certain types or varieties of such cotton were exempt from the quota."

2. Add, in the last sentence of section 403 of such Act, following the words "the standard grade," the words "of American upland cotton" and add a new sentence at the end of section 403 reading as follows: "For extra long staple cotton as defined in section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the standard grade for parity and price support shall be grade number 2 of one and one-half inch staple length."

3. Add a new section 420 to such Act, reading as follows:

"SEC. 420. Any price support program in effect on cottonseed or any of its products shall likewise be extended to the same seed and products of the cottons defined under section 347 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

SEC. 5. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting a colon in lieu of the period at the end of the third sentence and adding the following: "Provided, That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for the quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carrying charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year in which the current marketing year begins to the date of sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans. The Secretary shall determine and announce within fifteen days after the beginning of each marketing year the average monthly carrying charges incurred during the preceding year."

SEC. 6. The second sentence of paragraph (2) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, is amended to read as follows: "The rate of the penalty shall be 50 per centum of the support price per bushel of the commodity for such marketing year."

SEC. 7. Section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953," and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952."

SEC. 8. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

1. Subsection (c) of section 358 of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share of the 1950 national acreage allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress: *Provided*, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the five years 1945-1949, inclusive: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purpose peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for those States producing such type of peanuts shall be increased to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to meet such demand, but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for such State, and such additional acreage shall be apportioned among the farms in such States producing such type of peanuts: *Provided further*, That the additional acreage required to provide the increases in allotments authorized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall not be considered in the establishment of future National and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas: *And provided further*, That the national acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 shall not exceed two million acres."

2. Add a new subsection (e) at the end of section 358 of such Act reading as follows:

"(e) Any part of the acreage allotted to individual farms in any county under the provisions of this section which will not be planted to peanuts and which is voluntarily surrendered to the county committee shall be deducted from the allotments to such farms and may be reapportioned by the county committee to other farms in the same county to the extent necessary to provide such farms with fair and reasonable allotments on the basis of land, labor, equipment, crop rotation

practices, and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of peanuts."

3. Amend subsection (g) of section 359 of such Act by striking out after the word "That" where it first appears in the proviso in such section the following words: "for the 1950 crop".

SEC. 9. The provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 9 of this Act shall become effective with respect to the 1951 cotton and peanut crops and nothing therein shall be deemed to modify or amend existing law relating to acreage allotments and marketing quotas for the 1950 cotton and peanut crops: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 3 of this Act shall be effective for the 1950 crop for the purposes of section 4 of this Act. All other provisions of this Act shall become effective upon enactment.

SEC. 10. The first sentence of section 363 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his farm marketing quota may, within fifteen days after mailing to him of notice as provided in section 362, have such quota reviewed by a local review committee composed of three farmers from the same or nearby counties appointed by the Secretary."

Passed the House of Representatives July 31, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk*.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand we have a very large number of witnesses that are either present to be heard, or they desire to be heard before the hearings are completed.

Senator Knowland.

Senator KNOWLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly willing at this time to have the other witnesses go ahead. I have another committee hearing. I will refer to the provisions of this bill and support the position of Senator Anderson on it, but I would like permission to file a statement with the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. You shall be privileged to either testify orally or to file a statement at your discretion. We are glad to have you with us.

Senator KNOWLAND. I would like to be able to do that tomorrow if possible, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You will be accorded that privilege without objection.

Now the Department is represented here this morning. Will you come forward to the Chair.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the statement that Senator Knowland just made, might it be possible for Senator Downey's office also to file a statement? The Senator is back in the city, and I am glad to say looking very well, and I am sure he would like to file a statement on the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am sure that the committee will be very glad to have any Senator either appear in person and make a statement, or file a statement within his discretion. That applies also to anyone else for that matter that may want to be heard.

Senator HOEY. Mr. Chairman, the Finance Committee is voting on some tax matters, and I will have to go there. Excuse me, please.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have a statement in the beginning as to how this bill came into existence. I would like to know the authorship of the bill, whether or not it is a departmental measure or whether or not it was developed by the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives. Can you give us any light on that question?

**STATEMENT OF FRANK K. WOOLLEY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. WOOLLEY. Senator, I will be happy to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, give us your full name and position.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Frank K. Woolley, Deputy Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Senator KEM. Mr. Chairman, could I ask a preliminary question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator Kem.

Senator KEM. How does this bill tie in to the bill that we passed recently? Was that a temporary measure, and is this a permanent measure?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator KEM. For what period was the one that was passed before?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Only for 1950. Public Law 471, which provided for 65 percent of the 3-year average or 45 percent of the highest year, which passed just recently, was for 1950, and 1950 only.

Senator KEM. It expires by its own limitations?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator KEM. And this is permanent legislation?

Mr. WOOLLEY. This is to amend Public Law 272, which was the law that you were amending by Public Law 471.

Senator KEM. This is a permanent program without limitation as to time?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; that is correct.

Senator AIKEN. Well, does this inaugurate the permanent program or does this simply amend the program? There is permanent legislation on the book.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator AIKEN. In the event this is not enacted into law.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct. The genesis of this bill, Mr. Chairman, is when Public Law 471 was passed; it had the effect of giving some weight to history of planting of cotton on the farms compared to Public Law 272, which was predicated primarily on a percentage of cropland as the basic factor in determining farm allotments.

After that law was passed, we asked the chairman of the House Agricultural Committee to consider legislation which would amend Public Law 272 permanently, in order to shift it over from a percentage-of-cropland basis to a history basis as the primary factor in determining farm allotments.

They held hearings on that extensively, and the primary recommendations that were made by the Department of Agriculture were not included in the legislation. This legislation in effect is substantially the same as Public Law 272 for a period of two more years.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, this bill if enacted will make permanent the provisions of the public law just referred to?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, Public Law 272 now is the permanent legislation on the statute books. It is the law pursuant to which we put out allotments in December 1950 and about which you heard a great deal of complaint.

Public Law 471 was passed to lessen the hardships created by Public Law 272; and we thought, in case you had to have marketing quotas

next year or any year subsequent thereto, that without amending Public Law 272 there would be the same dissatisfaction. There would be the same need for alleviating the hardships that were created by Public Law 272 for 1950.

Senator AIKEN. Did you refer to Public Law 271 or 471?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Public Law 471 is the law that amended Public Law 272 for 1950. Both were enacted by the Eighty-first Congress.

Senator HOLLAND. Public 471 is a 1950 act?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. The Senate passed a bill which would have been somewhat more permanent than 471; did it not? The Senate version in other words of 471 was a perpetual bill, a bill introduced by Senator Johnston and members of this committee. It was not restricted to 1 year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. It provided for a continuance permanently of the percentage-of-cropland base, with the ameliorating provision providing for history on the farm on the 65/45 or a comparable basis but it did not——

Senator ANDERSON. The House rejected that in Congress?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is substantially right.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Woolley, before you go into any details, did you appear before the House Agriculture Committee?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We had several meetings with the House Agricultural Committee. In fact, I would say we were before the committee at least a dozen or more times on an informal basis. Most of it was in executive session.

Senator ELLENDER. Did the Department oppose the provisions that are now incorporated in the pending measure?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, we made it clear as to our opposition.

Senator ELLENDER. So that in answer to the question as to the genesis of this bill you would say it is not a departmental bill but one that was originated, that is, that was prepared and presented by the committee itself?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. The House committee itself?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is definitely not a Department bill, that is in this respect. I am talking about cotton. With respect to the extension of ACP, which matter has been treated with and passed by this committee and also by the Senate, we of course are anxious that that be passed, the extension of the agricultural conservation program.

Senator KEM. There is a peanut provision in here too, is there not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, there is a provision with respect to peanuts on which we will also comment.

Senator ELLENDER. Also wheat.

Mr. WOOLLEY. There is one provision with respect to the penalty on wheat under marketing quota programs.

Senator ELLENDER. The penalty provision as I understand it has been rectified some time ago. I am talking about wheat.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It has been by your committee. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The Senate has adopted it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Now the Senate has also adopted a 2-year extension of the soil-conservation program——

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. So that the only thing at issue now is with respect to the cotton provision and the peanut provision?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir. Those are the two provisions in issue.

Senator ELLENDER. That is insofar as this committee is concerned?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. I will if I might, Mr. Chairman, have my comments at the outset show that I have with me this morning Mr. John Bagwell, Chief of the Production Adjustment Division of the Solicitor's office, Mr. E. D. Bell, Deputy Director of the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, and Mr. Ocie Coston of the Cotton Branch, who is chief of the acreage allotment section of the Production Adjustment Division. They will be available to assist the committee in any question that they might have.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We are here today at your request to discuss with you and give whatever assistance we can render this committee with reference to a bill which we consider very important legislation. I have reference to H. R. 9109, passed July 31, 1950, by the House Agriculture Committee.

The provisions of S. 2636 passed by the Senate on July 26, legislative day July 20, 1950, are identical with section 7 of H. R. 9109 and will extend the agricultural conservation program for two additional years. It is urgent that this authority be granted the Department as quickly as possible so that we can proceed to formulate the 1951 program, which must be put into operation this fall if it is to be fully effective for next year.

This bill has many intricate provisions. Therefore I shall not attempt, except at your request, to explain the details of how a program would operate under this legislation. I do, however, wish to indulge upon some of your time to outline for you background information leading to further consideration of the cotton acreage allotment and marketing quota program, some of the most glaring weaknesses of the bill and needed corrective provisions as we in the Department view them as of this time.

On April 3, 1950, the President of the United States stated that he approved Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress, with reluctance [reading]:

because it contained some provisions which seemed to me to be definitely undesirable and its other provisions merely undertake to alleviate defects in the existing farm program temporarily, without correcting these defects.

With respect to cotton, the President said [reading]:

The cotton acreage allotment system was revised by the Congress last year (Public Law 272, approved August 29, 1949). In that legislation, against the advice of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Congress adopted an allotment system based primarily upon the farmers acreage of cropland. The legislation provided in detail the method by which allotments were to be made. Just as the Secretary of Agriculture warned, this legislation has had grossly inequitable results. Some cotton farmers were required to make little or no reduction in cotton acreage to comply with their allotments, other cotton farmers were required to reduce their acreage by as much as 80 percent. The present joint resolution merely provides additional cotton acreage allotments for this year to alleviate the hardship in those cases where the reductions have been inequitable severe. It doesn't remedy the basic defects in the present system of determining cotton acreage allotments. Indeed, in one respect, it makes it even worse. It provides, in effect, that cotton acreage which is surrendered by one farmer and reallocated, even though it is not planted by any farmer, must continue in future years to be allotted to that same county and State. This provision obviously is not necessary to relieve present

inequities and it is clearly unfair to areas where cotton farmers are being severely restricted in their plantings and favors areas making little or no contribution to the reduction of cotton production.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that in the nature of permanent legislation or will it be only for the 3 years?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It has the effect of continually tying back to an area that already has an extremely loose allotment, additional acreage, so that the allotments in those areas will continue to be loose, and by that terminology I mean that the farmers in that area make little or no contribution to a reduction in those areas.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, will that provision be very effective after the 3 years when the history of counties shall be well known?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The provisions of H. R. 9109 go to a strict history basis beginning with 1953.

Senator ELLENDER. That is right. In other words, it will take the three preceding years as a basis for future allocations.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. We had the feeling that 3 years was too long to wait to correct these inequities, that we would be constantly under great stress, as you would be, because of the inequities that are in it for these next 2 years.

Senator ELLENDER. The sentence which you just mentioned and which I questioned you about, will that same condition prevail after 3 years, that is, the inequities to which you referred?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; a part of that will be straightened out.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, another question, Mr. Woolley: Would you be in a position to tell us—maybe you say it somewhere else—the additional acreage that is in contemplation should this bill be enacted as written? Have you an estimate of that?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I do not think that this really contemplates any additional acreage.

Senator ELLENDER. I thought you said that somewhere in your statement.

Mr. WOOLLEY. This is reading from the President's message in connection with Public Law 471 in which he pointed out that the basic law was defective and should be corrected.

Senator ELLENDER. I am sorry. I did not notice that.

Senator HOLLAND. You say the present joint resolution. You mean the act that the President was approving?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, which was Public Law 471, Eighty-first Congress. The President was urging the Congress at that time to revise the present law regarding present cotton allotments and marketing quotas, and that is what H. R. 9109 undertakes to do, revise the laws with respect to cotton acreage allotments in line with the President's request.

Senator ANDERSON. Does it do it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It does not.

Senator ANDERSON. It is just the reverse?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In some respects, that is true.

Senator ELLENDER. May I then put this question to you: If the Congress should adopt the pending measure as written, would that have the tendency of increasing the acreage over the 1950 acreage allotment?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I do not think so.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Continuing with the message of the President to Congress, he wrote:

I urge the Congress to revise the permanent laws regarding cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas. Such legislation should provide for allotments to be based primarily upon each farmer's past planting history. Furthermore, it should give ample latitude to farmer-elected local committeemen so that they may alleviate inequities among their neighbors and make adjustments for local conditions. These principles are generally in effect for all major crops but cotton, and experience has demonstrated their superiority to those embodied in the cotton legislation enacted last year from which farmers are now seeking relief.

In line with the President's recommendations we suggested to the House Committee on Agriculture that Public Law 272 should be revised for 1951 and subsequent years. Our recommendations concerning the important points were not followed by the House Committee on Agriculture.

1. H. R. 9109 leaves the mandatory provisions with respect to allotments in such language that the Secretary of Agriculture, in carrying out the law, is required to distribute allotments which will permit many farmers to comply therewith without making any substantial reduction, whereas producers on other farms will be required to make large contributions to any reduction that is needed. In fact, producers on a substantial number of farms are permitted to plant cotton even though no cotton has been planted in recent years except possibly for 1950.

Some of the provisions of H. R. 9109 which bring about this result are subsection 344 (c) (1) and subsection 344 (e) (1) which provide in effect, that State allotments and basic county allotments, with the exception of counties in Texas, for 1951 shall be in the same proportion as 1950 allotments. In 1950, States and counties received war crop credits for a period of 3 years (1945-46-47) even though in determining farm cotton allotments war crop credits were considered only for 1946 and 1947 without reference to 1945. Since 1945 war crop credit is given to the county and State but not passed on to the farm which earned the credit cotton allotments for other farms in the county and State are unfairly increased to this extent. By providing specifically for the same proportionate allotments to States and counties in 1951 as in 1950, this misassignment of State and county acreage allotments is perpetuated and further aggravated by the fact that in determining 1951 farm allotments war crop credits are considered only for 1947 while war crop credits for 1945, 1946, and 1947 shall be used in establishing State and county allotments.

I might inject there that the argument was used in connection with war crop credits that if you gave it to the farm and did not give it to the county and States, you were going to create an inequity, so instead of just giving to the State and county credit for what was passed on to the farm, the action of last year turned around and gave the State and county credit for more than was passed on to the farm, which means that you just loosened up the allotments in those counties wherever they had a lot of war crops.

This same principle is carried forward in section 344 (d) with respect to 1952 allotments. The only difference is that 1952 will be the more grossly aggravated case of misassignment of allotments in that no individual farm will receive war crop credits but States and counties will be given such war crop credits for 1946 and 1947.

The Department objects to the present war crop provision for two fundamental reasons. First, it reassigns and freezes allotments in certain areas which have gone out of cotton production in a large measure in recent years—it is a well-known fact that many areas diverted from cotton production for reasons other than responding to the Government's appeal for the production of war crops; and second, it causes producers to make unequal contributions to the cotton adjustment program.

For example, some areas received 1950 allotments which were 25 percent larger than the acreage planted to cotton in such areas in 1948, while, at the same time, other areas were required to reduce their cotton acreage plantings by 15 percent or more from the 1948 acreage.

Senator AIKEN. Now are you referring to areas within each State?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. Not areas within the country as a whole?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I am just talking about localized areas within States throughout the country.

Senator AIKEN. That is what I wanted to know.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Woolley, would you assign that provision of the law that you are now referring to as a reason that only 18,000,000 plus, nearly 19,000,000 acres of cotton, were planted this year instead of the ceiling fixed?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Very definitely. I think if the allotments had been put out on the basis that was recommended by the Department, there would have been considerably more cotton planted. What we have always argued is that you should put allotments on cotton farms wherever farmers want to plant cotton.

This unequal contribution by areas in the 1950 allotments established under Public Law 272 was aggravated still further when related to farms. Many producers were permitted to more than double their cotton acreage while at the same time other producers were required to cut their cotton acreage by 80 percent or more. In one area which has a relatively high war crop credit, the 1950 allotments totaled more than 40,000 acres larger than the acreage planted to cotton in that area in 1948.

Senator HOLLAND. What area was that, Mr. Woolley?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That area was an area in Georgia involving a part of the peanut area.

This generous treatment with respect to allotments caused farmers in other areas of that same State who had been growing cotton immediately prior to 1950 to make substantial reductions from current plants to provide the allotments for the first-mentioned area. The real damage caused by unfair war-crop credits is not reflected greatly in State allotments but in allotments to counties and farms within the State.

H. R. 9109 continues the disparity described above. Therefore, in the event marketing quotas are again proclaimed and allotments established under the provisions of this bill, numerous complaints of the same type which arose with respect to the 1950 allotments would occur again because of the inequitable distribution of allotments among counties and farms.

Senator ELLENDER. As I understand the main purpose of the present bill, it is to say to the farmers of this particular area that you refer to [reading]:

Unless you use up the allotments that were given to you by virtue of this Public Law 12, you cannot use it as a gadget in the future.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, it continues to give them credit for 3 years, and of course Public Law 12 incidentally did not give those farmers that credit. It was added on by Public Law 272, which was passed in 1949.

Senator AIKEN. And some continued their war crops because they could make more money continuing than in conversion to other crops, but still this bill would tend to increase their rate.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator AIKEN. In other words, they will not plant it themselves and they will not let anybody else?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. I would like to make this very clear. We in the Department have never had any quarrel against giving war-crop credit to a individual that earned the war-crop credit.

We always thought that they should have it, but we never did think that war-crop credits should be used as a disguise for a lot of people getting credit for cotton allotments that they did not earn in any way, shape, or form; and that is the thing that we have tried to make clear.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, you did not object to it, provided that they used it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, provided it was a credit that they earned.

Senator ELLENDER. That is right, and they used it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. But, as I say, Public Law 272, passed in 1949, 4 years after hostilities had ceased, was the piece of legislation which really did the damage in giving war-crop credits where war crop credits were not due. If it had just rested on the bottom of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, it would have not been nearly as aggravated as it was by Public Law 272.

Senator ANDERSON. You will concede the Senate bill did not have that difficulty in it. You have got the war-crop-credit provision in conference from the House.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I think it had some of the war-crop provisions in it.

Senator ANDERSON. But you did not have the war-crop-credit provision that caused that particular part of damage. Part of the damage is due to the fact that the war-crop credits ended in 1948 under the Steagall legislation; but, when a repeater was prepared, somebody slipped in a provision that said that the war-crop bill was repealed in 1947 rather than 1946. So, it was carried over into 1949, and very few people knew that it was there.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The real difficulty is that counties particularly, and States, get war-crop credits that are not passed on to the farm; and, in so doing, it loosens up the cotton allotments for all the other farms in that particular county or area.

One of the most unfortunate things about it is practically every State got some war-crop credit, and apparently we could not get across the idea that what was going on was you added war-crop

credit; but then, after you added it on, you had to cut back everybody by reason of having added that credit on; and the net result in many States and counties was that they did not get what they thought they were getting—an increase—they got a decrease, but everybody kept looking at the increase.

They thought they were getting war-crop credits, and everything was in relative balance; and, if you did not have more added on to your particular county and State proportionately than the others did, you were then going to lose by the addition, but so many people were looking at the addition in the arithmetic instead of the ultimate subtraction which occurred. The subtraction came out very clearly when the individual farm allotments were put out.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason for those wartime credits was to give the boys who were serving in the Military Establishment some consideration because of their forced absence; was it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. And that has been the very least of the consideration that is involved. Returning veterans were properly taken care of with very little difficulty.

Senator AIKEN. It did not work out that way; did it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The proposition where all of the misassignment of acreage, practically all of it occurs, is in the area where they were presumably diverting from cotton to a war crop. Actually, a lot of them did not divert from cotton to a war crop that got credit for it.

They just happened to be in a county where other farmers diverted from cotton to war crops, or they were diverting in many areas not by reason of an appeal to move out of cotton into war crops. They were doing it because their cotton crop was being eaten up by the boll weevil or for other uneconomic production factors.

We have never argued that you should do anything except give them what they earn, but what we have always been against is the giving of credit where it was not earned and, in so doing, distorting your basic fundamentals.

There has been a great deal said about the fact that the States and counties did not use their reserves. You could use reserve, and we have case after case, and illustration after illustration. You could use all the reserves you had and then you still did not even come close to getting at the fundamental problem, because the base that was established by law was such that you just could not really do anything about it.

Senator KEM. Is that the basic reason for our difficulties in the Boot Heel in Missouri?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think there are two things that are at the root of all this difficulty: war-crop credits and percentage of cropland. They both are predicated on a fallacious assumption, and they will not stand a lot of examination.

Every other acreage allotment and marketing program we have is based upon the history of the crop production in the country, in the State, and on the farm. In the case of cotton, we have it based upon the history of cotton production in the country, in the State, in the county, but then, when we get to the farm, we shift over to an artificial proposition of percentage of cropland.

Senator ANDERSON. Right at that point, does this bill correct either one of those two fallacies you talk about?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. There is not a thing in this bill that corrects the thing that you are talking about?

Mr. WOOLLEY. All this does is it makes it clear that the State and the county committee can use the 10-percent reserve at the State level and the 15 percent-reserve at the county level with more latitude than they could under Public Law 272. Basically, that is about all it does.

Senator ANDERSON. The fundamental conception to which you are objecting is not straightened out here?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Not for 3 years or more.

Senator GILLETTE. It is perpetuated.

Senator ANDERSON. I want to bring that out because there is a difference of opinion on this cropland approach, and there are a great many of us who are not sure which is the wisest thing to follow. It may be best to take individual history all the way through. That was a matter of great argument when Public Law 272 was under discussion.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. But if the Department is correct that that has caused difficulty, this bill does not correct any of it; does it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It does not go to the substance of it.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is mostly form.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right.

Senator AIKEN. Well, has the over-all effect of this been to favor the larger or the smaller cotton grower? Is there any way you can tell that, or would that vary according to areas?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think Public Laws 272 and 471 very definitely were very generous with the small farmers. There is not any question about that.

We have studied the acreage allotments and have calculated some 21 or 22 counties in great detail, and it shows very clearly that one of the big basic difficulties is that allotments are given to farmers who plant cotton 1 out of 3 years way out of proportion to their contribution to cotton history that brought allotments to the State and the county.

That means that the farmer who is the regular cotton grower, even though he is doing it on a sound soil-conservation basis, good crop-rotation practice, and everything, has to take a very disproportionate cut. He was the regular cotton grower. He brought the history of cotton planting to the county. The fellow that was the in-and-outer got it. That is where the allotted $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres went to that was not planted.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it not also due to the fact that all subsequent amendments to the basic law provided for the small farmer and the subsequent amendments did not change that materially. Is that not true?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, Public Law 471 lessened the hardship on the larger farmers, so that some who were in this class that were cut 80 percent, it gave them 65 percent of their 3-year average, or 45 percent of the highest, which did relieve the pressure on them considerably.

Senator ELLENDER. But I am talking about the small farmer, in response to the question asked by the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I misunderstood your question.

Senator AIKEN. It was 272 that relieved the small farmer?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; Public Law 272.

Senator AIKEN. And then 471 undertook to correct certain conditions where the large producer had been robbed to give the innumerable small farmers a minimum allotment?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I would not say that——

Senator AIKEN. Not robbed but reduced.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I would not say that the big farmer is being deprived of his allotment because of the small farmer.

Senator AIKEN. I understand that, too.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think the small-farm provisions in H. R. 9109 are fundamentally sound, but the real difficulty is not that.

It is that you have large farmers, small farmers, intermediate farmers in one area making no reduction at all, and other farmers in other areas having to make their fair share of reduction and then, in addition, going ahead and making a reduction for these people that made none. Thirty-three and one-half percent of the cotton farmers in the country made no reduction at all in cotton.

Senator AIKEN. When I mentioned the small producers, I probably should have said the smallest producers, those producing under 5 acres.

Mr. WOOLLEY. In these areas where the allotments are loose and they could increase their planting of cotton by 40,000 acres over what they did in 1948, you can have a farmer with 150 acres of cotton and he would not reduce his acreage of cotton one bit.

It was not a case of reduction of small farmers. The big farmer was permitted to continue. In fact, the big farmer was permitted to increase his allotments in lots of those counties.

You see, the average-size cotton farm in the country is about 15 acres when you average them all up, and you just look down the listing sheets for some of those counties and here will be a farmer with a history of 15 acres and it was added to, giving him 25 or 30 acres of cotton, and the reason it was given to him was there was so much allotment available in the county they did not know what to do with it, and the reason why they had so much allotment in the county they did not know what to do with is because they had these war-crop credits.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Woolley, in that connection, would it be convenient for you to furnish for the record this war-crop-credit acreage in various communities?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We can give it to you by States.

Senator ELLENDER. You could not break it down, for instance, to this particular——

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have some areas isolated out. We have about 15 or 20 areas for comparative purposes drawn up.

Senator ELLENDER. Would you give us that in addition to the acreage in the States?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator KEM. Mr. Woolley, could I make a comment there about this cotton legislation as it has come under my observation. We have had complaints from Missouri that we have tenant farmers there whose allotments have been cut to the point that they cannot make a living for their families.

They have lost their credit at the stores, and they would not have gotten through last year if it had not been for very liberal amounts of relief provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Last winter I was in Mexico and heard on every side of the cotton boom that was on there—and the boom town of Mexico is Matamoros, the center of the cotton acreage—and I inquired as to what had stimulated the cotton industry in Mexico to such a large extent, and they said recent legislation in the United States.

Now I could not help but compare that situation with the situation in my own State, and I felt a little bit guilty of having been one of those who voted for that recent legislation in the United States.

Senator AIKEN. But that was price legislation, was it not, Senator?

Senator ANDERSON. That is what they are referring to.

Senator KEM. Well, I think this has something to do with it. The price legislation is tied in with the acreage legislation. It is all one and the same program, as I see it.

What I am interested in is trying to get some legislation if possible, if the mind of man can conceive it, that will do some good in the United States.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we think that you have a great deal of experience and history to draw upon. You have operated these other programs for these other commodities. We have not had near the dissension that we have had in cotton.

I dare say that practically no one except the people that have not reduced cotton at all, have been satisfied with this cotton law. We have as many farmers or more in wheat, and we have more acres in wheat, and we have never had the dissension in wheat.

Even when we had marketing quotas, we had people that were dissatisfied, but it did not extend to the same degree that it has in the case of cotton.

Senator KEM. I am correct in saying there has been wide dissatisfaction in the cotton area of Missouri, am I not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; you are very correct in that, and then we also have the case of tobacco. We have not had dissension in the case of tobacco, and it is grown in many of the areas that cotton is grown in, but it is based again on the history of the farmers' planting, and fundamentally the person that has been growing the tobacco is the fellow that is given the tobacco allotment.

The same thing is true in the case of corn, in the case of wheat, in the case of other commodities, but in the case of cotton you have given allotments to people that were not people who were growing cotton, and it is bound to result in dissatisfaction.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Woolley, while you are on that subject, is it not true that the main reason for all this dissension is the lack of the historical background of all the cotton planted from the time the war started until last year or the year before?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We would have had difficulty on a history basis; there is not any question about that. It would be very misleading to imply that all you had to do was just go over the history and you would not have any difficulty, but you would have had much less difficulty. You have to reconstruct the history anyhow to work the cropland percentage approach.

Senator ELLENDER. You did not have much trouble prior to the war, did you?

Mr. WOOLLEY. On cotton?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we got ourselves into a pretty tight fix, Senator. That was what Public Law 272 was passed to correct.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean on account of the acreage——

Mr. WOOLLEY. We had to mandatorily allot 27,000,000 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. I am talking about allotments now. You had no difficulty in allotting the acreage prior to the war, or very little?

Senator ANDERSON. He has just answered that. He says as long as you have got 27,000,000 acres to divide up, it is not very hard to do.

Senator ELLENDER. That was in the law, Senator. It was thought that was necessary at the time it was enacted. To reduce to 42,000,000 from 27,000,000 is a pretty big cut. We produced as many as 42,000,000 acres at one time, and then for the basic law to provide that plantings could not be reduced below 27,000,000 was at that time thought a wise move. Now with respect to the cotton allotments prior to the war, you did not have much trouble as I recall it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think we did have considerably more trouble with cotton allotments than we had with other allotments.

Senator ELLENDER. That is not the question I am asking you. You have had some difficulty, of course, because cotton was the only one which you had under your thumb, so to speak.

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; we had tobacco.

Senator ELLENDER. I know that, but you did not have wheat, and you did not have corn very much.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were in effect in the case of wheat.

Senator ELLENDER. How many times?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Twice, in the case of wheat.

Senator ELLENDER. How many times in the case of cotton? Every year prior to the war?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; that is not quite correct, Senator.

Senator AIKEN. If the Congress had complied with the Secretary's request for 5 percent reserve at the national level, would that have enabled you to have ironed out some of the difficulties which the Senator from Missouri is speaking of?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think that a reserve to make adjustments between States would have helped. The real place where you had to get more ability to work on the problem than we had was in the case of county allotments within the States.

Senator AIKEN. It was intrastate difficulties.

Mr. WOOLLEY. There are State difficulties. The larger the unit, the less obvious the inequities become, but nevertheless even between States we think there are inequities between States that tend to find their way into the farm allotment, and the closer you get to the farm, the more apparent the inequity becomes.

When it is at the State, it is all glossed over with a lot of hills and valleys so to speak in your allotment picture, so that when you look at the total it does not look too bad, but when you get down to cases, that is when it begins to show up.

2. The President has very clearly stated that the new legislation should provide for farm allotments to be based primarily upon each farm's recent past cotton planting history. This has not been done.

For 1951, H. R. 9109 provides that the farm allotment be based on the 1950 allotment, which in turn was primarily based upon the percentage of cropland. Accordingly, the basic 1951 farm allotment will be primarily based upon percentage of cropland. We want to emphasize again as we have heretofore that the provision for apportioning county acreage allotments to farms primarily on a percentage of cropland causes gross inequities between farms in the same county and like farms in different counties.

Through the establishment of acreage reserves, the State committee can reduce a given county allotment to the extent of 10 percent (15 percent in Oklahoma) below that which the basic formula would provide, and the county committee can likewise reduce a given individual farm allotment to the extent of 15 percent below that which the basic formula would provide. Except for the reserves obtained by these reductions, which may be used to adjust county and farm allotments, the 1951 allotments are based primarily on a cropland percentage basis. The amount of the acreage reserve, in many cases restricts the State and the county in obtaining equitable allotments. The same objection exists with respect to the formula for setting 1952 allotments. Finally, however, in 1953 the legislation provides for a strict farm history basis. This is only after 3 years of history have been recorded pursuant to allotments determined upon the inequitable cropland formula.

3. Subsection 344 (e) (1), with respect to apportioning 1951 State allotments to counties, mandatorily provides for the redistribution of acreage allotments within the State of Texas. In addition, section 344 (g) (4) provides that certain counties in Texas will be given credit for history of plantings of cotton in 1950 equal to the allotment which the county would have received in 1950 had the State acreage allotment been apportioned on the basis of the cotton plantings and war crop credits for the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The basic formula provides in the bill with respect to apportioning State allotments to counties provides for a better method of apportionment of the Texas State acreage allotment to counties than does the special provision provided in subsections 344 (e) (1) and (g) (4). Also the apportionment resulting from the application of subsections 344 (e) (1) and (g) (4) along with the disparity created by war crop credits will result in inequitable and misplaced allotments in the State. Further, it will have the effect, generally, of shifting allotments from low-cost areas to high-cost areas.

That is within the State of Texas, and some 37 percent of the cotton allotments in the United States are in the State of Texas, so that you are dealing with a big segment of your problem when you start reshuffling allotments inside the State of Texas.

Senator ANDERSON. Generally speaking, would that be desirable, to shift the allotments from the low-cost areas to the high-cost areas? It would be undesirable, would it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think it is undesirable. We agree with the philosophy that has been stated, that the salvation of cotton is the production of cheaper and better cotton. We think that is correct, and we think to the extent that you arbitrarily put allotments in those areas where your cost of production is high, that you are aggravating the cotton problem instead of helping the cotton problem.

Senator ANDERSON. I agree with you thoroughly. Now right along that line, does not that help answer the question raised by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Kem?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. If you put the cotton allotments in the United States in the high-cost areas, then you tend to boom cotton production in Mexico, you tend to boom it in Brazil, Egypt, and elsewhere, do you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There are many factors involved.

Senator KEM. What are we doing about that? Are we just perfectly complacent about it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We are not complacent. We are trying the best we can to get the Congress to straighten it out.

Senator KEM. Well, what have you got in this bill here that will straighten that situation out?

Mr. WOOLLEY. This bill does not straighten it out any time soon.

Senator KEM. Have you got another bill that will?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our recommendations we think will help it a lot.

Senator KEM. Well, come up with that bill. I would like to see it. It makes my blood run cold when I see that sort of thing going on. We are losing ground here that we may never be able to gain back again.

Senator ANDERSON. I think his difficulty, Mr. Woolley's difficulty, was that they made representations to the House committee, and the House committee refuses to bring out anything resembling it. That is where he is in some embarrassment about it.

Senator AIKEN. The increased Mexican production is not being marketed in the United States, is it? It is going on to the world market.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think that is correct. The provisions of the law with respect to the importation of cotton are such that practically all the imports of cotton into the United States are long staple from Egypt.

Senator KEM. I inquired about that particularly. It does not come into the United States, but it is occupying foreign markets that were formerly enjoyed by our producers.

Senator AIKEN. That is right. It is not in the same position as the Canadian potatoes which came into the United States to get the higher price.

Senator KEM. The point is if we lose that market, can we ever get it back?

Senator THYE. Mr. Woolley, when cotton is taken away from the high-cost areas, what is the producer that has historically been raising cotton going to do as far as a crop is concerned? What is the next step for him to take?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You have a lot of high-cost areas in the United States that were shifting out of cotton production, and they were invited to come back into the production of cotton very strongly, given an invitation to come back, which has, we think, reversed the trend of what was desirable for those areas.

Senator THYE. Did they accept the invitation?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think some of them accepted the invitation. We think others did not accept the invitation, and that accounts for a lot of the 2½ million acres that were not planted.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Woolley, those people who shifted out of cotton into certain areas and into other types of farming, are they relatively better off than they were by the shift?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is the impression of the people in the Department who have been working hard to try to shift many areas to a livestock economy, that they definitely were better off by shifting over to the livestock economy and shifting back is a step back in the wrong direction.

Senator THYE. What kind of livestock economy?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, I have been very much impressed with the production of beef cattle, for example, in Louisiana. I have been impressed with it in Tennessee, in Alabama, in Georgia, with the new crosses of livestock that they have. They have been very successful.

Senator THYE. What about dairying?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There has been some increase in dairying in those areas, and we think there could be a profitable increase further than there is now.

Senator THYE. I wonder if the legislation in the past year did not somewhat prevent a continued expansion in the dairying that was so well under way in Mississippi, Arkansas, and other southern States.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, now a lot of that dairy production, Senator, has been in our opinion a very fine thing in that it has increased the consumption of milk in those areas, and milk products, that just were not consumed before.

They were not being supplied from any source, and the fact that they are now being supplied and consumed in those areas is beneficial to the farmers and to the consumers in those areas, and the other dairy producing areas of the country I do not think stand to lose anything by it.

I think a lot of those people have become better dairy customers all the way around by reason of that production.

Senator THYE. During the war you had quite a large expansion in cotton acreage in areas that historically had not been in cotton, and that has been in the irrigated lands, is that not true?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, there was a very rapid increase in the production in California, particularly.

Senator ELLENDER. And if you put into practice this proposal here of shifting allotments from low-cost areas to high-cost areas, if you reverse that it will mean that there will be more planted in those low-cost areas, will it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, that is true.

Senator ELLENDER. Take a State like Louisiana. Many areas there are high-cost areas, and to follow this proposal here would mean that those areas would be in a measure deprived of cotton shifted to low-cost areas of the West. Now, I do not know about Missouri.

Senator KEM. Low cost.

Senator ELLENDER. I think Missouri is a more or less low-cost area.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, it is.

Senator ELLENDER. You can do it on a large scale, but in the case of hilly country, it would simply mean almost the destruction of cotton production in those places.

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, I do not think so. We would not do it so fast, Senator, that it would create a great disturbance in the old cotton-growing areas.

We recognize that there is a very fundamental conflict going on between the old cotton-growing areas and the new cotton-growing areas, and we would not line up on the side of the new cotton-growing areas and say that we think that all the cotton ought to go there immediately.

Senator ELLENDER. No, but in the course of time it would.

Mr. WOOLLEY. But if in the course of time, in the natural course of events, you had the ability of the people in the older areas to get into something that was a more stable, well-diversified agricultural production, we think that is all to the good.

Senator AIKEN. Well, the growers in the older States that have got their cotton in a rotation system are not only doing better on the crops they have converted to but on the cotton itself, as I understand it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator AIKEN. The yield per acre of cotton has increased tremendously where they diverted part of their farms to livestock production.

Mr. WOOLLEY. None of our recommendations would strike out the production of cotton on economic production units, for example, in the State of Louisiana and the small farm provisions would continue to protect the small farmers in that area. It is that intermediate group of farms that are not either economic, they are not in the small-class area, that have found——

Senator ELLENDER. The small hill farmer?

Mr. WOOLLEY. They have found themselves in a position where they can shift over to some kind of livestock production, we think they would be better off in that production than shifting back into cotton.

Senator ELLENDER. That would strike primarily at the small hill farmer in Louisiana who cannot produce like a fellow along the Mississippi River.

Senator ANDERSON. Is not this comment of Mr. Woolley's directed only to the situation in the State of Texas?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. What I am talking about here is the State of Texas. What this would do in effect is this: Texas received the allotment in 1950 under the 95 percent of 1947-48 gadget, and this provision of H. R. 9109 says that the State of Texas wants to be exempted from the operation of this gadget, in apportionment of the State allotment to counties which was to take on the basis of recent history rather than on the basis of a 4-year period. Not only will they get this allotment in 1951 on the basis of long-time past history, but also they will be given credit in those counties as if they had planted cotton in those counties this year, even though they did not plant it. The theory behind it is that they should have gotten the allotment and they would have planted the cotton. Therefore they should have credit for it.

Senator ANDERSON. Then the Department is opposed to this section 344 (e) (1)?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Mr. WOOLLEY. 4. A provision is contained on pages 1 and 2 of H. R. 9109 whereby the Secretary is required to proclaim national

marketing quotas for the 1951 and 1952 crops of cotton, if he determines, quoting from the act:

that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in such calendar years would exceed the estimated domestic consumption plus export for such marketing years.

We endorse this principle provided other objectionable features of this proposed legislation are eliminated so as to allow cotton acreage allotments to follow an orderly and economic shift in the areas of production. The practice of permitting unlimited production for a short period and the creation thereby of burdensome surpluses such as occurred in 1937 and again in 1949 and then following such years by severe restrictions on plantings is disruptive to individual farm management plans and to the cotton economy of the country.

Senator AIKEN. You do not believe that that situation can be controlled through acreage allotments only?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No. We do not think acreage allotments will work on cotton. We think you have to have marketing quotas before they will be effective.

Senator AIKEN. This provision of the House bill would mean permanent quotas on cotton, would it not? If a single bale is carried over, you have to proclaim quotas.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It would cause you to proclaim marketing quotas and put them to a vote much more readily. For practical purposes it probably would be most every year. It eliminates the 30-percent reserve over and above domestic consumption and exports.

Senator ANDERSON. Does the Department think that a cotton quota, when you do not have any excess supply, is a good thing?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think that a cotton quota properly administered with sufficient latitude to take into account circumstances as they exist and not set in some rigid mold, will result in less dissatisfaction in the cotton country than the present system of being more or less on the basis of a boom and bust.

In 1937 without a cotton acreage allotment law, we had a tremendous amount of cotton planted, and then what happened was a surplus was created; immediately restrictions were imposed which would not have been near as irritating and burdensome as if there had been a sensible restraint on production in 1937. We think the same thing is true for 1949.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, was 1949 a bad thing? The cotton estimate is 10,308,000 bales for 1950. Now we will use at least 14½ million bales this year. We will harvest 4 million bales less than that. If we had not had the few million bales of cotton carry-over, where do you suppose the price of cotton would have gone?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, my point is merely this, Senator. If in 1949 you had not had the unlimited production that you had, you would have not had to have the restrictions that you did have in 1950, or at least we do not think you should have had them then, and you would have evened out the 2 years. We think there would have been more stability in cotton production, in marketing, and all the way down the line. We would provide for ample reserves for carry-over.

Senator ANDERSON. What is the cotton acreage that you permitted this year, 22,700,000, 23,000,000?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think it is 21.6.

Senator ANDERSON. You mean that you only added 600,000 acres by all the cotton legislation that was passed?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think it turned out around that.

Senator ANDERSON. Around 21,000,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is substantially correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Eighteen million and something got planted?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. So it was not too restrictive, and with all that you only had 10,308,000 bales?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You had 27,000,000 acres of cotton planted in 1949.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right, and if you had 27,000,000 acres planted in 1950, you would have gotten just about what you need for this year's production. You do not get that. What I am trying to get to is, is it not a bad thing to put on controls just to have controls?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I certainly would not want to be cast in the role of saying that you ought to have controls just to have controls.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, that is what the legislation provides. If there is not but one bale of carry-over, as Senator Aiken has pointed out, this legislation would require the proclamation of quotas, if there were just 100 bales of carry-over.

Now we need in this country 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 bales for just good housekeeping. When you ship cotton, you do not ship it just for the next week. It goes on to a steamer going abroad, and it takes several months' supply of cotton on hand in this country for just good housekeeping. Yet this would require quotas every time the production and exporting trade seemed equal to what was on hand.

It seems to a great many of us that a little liberality in that so that you do have opportunities to plant on an unlimited basis when conditions would permit it, is not too bad. Now this year you are going to take up a good share of your cotton surplus, are you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, on the basis of the present situation we think that is true.

Senator ANDERSON. And your outfit down there if turned loose to do it, could do the same thing they have done before. They could market that cotton in the present markets where the Government would not lose any money on having held it this year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We do not expect to lose any money on it.

Senator ANDERSON. They will sell it, so the Government does not lose a nickel, and I commend them for that. That being true, it has not been a bad idea to have this on hand, because you have actually helped the price situation over the country.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We are very strongly in favor of having adequate reserves as a basic fundamental. What I had to say did not negate the idea that we would have reserves.

It merely was that we do not believe in the proposition of severely restricting 1 year and then the next year everybody just planting all outdoors. That is what many of the vegetable people do.

They go broke one year because they overplant, and the next year a large percentage stay out, and then the few that stay in make a killing. Then those who stayed out rush back in the subsequent year because they saw the others make a killing the year before.

Senator ANDERSON. I understand that, and my understanding is not just theoretical because I have been planting peas and other

things in the wrong years, but what I am trying to get at is this: I think the action of the Department of Agriculture in 1948—and the present Secretary of Agriculture took that action, I did not. He took an action that there should not be quotas in 1949. He took it in the summer of 1948.

It was a very close decision, and I think he made an excellent decision, and I think the wisdom of his decision has been proved by what has taken place in the cotton exchanges of the country right now.

If we did not have a few million extra bales of cotton, the price would not be jumping up just a few dollars a bale and then sometimes going back a little bit. It would be just steadily climbing the limit every day.

Those of us who have gone through the experience of shortages know that, and therefore I question sincerely whether this is a very wise provision. I think a 30 percent carry-over is small enough.

Senator AIKEN. May I inquire what acreage the Department would have probably set this year if there had not been a minimum fixed by law? As I understand it, the Department took the position that the minimum was plenty high this year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. If you get the allotment on the right farms, satisfactory production would result. Production of cotton in this country varies all the way from less than 100 pounds per acre up to two or three bales to the acre, and if you get a lot of that acreage allotment on the low yielding land, low production will result, whereas if it is allotted to some of the better producing land, total production will be much larger.

Senator AIKEN. Well, the wheat and corn growers are observing their acreage allotments pretty well this year.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The wheat allotments were pretty well complied with in 1950.

Senator AIKEN. But you doubt the ability of the Department to control or influence the planting of cotton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Sir?

Senator AIKEN. You doubt the ability of the Department to influence the planting of cotton by acreage allotments?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. We do not think you can do it with respect to cotton. We think it is much more effective in the case of wheat and corn than it would be in the case of cotton.

Senator THYE. Why so, Mr. Woolley?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, by reason of price-support features in the case of wheat, and also the fact that you can get the allotments more on farms where they grow wheat. You can do a fairly equitable job in getting allotments on the farms where they belong in wheat. You cannot do it in the case of cotton.

Senator AIKEN. If you had the appropriate law, could you do it with cotton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, none of us have ever thought that they would be very effective with respect to cotton, just allotments alone.

Senator THYE. Mr. Woolley, is there that great a fluctuation in the planting of cotton? In other words, will they shift from cotton to soy beans and from soy beans to some other type of a crop so that you cannot in any sense predict from one year to another what the average planting of cotton will be on vast acreage?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Cotton has had a tendency to bounce around rather strongly.

Senator THYE. Well, when it bounces, what is the next crop that the producer will turn to when he does not plant cotton in a regular cotton area?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It varies widely with the area of the country. For example, in west Texas they move over into either wheat or grain sorghums.

Senator ANDERSON. Is that not due to some degree because of the manpower situation? They are afraid they are going to be short of labor, they know they cannot put in cotton.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Labor and price. There are unnumerable things that have an impact on it. To generalize, I would not know how to do it.

I think in the Mississippi delta area, for example, they can grow soy beans rather effectively in a lot of those areas. Now they shift to soy beans rather readily. Shifting over to livestock production is an entirely different matter.

Senator THYE. That is slow. That is a slow shift.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator THYE. You would not have to be faced with quotas or marketing agreements of any kind insofar as a shift to dairy or a shift to livestock is concerned, because that is a slow process.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator AIKEN. There has been quite a shift in the delta to sheep this year, has there not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I am not conscious of that.

Senator AIKEN. Did they not have a celebration when they sent the first trainload into Chicago of lambs?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I was not conscious of that being a big factor.

Senator AIKEN. I do not say it is expansive, but it has been substantial, I hear.

Senator ELLENDER. Do they not use those more to kill the weeds? It is just an experiment, is it not?

Senator AIKEN. Well, at 30 or 33 cents a pound, I guess there is some price incentive to raise lamb.

Senator KEM. Is the Department encouraging the shifting from cotton to dairying?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Department is doing everything it can to encourage the shifting over to a livestock economy as the basic fundamental principle.

Mr. KEM. Well, to dairying specifically?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In those areas of the South where they have a deficit of dairy production, we are encouraging dairy production as well as beef production.

Senator KEM. Are you not jumping out of the teapot into the fire when you discourage cotton and encourage dairying? Are you not going from one economy that is in a condition of overproduction to another that is equally so?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we have a feeling that the basic problem in the case of dairy products is under-consumption, and what we need to do is to figure out ways and means of consuming it.

We do not think the people of the country are consuming too much dairy products. I think if they consumed more dairy products, everybody would be better off, producer and consumer.

Senator KEM. Do you think that would be the answer to these surpluses that seem to be accumulating?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have always worked for increased consumption. We do not like production controls and cutting down on production any more than anyone else does. It is a very distasteful, unpopular task. We think the best way to solve the problem is to use more of them if we possibly can.

Senator KEM. Had we not better increase the production of dairy products before we urge the farmers to get into it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You mean increase the consumption?

Senator KEM. Are we not putting the cart before the horse when we put the cotton farmers into dairy production when we have not yet increased the consumption of dairy products?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, in the South such studies that have been made on the subject indicate that what could happen when you increase production of dairy products in many of those areas is to increase the amount of consumption of milk and dairy products from outside the area. The reason for this is the per capita consumption is relatively lower in those areas.

Senator ANDERSON. Was that not particularly true of Memphis which has always been an exporter of milk?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I would need to check the information for that area.

We do not see that there is anything we should do to try to retard that trend. We think we ought to help it if we can.

Senator AIKEN. What do you estimate the carry-over is as of August 1? What was the carry-over? Are the figures out yet, I mean this year?

Mr. WOOLLEY. This year it is 7,000,000.

Senator AIKEN. Last fall you estimated it would be 7½ million.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, it has turned out to be around 7,000,000 bales.

Senator AIKEN. Five hundred thousand more bales have been consumed than was anticipated?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It has disappeared. We do not know whether it has actually been consumed or not. That is one of the problems as to how much is in the pipelines of the mills and other manufacturers.

Senator AIKEN. You mean that the mills that have bought in anticipation of the future needs and rising prices—

Mr. WOOLLEY. I did not mean to imply that the mills have a supply of cotton on hand, but when you follow it all the way through into cotton goods on the shelf and not in the hands of consumers, you do not know just how much that represents.

Senator AIKEN. What became of the 500,000 bales?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There may be several reasons for the decrease.

Senator AIKEN. This covers any contingency?

Mr. WOOLEY. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. How much more cotton has Commodity Credit been selling since this recent announcement that it would offer for sale its stocks?

Mr. WOOLLEY. You mean the change of our policy from selling it on a weekly basis to accepting bids on an every-other-day basis?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have sold a very sizable amount of cotton. I do not have the figures in my mind as to the total of it, but I know on one particular bid we sold some 300,000 bales of cotton.

Senator ELLENDER. Was that sold to consumers, that is mills?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It was sold to whoever wanted to purchase it at the price at which it was for sale, which was the market price. That was just a few days ago, I would say about a week or so ago.

Senator ANDERSON. Was that cotton sold for more than it cost the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir. Our policy is to sell our cotton at the cost that we have in it at the loan rate plus 5 percent plus reasonable carrying charges, or the market price, whichever one of those three is the higher.

Senator ANDERSON. The market price was the higher?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The market price has been the higher for the last 3 weeks on cotton.

Senator ANDERSON. Therefore you made a nice profit on that cotton transaction, did you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, which we will pass on to the cotton producers through the cotton pool.

Senator AIKEN. How much cotton does the Commodity Credit Corporation own now?

Mr. WOOLLEY. What is our inventory of cotton?

Senator AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We had some 3,781,000 bales of cotton. However, we have sold 612,000 of that, meaning that we have left 3,100,000 of 1948 crop cotton.

Senator AIKEN. You feed it into the market to keep the price from skyrocketing out of reason?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator AIKEN. That is the reason why you sold the 300,000, and you sold something like 300,000 a month or so ago?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, we have sold 612,000 bales. Most of that has been sold in the last 2 or 3 months.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that all the cotton you own, 3,100,000?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have roughly 3,100,000 bales of 1948 cotton, and we have under loan—

Senator ELLENDER. I am not talking about that, but just what you actually own.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. That is all we own.

Senator ELLENDER. Now did many of the farmers cash in their loans, that is, pay up the loans and permit the cotton to be sold in the regular channels? Has that been on the increase, in other words?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Oh, yes. We made loans on 1949 cotton of 3,190,000 bales, and the farmers repaid their loans on 2,689,000 bales, leaving us just about 500,000 bales that are still under loan on 1949 cotton.

Senator ELLENDER. So that am I right in saying that you own 3,100,000 and have on loan only 500,000?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is all you have?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Woolley, can I just get in two questions there because there has been a lot of talk about these loans by Commodity Credit.

In answer to Senator Aiken's question you pointed out, did you not, that putting this cotton on the market at this time was helpful in stabilizing cotton prices and preventing runaway inflation?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Very definitely.

Senator ANDERSON. Secondly, you answered that also you had sold this at a price higher than the support level and had turned back to producers an extra dividend?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We are putting the net proceeds into the pool funds that will constitute a dividend to the producers.

Senator ANDERSON. So that the operations of Commodity Credit helped two ways. In the first place, they did not force the producers to sell their cotton when it was down at the lowest level, but permitted them to sell it when it reached the highest point.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. And secondly, it prevented the consumer from suffering as a result of a squeeze from a shortage of cotton.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. I think that is a perfect example of how Commodity Credit works.

Senator ELLENDER. How has it worked with respect to other commodities?

Mr. WOOLLEY. With respect to our storable commodities the entire record of Commodity Credit Corporation is a very, very fine record.

Senator ELLENDER. I am talking about recent months, with butter, for instance, eggs.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, with respect to perishable commodities, our experience has been quite to the contrary to that of our storable commodities.

Senator AIKEN. Is there a producer equity in any other commodity that you take over, aside from cotton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In effect, yes.

Senator AIKEN. On what, for instance?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Tobacco.

Senator ANDERSON. Wheat?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, not in wheat. We have tried to have producer equity in both wheat and corn, but it did not work out in those commodities.

The expense of disposing of the stock was such, and the percentage of storage costs in relation to the total value was such, that by the time we operated a pool, there were not any proceeds to return to the producers, but in any of those commodities where it will result in a return to the producer, we operate a pool in his behalf.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, then your price factor is involved there too?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. You will have to do that to feed considerably more of the Commodity Credit holdings into the market of cotton, in order to hold the boys within reason.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We will have a continuing policy of keeping that cotton available for the market at the market price.

Senator AIKEN. Have you any predetermined level that you would consider top price for cotton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, as I say, we are making it available at the market price, and that has a tendency to keep the price from going up.

Senator AIKEN. You are making it available and that tends to influence the market price, does it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Definitely, it tends to keep it from going on up.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Senator THYE. There is just one question. The current price on eggs, Mr. Chairman, has gone up. Can you foresee a possibility of feeding some of your powdered eggs back into the market?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We are making those powdered eggs available to anybody on a current basis and have been for the entire time we have had a supply of them on hand.

Senator THYE. I know, but your current eggs have gone up, have they not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Why keep buying them?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we have not been buying too many in recent weeks.

Senator THYE. But you bought some?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We bought some, that is true. Well the egg situation, as you know, the pattern of production being what it is, the bulk of production in the Middle West where the grain is, and cheap production, you can have an increase in the price of eggs on either coast and still have a relatively poor price for eggs in the Middle West concurrently with that high price on either coast.

Senator THYE. However, the current price of eggs is getting close to what you have invested both in handling and storage charges and so forth in the powdered eggs now, is it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, you have a limited market for powdered eggs. The difficulty is, the demand is in shell-egg form, and we convert them into powdered form.

We have stayed away from shell-egg programs in recent years because we tried a shell-egg program once before and it was almost impossible to operate.

Senator THYE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You have answered the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from cotton, what farm commodities are now above parity in price?

Senator AIKEN. You are referring to basics or all commodities?

The CHAIRMAN. Anything that he has a record of.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Your question was besides cotton what commodities are above the parity price?

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, full parity. First take the basics.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The basic commodities, the parity price on wheat is \$2.21 as of June 15, and the current market price on wheat is \$2.17. Thus it is a little bit below parity.

Rice, the current parity price is \$2.27. I do not have the current market price on rice.

The CHAIRMAN. I have information that on July 15 the highest market price was \$2 for rice.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Two dollars for rice?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the information I have.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think that is about right. I have it in retail prices per pound here as being 16½ cents per pound for rice as of the present time, but I do not have that converted into the per hundred-weight.

This is the parity price: \$2.28 as of July 15. The market price is 88 percent, and in the case of corn it is \$1.60 as of July 15, which is 90 percent of the parity price. Peanuts is 12 cents per pound as of July 15, which is 91 percent.

Wool, which is not a basic commodity but which is a mandatory support commodity, is 51½ cents per pound, which is 111 percent of parity.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you much wool on hand at the moment?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We do not have any wool on hand at the present time. Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of wool are completely sold out.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you make any profit?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, we did not make a profit on the wool program. We sustained a net loss on wool. The losses were sustained some time back.

We sold our stocks at a discount earlier in the year to get rid of them because they were inferior qualities, most of them.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, I knew about it. I just wanted to have it put in the record.

Senator AIKEN. Stocks of wool are low, are they not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. World stocks of wool?

Senator AIKEN. United States stocks particularly.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. We do not have any Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, and as you know, we are a heavy net importer of wool, and the world wool situation is rather serious now in the light of the present world conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. That is sufficient, Mr. Woolley. I just wanted to get for the record an idea how prices were generally. You may proceed, if you will, with your prepared statement.

Mr. WOOLLEY. 5. Public Law 471 was passed with the intention that relief be given to those farms which were so severely restricted by the percentage of cropland approach that their allotments were not representative of their past history. However, those farmers who were so severely cut by the percentage of cropland approach were not permitted to count as history their acreage of cotton that was allotted to them to relieve the inequity that had been visited upon them. H. R. 9109 provides for substantially the same inequitable result in that while the individual farmer gets credit in his allotment for the increased acreage, the county or State does not receive credit therefor and as a consequence there is discrimination in favor of areas which took the lesser adjustments in cotton acreage. This inequity has not been cleared up by the present bill but only partially tempered, in that H. R. 9109 gives credit to the farm but denies credit to the county and to the State. The State committee can, within limits, use a portion of the 10-percent reserve to modify this inequity.

What I am saying there in effect is this: That last year the Congress came along and recognized that there were many farmers that had been inequitably treated by Public Law 272, so you said, "We will give you 65 percent of the average of your 3 years, or 45 percent of the highest. That is your allotment in 1950," but the law said, "You cannot count that as credit for your history," and at the same time the farmers who were planting cotton being denied credit to relieve an inequity, at the same time the law gave people credit in war crop counties, credit for war crops that they did not even plant. We

think that is really going in the wrong direction with respect to both groups.

6. Section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that CCC, in determining its sales policies for basic agricultural commodities and storable nonbasic commodities, should give consideration to the establishing of such policies with respect to price, terms, and conditions as it determines will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, or dealers from acquiring or carrying normal inventories of the commodities of the current crop. It also provides that the Corporation shall not sell any such commodity at less than 5 percent above the current support price for such commodity plus reasonable carrying charges. This provision of the act of 1949 covers all basic commodities as well as the storable nonbasic commodities. Section 5 of the proposed bill provides in effect that CCC cannot sell any cotton at less than 105 percent of the current support price plus reasonable carrying charges for the current year plus an amount equal to 7 months' carrying charges for the previous year. We believe the provisions of the act of 1949 are reasonable, afford the producers with adequate protection against depressed sales prices, and at the same time provide CCC with adequate means of disposing of its price-support commodities. We believe this is true with respect to all commodities, including cotton, covered by the act.

The proposed section refers only to cotton. Other basics and the storable nonbasics are not included in the bill. We believe the requirement for the sale of these commodities should remain the same unless special circumstances or conditions arise with respect to a given commodity that would justify a change. We foresee no such circumstances or conditions and know of no basic reason for asking the change. We do not believe that it gives the producer any additional protection. Our current sales price is well above the minimum that would be established under the bill. There is no reason to think that the Corporation will adopt minimum sales prices even as low as the minimum that could be established under the provisions of the bill unless conditions change drastically. If conditions should change drastically, it might prove beneficial to all concerned to establish a sales price somewhat below the minimum established by the proposed bill. In effect, H. R. 9109 attempts to legislate on the subject of "what is reasonable." What is reasonable today under a given set of circumstances may very well be unreasonable tomorrow under another set of circumstances that may very plausibly occur. By spelling out the formula as is proposed for determining what is reasonable the Corporation would be in no position to depart therefrom even if circumstances seemed to warrant it.

The provisions with respect to long-staple cotton are needed in some type of legislative action if we are to carry out a program with respect to this commodity. Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, is vague and so susceptible to different interpretations that it would be difficult for counsel to find a sound legal basis for any action that might be taken by the Department pursuant thereto. The absence of legislative direction and authorization is so great that only by arbitrary assumptions and action could a program of marketing quotas be put into effect under this provision. The only possible objection to the long-staple acreage allotment provision is the one that provides for a minimum national allotment. If a variety of long-staple cotton

is developed and grown which the trade will take, equal to or in excess of the minimum provided in the law, this minimum provision would not present any difficulty. Otherwise, such long-staple production would ultimately find its way into Commodity Credit Corporation's stocks and be a burden on the Corporation. The encouragement of the production of cotton in this country that competes with Egyptian cotton can also have appreciable effects on our foreign relations. On the basis of the unusually large acreage diverted from upland cotton to long staple cotton for 1950, we believe it is a mistake to provide mandatory price support. If excess production had been controlled, we would have felt just the reverse.

Only 19 million acres of cotton were planted in 1950 with effective allotments of $21\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres that were allotted but were not planted is due primarily to the misassignment of allotments. A much higher percent of the $21\frac{1}{2}$ million acres would have been planted if those farms on which producers desired to plant cotton had been given their fair share of the national acreage allotment on the basis of recent history of plantings.

The Department urges that the Congress amend Public Law 272 of the Eighty-first Congress so that equitable farm cotton allotments may be issued if quotas are required. Public Law 272 gives practically no recognition to acreage history and any year in which quotas are required some emergency legislative action such as was taken by Public Law 471 Eighty-first Congress, will be needed again to relieve the extreme hardships occasioned by the present law.

As H. R. 9109 stands now the Secretary of Agriculture does not have the necessary administrative authority and flexibility to make fair allotments to States; the States do not have the necessary authority and the counties do not have the necessary authority to meet local problems, adjust inequities or make such other adjustments as will result in fair and equitable cotton acreage allotments. The reason for this is that the authority of the Secretary, the State committee, and the county committee does not extend sufficiently far to offset the unfair allotments resulting from the legislative mandate with respect to improper war crop credits and the percentage of cropland approach.

The following suggested changes would in large part meet the Department's objection to the various provisions of H. R. 9109 which were discussed above. In order to meet all of the objections of the Department and, at the same time, facilitate better and simpler administration through the elimination of the numerous gadget provisions would mean almost an entire rewriting of H. R. 9109. However, the following suggestions would provide a better basis of establishing State, county, and farm acreage allotments and would be less cumbersome in administration than those now provided in H. R. 9109.

1. For 1951 State acreage allotments, the parenthetical provision beginning on the first line of subsection (c) (1), section 344—do you want to go through these individual recommendations at this time, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. We will not have the opportunity, Mr. Woolley, to do that this morning.

Senator AIKEN. There is the last recommendation relating to peanuts. Are the peanut provisions of this bill generally satisfactory?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The peanut provisions of this bill primarily relate to the question of making available edible peanuts which are in short supply, and that portion of the bill with respect to peanuts is a desirable provision, but it does not do what the President recommended, and that is eliminate those provisions which provide for the production of peanuts for oil. We believe that provision is not in the interest of the farmer.

Senator AIKEN. What about the proviso that the national acreage allotment for 1951 shall not exceed 2,000,000 acres? I assume that includes all quotas of peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, that does not mean that. That means they can still plant all the peanuts they want to up to their 1947 peanut plantings, which was the highest planting in history. They can plant all the peanuts they want to up to that amount for oil.

Senator AIKEN. It says "cannot exceed 2,000,000 acres." What is the planting this year of quota peanuts?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The planting of peanuts this year is—

Senator AIKEN. I am asking that because I have had so many letters, and whoever advised these peanut growers to write gave the wrong number of the bill, 9105.

Senator ELLENDER. The quota was 2,100,000.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, but it was increased by 100,000 acres under Public Law 471. Then by the provision for planting for oil they could go above that.

Senator THYE. I have a letter right here in my hand which states that the Virginia type peanuts have skyrocketed in price, and that there is a scarcity of them, and the processors of candies that use that Virginia type of peanut are just unable to get the volume of peanuts that they need, without inflationary prices, and I wondered whether you could give us any light on the problems that they are faced with that bring on this complaint.

Mr. WOOLLEY. There is not any question, Senator, that there is a relative shortage of the Virginia-Carolina type of peanuts. That is clearly evidenced by the price in the market place for those peanuts.

Senator THYE. Would that be corrected in this growing season?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The effect of H. R. 9109 with respect to those peanuts is to permit them to increase their production of that particular type and market them without penalty, and it would tend to relieve the situation considerably.

Senator THYE. But the planted acres now in the year of 1950, when they are harvested and get on to the market, will they materially improve the volume or the supply?

Senator ANDERSON. Well, is it not true that they will not actually? The amount of runner peanuts, that type of peanuts is increasing, and the Virginia-Carolina peanut is decreasing, is that not correct?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, but as I say, H. R. 9109 tends to relieve that situation and permit them to plant—

Senator ANDERSON. The question of Senator Thye was would the 1950 planting be more of the Carolina and Virginia type, and the answer is no, it is not.

Senator THYE. You have not commenced to harvest that peanut crop, so that you would know what your volume would be?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator THYE. And my question was, Will the scarcity be corrected as this harvest of 1950 brings that peanut crop on the market?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The provisions of Public Law 471 permitted excess plantings of peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina peanut.

Senator THYE. The oil type of peanut?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In both types.

Senator ANDERSON. But only for oil.

Mr. WOOLLEY. No. Public Law 471 permits the Secretary of Agriculture to take over the Virginia-Carolina peanuts and market them if there is an inadequate supply on the market, and H. R. 9109 extends that provision with respect to marketing those peanuts, for future years.

You have two provisions with respect to peanuts. One was the oil provision. The other was the sale of the Virginia-Carolina type peanuts, and they have increased their acreage this year over what it would have been as the result of 471.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Woolley, it is 12 o'clock. Will you appear in the morning at 10 o'clock to finish your explanation of this bill?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection then, the committee will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the hearing was adjourned to reconvene on Wednesday, August 9, 1950, at 10 a. m.)

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas, Anderson, Aiken, Thyne, Kem, and Hickenlooper.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. We will proceed to make the record on the theory that the members of the committee are very busy. They will be here whenever they can be here, and when they are not here we will make the record anyway and it will be available to them to read. We will have, from time to time, Members of the Congress here and Members of the Senate, and I want to afford them an opportunity to be heard.

At this time we have Mr. Mahon present.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, before Congressman Mahon makes his statement, I have a long letter which I received from the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, which is in the area he represents. I wonder if I can file it with the committee at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; without objection, that may be filed for the record and it might be considered by those who read the record in connection with Mr. Mahon's statement.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

WEST TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Abilene, Tex., August 1, 1950.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
United States Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ANDERSON: In submitting to you this report on the effect of H. R. 9109, a bill amending the Agricultural Act of 1949 and previous Agricultural and Domestic Allotment Acts, we refer only to the provisions of the bill having to do with national marketing quotas and apportionment and allotment of cotton. The marketing quota and allotment features of the bill are as follows:

1. "That the Secretary shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing years 1950-51 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption, plus exports for such marketing for the year, and shall proclaim a national marketing quota for the 1952 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951-52 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption, plus exports for such marketing year."

2. Section 2 (d): "The national acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 should be apportioned to the States on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950 with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period * * *."

3. Section 3 (e): "That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of three million acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948 * * *."

Under the above provisions analysis has been made of the acreage and production of cotton in 95 cotton producing counties of west Texas upon which reports are available. The study includes, first, the production of cotton in these counties for the 10-year period 1939-48; (2) the cotton acreage for the years 1939-48; (3) production averages for the 10-year period 1939-48 and the 4-year periods 1939-44, 1945-48 and acreage averages for the same periods. Taking these averages as reflecting normal production as compared to drought years' production, the conclusions are as follows:

First: Referring to the provision that the Secretary shall proclaim the national marketing quota for 1951 cotton crop if he determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year 1951 will exceed the estimated domestic consumption, plus exports for such marketing year, we are opposed to this provision because it will permit the Secretary to absorb carry-over supplies, or around 7,000,000 bales per year, as basis for national marketing quotas, and thus eliminate 1950-51 normal surplus and carry-over.

Second: Referring to section 2, subsection (d), providing for acreage allotment for cotton for 1952 on basis of acreage planted to cotton during the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950 with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period, we propose an additional amendment to section 2, subsection (d) to provide for the consideration of adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during the period 1945-48 as a basis for 1951 allotments. We maintain that unless this provision is made for 1951 cotton allotments that west Texas which is subject to frequent abnormal drought years, two of which occurred in 1945 and 1946, will be severely penalized.

Third: The 4-year average provision does not enable west Texas to reflect a normal and average production of cotton. The obvious reason is because in the 4-year period 1945-48 west Texas experienced two very severe subnormal years, namely, 1948 and 1946. Production for these 2 years, 652,665 bales in 1945 and 658,588 bales in 1946, as compared to the 10-year average of 1,262,846 bales reflects the true results of drought years on cotton production in west Texas. Total cotton acreage in west Texas in 1945 was 2,180,816 and 2,451,760 for 1946 as compared to a 10-year average of 3,474,380 acres. Again, we reflect the loss of acreage due to drought. Under provisions of H. R. 9109, 1951 allotments would be based on acreage for the years 1945-48 or an average of 3,300,800 acres. This is 174,500 acres less than the 10-year average, 1939-48, and 292,600 acres less than the average planted in the years 1939-44. Cotton production for the years 1945-48 averaged 1,092,600 bales as compared to the 10-year average of 1,262,846 bales, and an average of 1,376,330 bales for the years 1939-44. This reflects a decrease in production of 170,246 bales under the 10-year average and 283,730 bales under the 1939-44 average. The control provision of this bill unless we can get credit for the two subnormal years, 1945-46, in allotment will cost west Texas around 200,000 bales of cotton or more than \$10,000,000 in 1951.

A base for cotton control which does not portray average and normal production, gives one section an advantage over another section, and which offers no hope of overcoming discrimination is of grave importance and consequence. The territory thus affected, penalized and discriminated against is west Texas. To remedy the condition we recommend that H. R. 9109 be further amended so that allotments can be made on basis of the 4-year average for 1943, 1944, 1947, and 1948, thus eliminating the two abnormal years of 1945 and 1946, or on basis of a 10-year average for the years 1939-48 with adjustments for the subnormal years 1945 and 1946 as covered under our suggested amendment to section 2, subsection (d). This, we believe, will tend to overcome the discrimination against west Texas in 1951 and future cotton allotments and will enable west Texas to get credit of additional allotments for our subnormal production years.

In behalf of this organization and the 95 west Texas counties producing around 15 percent of the Nation's cotton, we respectfully submit this analysis and suggested amendments and revisions for a more equitable cotton allotment formula.

Respectfully yours,

ALTON B. BELL,
Chairman,
W. L. PIER,
Cochairman,

Agriculture and Livestock Committee,
West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

West Texas cotton production and acreage, 1939-48

[U. S. Department of Agriculture Statistics]

Year	Bales produced	Acreage	Year	Bales produced	Acreage
1939-----	968, 153	3, 628, 110	1945-----	652, 655	2, 180, 816
1940-----	1, 296, 636	3, 739, 570	1946-----	658, 588	2, 451, 760
1941-----	1, 582, 990	3, 510, 850	1947-----	1, 689, 807	4, 084, 953
1942-----	1, 527, 177	3, 848, 675	1948-----	1, 369, 422	4, 465, 709
1943-----	1, 555, 535	3, 684, 500			
1944-----	1, 327, 492	3, 148, 879	Total-----	12, 628, 465	34, 743, 822

	Cotton acreage	Cotton production		Cotton acreage	Cotton production
		<i>Bales</i>			<i>Bales</i>
10-year average-----	3, 474, 382	1, 262, 846	Decline, 1945-48 average		
1939-44 average-----	3, 593, 430	1, 376, 330	from 1939-44 average----	292, 630	283, 730
1945-48 average-----	3, 300, 800	1, 092, 600			
Decline, 1945-48 average					
from 10-year average----	174, 500	170, 246			

**STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE H. MAHON, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would not intrude myself into your hearing were it not for the fact that my own congressional district is very adversely affected by H. R. 9109, the House bill. I am also concerned about it because I feel the whole State is adversely affected by the provisions of that bill. I realize you rely upon the expert testimony that is produced before your committee and upon your experience for your chief determination, but this is something I want to particularly call to your attention.

Senator KEM. Is Lubbock in your district?

Mr. MAHON. Lubbock is in my congressional district.

Senator KEM. It is a great cotton-raising area.

Mr. MAHON. It is the greatest cotton-raising area in the world, in many respects. We produced in my congressional district 2,000,000 bales of cotton in 1949. That is one of the difficulties which now confronts us, because there are those who say, "Well, you have a lot of acreage there. We want to find a way to take that acreage away from you and distribute it out otherwise."

Senator ANDERSON. How did you get your acreage?

Mr. MAHON. We got that acreage by reason of the fact that our plantings in 1947 and 1948 were great, and based upon that 2-year history we got the acreage. If other areas had planted cotton in the same amount, and they were at liberty to do so, they would have received the same allotment.

Senator ANDERSON. In other words, when there was no limitation put at all on those who wanted to grow cotton, your area grew cotton.

Mr. MAHON. Yes, and we can produce cotton at lower cost per pound in our area than any other area in the country.

Senator KEM. You have no boll weevils?

Mr. MAHON. Well, we have our troubles with different types of pests, but nothing that is in any way comparable to certain other areas.

Senator THYE. Congressman, how much have you increased your acreage in the 2 years of 1948 and 1949?

Mr. MAHON. We have been regarded as a heavy cotton-producing area for many years. Cotton is shifting out of the eastern part of the State and out of the eastern part of the United States toward the West, so our acreage plantings of cotton have been very heavy during the years. During the war years, due to the inadequacy of labor and certain drought conditions we did not produce as much as we did, of course, in 1949, but our production has always been heavy. I believe we reduced our plantings in 1950 by 400,000 acres below our 1949 planting. You can hardly comprehend the immensity of our acreage.

Senator KEM. You are not too far from the Mexican border.

Mr. MAHON. Not too far, but we join New Mexico.

Senator KEM. Do your people look with equanimity on the fact that there is a great cotton industry development taking place across the international border in Mexico?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Bentsen represents the Rio Grande area, which is also adversely affected by the provisions of this bill, which joins old Mexico.

Senator KEM. Generally speaking, what do your people think about the development of this industry in Mexico that is occupying the foreign markets previously enjoyed by the producers in the United States?

Mr. MAHON. Well, Senator Kem, I cannot speak authoritatively on the subject because I haven't made a study of it. The greatest concern I think we have had with Mexico is the pink bollworm which has developed in that area and which has threatened us and cost us many millions of dollars. Of course we carry on a program of combating the pink bollworm in Texas, trying to prevent it from appearing in Texas and in other areas.

Senator KEM. Do you feel that recent legislation had the effect of holding an umbrella over the people of Mexico and has assisted them in entering the cotton-growing business?

Mr. MAHON. To be perfectly frank, there is a representative from my area here who is in the cotton business and who can answer the question better than I can. The average cotton producer in my area is not too much concerned one way or the other with competition from old Mexico, except as to the pink bollworm threat.

Senator KEM. Is that because they know the facts and don't care about them, or is it because they are not cognizant of what has taken place?

Mr. MAHON. It may be they are not fully cognizant of all the facts and circumstances involved.

Senator KEM. Excuse me for interrupting.

Mr. MAHON. Under the broad terms of Public Law 272, which is the existing law, cotton acreage is allotted in States on the basis of a 1-year history, a 2-year history, or a 4-year history. There are broad provisions of law, with which you are familiar, which determine the basis upon which a State will be allotted its cotton acreage. Now when the Department of Agriculture, the Production and Marketing Administration, interpreted Public Law 272, it was discovered that by a small number of acres Texas would be in the 2-year bracket. In other words, Texas, in 1950, has its cotton acreage allotment to counties on the basis of 1947-48, a 2-year period. This has been to the advantage of the low-cost producing areas of west Texas, because

that is where the cotton has been planted, and this tends to take care of that trend, and it has been helpful to the western cotton producers of the State. However, this is not true of every western county.

Now in the eastern section of the State, as I have said before, many people are going out of the cotton business, and have for years been going in that direction, and this year they are not planting their allotments. In some east and central Texas counties there are hundreds of farmers—and the statistics are available—who are not planting cotton. We feel cotton should be allocated to the areas and to the people who actually want to plant cotton, which is in the interest of our national economy.

I am not trying to balance up one section against the other, or one congressional district against the other, I am talking about the broad principle of the economy of the country.

Now if you will turn to page 3 of the bill, I can make very simple one of my principal objections to the bill. I voted against the whole measure in the House as I felt the bad in the bill outweighed the good, but one of the particular objections is on page 3. If you will turn to line 13 you will see that there is a special Texas law written here, which applies to no other State. I will read it:

Provided, That the 1951 allotment for any State which received a 1950 State acreage allotment in excess of 3,000,000 acres shall be apportioned to counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Now let me point out that Texas is the only State which has an acreage allotment of 3,000,000 acres. In other words, it would be fair and appropriate to just substitute for "3,000,000 acres," the word "Texas" and say, "Other States may come under the 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis but in Texas you must come under the 4-year basis." That is, of course, all there is to it. It is a kind of subterfuge there, but it is a law for one State and one State alone. That is the provision to which I have taken, if I might say so, violent exception.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the author of this provision?

Mr. MAHON. Well, it was the House Committee on Agriculture which put it in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but there was somebody back of it.

Mr. MAHON. There was a member of the Committee on Agriculture from central Texas, which area will benefit by turning the clock backward, shall I say, from shifting the acreage from east Texas, from which the acreage is now flowing, toward west Texas, and such acres will benefit by reversing the direction. I am not blaming anybody for trying to take advantage of the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what the representatives of people are sent here for. If they can get by with it, that is their job.

Mr. MAHON. I have no objection to anyone doing anything he can for his own people.

Senator ANDERSON. Is the Texas delegation united in favor of this provision, united in opposition to it, or is it split?

Mr. MAHON. The Texas delegation is naturally split on the provision. There are 4 districts in Texas that are adversely affected by this provision and there are 17 districts that are not adversely affected. In other words, if you decide legislation on the basis of number of congressional districts, we are hopelessly outnumbered. Our plea is

not for consideration on that basis, but on the basis of principle, and upon the basis that cotton should be planted where cotton can be more economically produced, particularly in view of the fact that the taxpayer has some interest in the matter on account of the Government loan which is made available.

Now if Congress wanted to take the 4-year basis and apply it to all the States, we could not unduly complain, but the 2-year basis seems desirable as it gives greater weight to trends. But to give every State in the Union a certain leeway within the broad provisions of the law on the 1-, 2-, or 4-year basis except Texas and say to Texas, "You must be in a strait-jacket and for certain reasons you must be on the 4-year basis," is just completely at variance with the principles, as I see it, of fair play and good government. We are not profiting by any stolen acreage because we received our acreage on the basis of plantings in 1947 and 1948.

Senator THYE. What was your history, sir, during the war years, like 1943, 1942, 1944, and 1945?

Mr. MAHON. As far back as the year 1937 we produced a million bales of cotton in my district. This is just a broad area which is well adapted to the production of cotton, and we have stimulated our production in the last few years by irrigation.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you know how much cotton you planted, not taking into consideration war crops but actually cotton planted in these 4 districts that you say are adversely affected as against the 17 districts which would profit by actual plantings of cotton?

Mr. MAHON. More than one-third of the allotment in the State is in my congressional district.

Senator ANDERSON. When you speak of Congressman Bentsen's district, what amount do they have?

Mr. MAHON. His district is a heavy producing area from the standpoint of number of acres of cotton planted.

Senator ANDERSON. Congressman Regan's district produces a lot of cotton?

Mr. MAHON. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. From the standpoint of planting cotton, could more be grown in those districts than in your district?

Mr. MAHON. It would be close. It would level up on probably a 50-50 basis. I will check that for the record, if I may.

Senator ANDERSON. I think it is important.

Mr. MAHON. I will supply the accurate figure. In other words, we do not want to be subjected to legislation on the basis of prejudice. You have got lots of cotton. There are other areas that have rice and tobacco, and we have none. There are other areas that have wheat, but ours is a relatively small wheat producing area.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your suggestion in lieu of this provision on page 3?

Mr. MAHON. My suggestion is that on page 3 you just simply strike out this proposal as being discriminatory, and if you turn over to page 12 where similar language appears beginning on line 9, we suggest that you strike that and let us take our chances. We might come under the 1-, 2- or 4-year basis, but let us take our chances with the rest of the States of the Union. Of course we insist that the 2-year basis is more modern and up to date, and takes in the trends and is in the interest of the economy of the country.

Senator ANDERSON. You mean strike out all of section 4 on page 12?

Mr. MAHON. Well, on page 12, that portion which just sets out any State with 3,000,000 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. That is all of section 4, isn't it?

Mr. MAHON. Yes, all of section 4, strike out all of section 4, which is just a plain Texas gadget, or Texas bill within the regular bill which applies to all the other States.

Senator KEM. This has to do solely with the differences of opinion in your own State, it does not affect the allotment to the State in any way?

Mr. MAHON. No, this does not affect the allotment to the State in any way.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you think this is an attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the private war in Texas?

Mr. MAHON. If one is asking for a special gadget for one section of Texas he is attempting to interfere with the natural trends in Texas, yes.

Senator KEM. Can't you iron that out in the Texas delegation conference?

Mr. MAHON. Well, of course the administration of the agricultural program is in the Federal Government.

Senator KEM. They have got you outnumbered there, haven't they?

Senator ANDERSON. You need an FEPC.

Mr. MAHON. It is a matter that I think should be adjusted on the basis of fairness and equity by the committee itself, and, fortunately, no Texan is a member of this committee so you will have free rein to do whatever in your good judgment is desirable, and I am willing to trust my case in your hands.

Senator KEM. As I recall, under the law by which Texas was admitted into the Union you have the privilege of dividing yourself into three States.

Senator ANDERSON. Five States.

Mr. MAHON. We have threatened to do that but haven't come to any agreement there. We joined the Union in 1845, and from the standpoint of the cotton law, this provision of which I complain would take us out of the Union and give us a private bill for Texas, which I don't think we deserve.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We have another gentleman from the other House, Mr. Poage. Do you care to make a statement now, Mr. Poage? I think there are one or two other Congressmen present.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. R. POAGE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. POAGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

Of course I cannot agree with what my colleague has just said here, that this is a Texas gadget, but it was because of this Texas provision that I asked to take up your time this morning.

My colleague correctly represented to you that the proviso in this bill, to which he objects, applies only to the State of Texas. He has correctly represented to you if it passed, that 17 congressional districts in Texas would have a larger cotton allotment next year than they

would if it does not pass. He suggested it was a private gadget for the State of Texas. I think it can be more correctly described as the repeal of a private gadget that part of the State of Texas got last year. At the present time the State of Texas operates under a gadget. That gadget was placed in the law in an effort to be fair to certain other sections of the Nation who came before this committee and the committee in the House and pointed out that they had a special problem that was not existent in all of the States in the Union.

The State of California, whose representatives led that procession, the State of New Mexico, Senator Anderson, suggested that they had a reason for having the special gadget, the State of Missouri suggested that they had a reason for a special gadget, Senator Kem, and they came with a reason and presented it both here and in the House committee. It was indicated that they had some reason for having a special treatment. Nobody appeared suggesting any need or reason for any special gadget in the State of Texas. The gentleman who just preceded me did not appear before our committee asking for any gadget for the State of Texas. None of the witnesses who are here in this room, none of them came before either committee and suggested last year, when this gadget was placed in the law, there was any reason for making it applicable to the State of Texas.

Now you gave a gadget for certain States, and you gave the gadget because there was a reason advanced for the granting of that gadget to those States, but no reason was ever advanced for the granting of a gadget to the State of Texas. On the contrary, it was discussed in our committee in the House, and it was discussed in the conference committee, as to whether Texas would come under this special gadget, and it was the consensus of everybody's opinion that it would not come under the special gadget.

On the floor of the House, when we considered this bill a week or 10 days ago—the record is just full of it—at least five or six members of the House committee rose up and stated on the floor that it was their understanding that Texas was not to come under the gadget. It was my understanding that Texas was not to come under the gadget, and I am sure it was the understanding of this committee that Texas would not come under the gadget. The States that were expected to come under the gadget were named in that discussion, and a reason was given as to why they should come under it, because of the great change that had taken place in the agriculture in those States for a certain period of time. Surely no such change had been taking place in Texas. As a matter of fact the total Texas allotment is only changed by 93 acres as a result of this gadget.

Just as we gave to Oklahoma a special gadget, Mr. Chairman, for another reason. We did not give it capriciously, we did not give it by accident; we gave it because the State of Oklahoma was able to show there was a situation existent there that was not existent in the other States. That is the only sound basis I can think of for giving a gadget.

I do not want to go into all the unhappy discussions that have been engaged in as to how Texas was brought under this gadget; suffice it to say, that the Department of Agriculture did bring up—and I am sure no one will dispute this—that they did bring up 10,000 acres of cotton history for 1948. After revising the figures a year late they came up in December 1949 with new figures which they now say represent 1948 plantings. These figures added 10,000 acres to the history of the

State of Texas for 1948, a full year late, and a thing they had never done in all their history. As far as we have been able to find out, they always balanced their acreage accounts at the end of the year; they added in certain counties, they have reduced the acreage in other counties, but they have heretofore always came out with the same State total. This time they changed the State total and a year later they added 10,000 acres. It took 9,903 acres to bring Texas under that gadget. Ten thousand acres was the closest round figure you could come to it. They were dealing in round figures of 100, and that was the closest they could come to it.

Texas came under the California gadget by 93 acres. We have a 7,600,000-acre allotment in Texas. We were told, and the gentleman who testified here yesterday, who was so violently against this Texas provision, told me in our committee, "Look what we have done for you. We have given you 93 acres in the State of Texas." So then they gave us 93 acres. They gave us 10,000 acres that we did not think we grew, but they gave us 93 more acres to place us under this California gadget in the State.

Your say it will not affect the acreage of any State, and I, too, say that is true, but the Department came to us and told us it did affect the acreage of the State, that they had done a great thing for the State of Texas, they had given us 93 acres and we were 93 acres better off and therefore the State of Texas should bow down on our knees and thank them for the rest of our lives for what they had done for the State of Texas.

The CHAIRMAN. How many counties do you have that grow cotton?

Mr. POAGE. About 175.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is about half an acre to each county.

Mr. POAGE. Yes. That if for distribution over the State. I have not calculated it as to each individual county. Of course there are some of the counties in some of the congressional districts that will get less acreage next year as the result of this bill, but they do not represent the majority of our counties, fortunately. There is one county in Texas that got a 1.6 percent allotment factor this year. Numerous counties get less than 10 percent. I would suggest the names of one or two of them, McCulloch County—which had a cotton allotment of 36 percent in 1941, which seems to indicate it was a county which had gone completely out of the cotton business, but rather was a substantial cotton growing county—got 6 percent.

Coleman County got a 9-percent cotton allotment. Those counties that had turned to war crops got so little cotton that they simply can't plant what they got this year. Surely the gentlemen will tell you many other counties in central and east Texas are not planting their present allotment. When you get a cotton allotment, Senator, of only 2 percent of your land, unless you are a very large operator you cannot afford to plant at all. You can't plant 2 or 3 acres of cotton in our country. There are sections of the Nation, I understand, where you can plant 3 or 4 or 5 acres, but in my country you can't plant less than 25 or 30 acres of cotton. It just cannot be done economically.

Where our people were cut down to 7, 8, and 10 acres, as hundreds of them were, they can't plant it at all. The result is, of course, that the gentlemen who are now asking that all the cotton be concentrated in one section of the State, are able to show that the older areas are

not planting all the acres that have been allotted. Certainly, we are not planting all of the allotted acres in the old areas because they placed us in a position where we could not plant it.

We ask this committee to let Texas go along, not as a gadget State. The gentleman has suggested that we ought not to set up any special gadget. We agree with him, we do not want any special gadgets in the State of Texas; we simply want the assurance that we will not be put under any special gadgets.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your recommendation?

Mr. POAGE. I recommend that you keep the wording that we have in this bill, because the wording in this bill makes certain that Texas will be treated exactly the same as Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina. That is all we ask. Unless they can come in here and show you some reason for putting Texas under a special law, then it seems to me that the argument made here against gadgets should be very persuasive to the committee. We simply are going to ask that this committee leave to the great majority of the representatives from the State of Texas the right to decide our own problems. We are not asking to decide the problems in anybody else's State. We have sought right along to give to every State that should come before us and present a reasonable ground for having some kind of special requirement to give it to them. We have given it to your State, we have given it to yours and yours [indicating different Senators], and we ask only the same kind of treatment.

We say if there is some special reason why Texas should be put in a special gadget, let those who propose to put us under a special gadget come in and take the burden and show why we should be put under a special gadget, but do not subject us to the possibility of having the Department of Agriculture dig up another 10,000 acres, or pull it down from out of the skies this fall, and find that in 1947 they made a mistake and that they are now going to correct it, to the utter ruin of a large part of our State.

Let me again express my appreciation to the members of this committee. You have always dealt fairly with us when we have been able to present our proposition to you. We think we are within our rights and within our moral position. We ask simply that you leave us on the same basis with the rest of the cotton people, in the absence of some showing that we should be placed on some other basis.

The CHAIRMEN. Are there any questions from members of the committee of Congressman Poage? If not, we thank you, Congressman.

Mr. POAGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Congressman Werdel.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS H. WERDEL, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, give your name and your congressional district.

Mr. WERDEL. Thomas H. Werdel, of the Tenth Congressional District of California.

The CHAIRMAN. What part of California is your district located in?

Mr. WERDEL. Kern, Kings, and Tulare Counties.

The CHAIRMAN. What part of the State is that in?

Mr. WERDEL. The central part of the State.

The CHAIRMAN. What are some of the larger cities?

Mr. WERDEL. Bakersfield, Tulare, Visalia, Hanford.

The CHAIRMAN. How much cotton do you produce in your district?

Mr. WERDEL. I would say in 1948 we harvested 812,000 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. How much?

Mr. WERDEL. Eight hundred and twelve thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. How many bales would that make?

Mr. WERDEL. That is in California as a whole, not in my district alone.

Senator ANDERSON. I was going to say you did pretty well if you planted 812,000 acres in your district. It sure cut down the Fresno area if you planted that many acres in your district alone.

Mr. WERDEL. The average would be a bale and a half to the acre.

The CHAIRMAN. On irrigated land?

Mr. WERDEL. Irrigated land.

The CHAIRMAN. All irrigated?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. A bale and a half to the acre?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, you may proceed.

Mr. WERDEL. The gentleman preceding me talked about the gadget that was considered last year. I think it might be well if I say just a couple of words about why the gadget was necessary.

We found under the 1938 act, when it was not in effect during the war, the Department wanted cotton, and California increased its acreage from roughly 385,000 acres to 812,000 in 1948, and I believe over a million in 1949. Now of course that extra production necessitated the installation and financing of gins, compress equipment, and oil plants. It necessitated the arrangements necessary for picking cotton, and in the field of labor. So that last year, when the bill was considered, it was found that equity required that Congress give some consideration to the changing of cotton acreage as the result of free enterprise during the war years. Now I take the position that equity also requires, even in peacetime, in consideration of these matters, that some consideration be given to a change in population, a shift in population.

As a result of the act last year, California was cut back to a base of roughly 685,000 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. How much?

Mr. WERDEL. Six hundred and eighty-five thousand. Now prior to the passage of that act the gentlemen from the West met at Memphis. They made a very honest attempt, and successful attempt, to aid the Congress in adopting legislation that would remove the threat of overproduction which we knew was coming in 1949. They adopted a formula which, in effect, said that the Department shall put on control whenever the domestic supply exceeds the estimated domestic production plus exports plus 30 percent.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you mean domestic production or domestic consumption?

Mr. WERDEL. Consumption, I am sorry, domestic consumption, plus exports, plus 30 percent.

Now the Western States had to go along, because Congress had to do something. They had a bill on the books and the bill that was on

the books, dating back to 1938, if enforced, was such that it would give us a condition of chaos in the cotton industry in the Western States.

Senator THYE. In which manner?

Mr. WERDEL. What?

Senator THYE. In which manner would the chaos be evidenced? What was the factor within the act that would bring chaos to you?

Mr. WERDEL. Well, if the 1938 act were enforced, then California acreage would be cut back to 385,000 acres, in round numbers, whereas free enterprise had said, at the request of the Department, that we produce during the war, that California could produce 812,000 acres and would produce it and finance the facilities, level the land, install the pumping plants and so forth.

Senator THYE. Was not that same problem before the wheat producers, too?

Mr. WERDEL. Perhaps. We had to have new language. Now I point that out for this reason, that whenever this Congress or a State legislature goes into the field of regulating the economy in a free enterprise country they set up a statute that annually demands some attention be paid to the equities for the various areas of the country.

Senator THYE. What had this particular area produced prior to the expanded cotton acreage during the war years? What had they produced as a crop on those acres?

Mr. WERDEL. In California?

Senator THYE. Yes; on those acres that were expanded to cotton, what had been normally grown there?

Mr. WERDEL. Some of it was virgin land.

Senator THYE. In other words, that virgin land that came into production because of the war years was going to crowd out historical cotton acreages in an area where only cotton had been grown for years prior to the war? Isn't that what we are confronted with?

Mr. WERDEL. No, sir; Senator, that is not literally what we are confronted with. We of course have figures that will show that during the war years when the cotton South could produce whatever they wanted to in order to produce the most money that the individual farmer thought he could make on his particular land, about 7,000,000 acres went out of production in the cotton South.

Now what we are confronted with at this time is that these gentlemen agreed in the Memphis agreement to adopt a formula which said that there would be no controls unless the Secretary found that the supply exceeded the estimated domestic consumption plus export, plus 30 percent. Now in section 1 of this bill it says that he shall put on controls if he finds the supply, including that in storage, exceeds the domestic consumption plus exports—period.

Now for the first time the House bill requires compulsory controls for the years 1951 and 1952. The House has said that in our future war effort when we may need a possible 30,000,000 acres of cotton, 27 acres of marginal land must be planted for 1 acre of better cotton ground. Only yesterday, western land proved that it is the land that should produce cotton in a war effort. In that same period of time under free enterprise, 7,000,000 acres of cotton land went out of production in the South. Under the House bill, the Secretary has no discretion. The bill's formula is mandatory.

Senator ANDERSON. Or at least the quota must be extended to the land.

Mr. WERDEL. That is right. But there is no discretion in the Secretary to even find that maybe it will not be planted, Senator, and that some other State should have it. It is just complete mandatory legislation for this area that you have been told has been crowded out by the development of new land in the West.

Continuing the subject of chaos in California, I want to point out that we have 400,000 acres of cotton land. It has been leveled. Water has been developed on it. That represents an average of \$15,000 for a water well on 40 acres. Leveling costs run as high as \$300 and \$400 an acre. Such valuable ground must and will be produced by somebody. If it can never produce staples because of Washington controls, even in times of emergency and needed expanded production, then it will produce perishables. California perishables, such as tree fruits, grapes, and nuts, are already in red ink because our foreign policy has destroyed our foreign markets.

Our production in California has reached the size that it poses a very serious question.

Senator THYE. Was this new virgin acreage developed by private funds, or did some of it follow any public reclamation?

Senator ANDERSON. The big end of it was in two big operations.

Mr. WERDEL. By private funds.

Senator THYE. Private funds?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

Senator THYE. Did they tap public waters or did they supply their own water with underground pumping?

Mr. WERDEL. Practically all of it is underground pumping. You understand, under the California law most of the water in those streams has been owned for perhaps 80 years under some claim of title and use. Now there is some dispute as to what right they have to certain types of flood water, but even on the flood waters there are claims of title under the State law by men who use them for some purpose.

Senator ANDERSON. In the adjoining district the biggest operation has probably 15,000 acres, something of that nature. Russell Gifford has an operation near Fresno, which is an adjoining district to yours. Is not that all a pumping operation?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. And the old Russell Gifford operation, which is now owned by Anderson Clayton, some 35,000 or 36,000 acres, that is all a pumping operation?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. There is a little irrigation from high land, but the great majority is pumping?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

Senator THYE. Pumping from an underground water supply?

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Senator THYE. It is not pumping from the river up to a certain level?

Senator ANDERSON. There is some irrigation there but they had to depend to a large degree on pumping.

The CHAIRMAN. Apply your comment to this bill. What recommendation have you to submit for the committee's consideration in respect to the provisions of the bill?

Mr. WERDEL. I am confining my comment to the language of section 1. I recommend a continuation of the existing language in the present law. I see no real hardship to the Southern States as a result of my request. We asked the Library of Congress to compile some figures for some of these States. I would just like to mention one or two of them, to show you what I mean.

In the case of Mississippi, in 1930 they were harvesting or planting 4,163,000 acres of cotton. In the 5 years preceding 1940 I am told they averaged annually 2,658,000 acres, and in 5 years preceding 1945, the free enterprise years, they averaged 2,286,000 annually.

Now it is interesting to see what the State has received from that by virtue of these programs. The State population in 1930 was 2,009,000. In 1949, based upon the 1950 estimate of the Library, it was 2,171,000. Their population has increased roughly 160,000 people.

In 1930, planting over 4,000,000 acres, they harvested 1,464,000 bales at a profit to the State, or money to the State, not profit, \$71,000,000. In 1940, the population was higher than it is today and they harvested 1,250,000 bales and made \$61,000,000. Now planting half the cotton they planted in 1930, with a population less than they had in 1940, Mississippi received in the 5 years preceding 1949 \$224,000,000. In other words, with half the acreage they are receiving over three times as much money.

Senator THYE. What was the volume of cotton produced in 1930?

Mr. WERDEL. In 1930 they produced 1,464,000 bales and in 1949, 1,490,000 bales. In other words, the acreage is down, the production is about the same, and the money to the State is three times as much as it was, even with the same production. Of course in 1940 they produced 240,000 bales less and received \$61,000,000, and last year they received \$224,000,000.

Now as distinguished from that—and that is a pattern that is pretty much true of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and these other Southern States—as distinguished from that, the population is going West. The estimates vary on what population is going into California every month. It is easy enough to judge what we might expect when we have a population increase of \$5,000,000 in 10 years. We can expect about 25,000 new people a month, either by virtue of increasing population in the State or people going in.

Senator THYE. Is that an indication then that you should have an increased cotton acreage and increased wheat acreage and increased potato acreage to meet that increased population that you encourage by all manners of decisions, because of reclamation or other things? I am just wondering what is going to happen when the vacuum is established in Mississippi, Alabama and elsewhere by the drawing off of what you might say the allowed planted acres in these various crops in this new virgin area that is developed out there, I am wondering what is going to happen ultimately to Mississippi, Alabama, and the other States.

Mr. WERDEL. Of course the thing we are talking about here, Senator, has already been answered in Alabama and those States during the 10 years, let us say, of free enterprise during the last war. If the supply is under domestic consumption and export plus 30 percent, then there is no reason why some of this land already developed should not be permitted, where these population increases are existing, to go back into production. That is what I am talking about.

Now your question raises a point of purpose, let us say, or policy of the Congress. That policy must be in the national interest, and certainly any policy that says that that part of the country where the population is going, and where these ex-servicemen are going with their wives and their families, cannot raise the basic commodities needed in the country is a bad policy, I don't care whether this Congress writes it or some other Congress writes it.

The Congress in 1938 may have expressed a sound policy necessary at that time. Certainly, each session of Congress is obligated to annually reconsider changes in any economic program. When we undertake to control the economics of a free-enterprise country based on a capitalistic system, reconsideration annually is necessary.

The House Committee on Agriculture induced my constituents to travel 3,000 miles and present their problems. The object was to rewrite the Agricultural Act. After those men made their appearance, the committee reported a different bill. The language in section 1 was not considered or talked about. The people from the West were not told that the new bill would completely change the formula that they accepted at Memphis a year ago. If we are in a state of war, sound policy requires that we produce war commodities on the ground best able to produce them. Section 1 of the House bill, in effect, says: We can beat Joe Stalin by planting 27 acres of marginal and sub-marginal cotton land for each acre of good ground. Gentlemen, that cannot be sound policy. It is wrong for two reasons: First, it says we are not going to make our maximum effort, and second, we adopt a futilistic attitude of establishing economic controls in 1 year and then never consider changes in local economics or population shifts.

California has all the facilities necessary to produce half a million acres more cotton than it is now producing under the 1949 act. Section 1 of the House bill does not even give discretion to the Secretary of Agriculture to say that the area best able to produce, must produce in a war effort. Even if Alabama voluntarily refuses to plant cotton, 27 acres of marginal southern land in that State or other States, must produce for each acre of western ground. That is the bill that the House has passed.

The whole philosophy of the House bill in that regard, including another amendment that is in the bill, is wrong. We have the utmost respect for all the members of the Agricultural Committee. When I hear them speak about soil conservation and that cotton should not be planted on cotton year after year, I cannot help but feel that the gentlemen are right, even though in isolated instances good agricultural practices might say they are wrong in a particular area. This bill says, after giving us that philosophy of no cotton on cotton, that cotton on cotton is good, provided it is raised in the South. If we need more than 21,000,000 acres of cotton, the Southern States get 27 acres for every acre raised in the West, and the Gathings amendment says it must go to farmers presently in the program. It is mandatory that they raise cotton on cotton, even though it may take 10 years to win the war. The philosophy of section 1 and the Gathings amendment is contrary to the philosophy of soil conservation expressed in the existing law.

Senator KEM. Mr. Werdel, do you feel legislation of this type encourages the production of cotton in other countries and encourages

other countries to utilize the markets formerly enjoyed by the producers of cotton in the United States?

Mr. WERDEL. In foreign countries?

Senator KEM. Yes.

Mr. WERDEL. Senator, I know there are people in my district that are looking for foreign land to raise cotton for our domestic market. Legislation like the House bill, must be critically analyzed every year. It is unfortunate that a committee can report a bad bill in the public interest simply because it does something for all members of the committee. The House committee bill did something for wheat, something for peanuts, something for cotton. It then was heard on Friday afternoon in general debate with few members present. It was under the 5-minute rule on Tuesday. These are typical tactics which we all know and are elected to meet. My point is that such annual consideration of economic control legislation can only lead to trouble. It will give our domestic market to foreign countries and it will price cotton out of our own domestic market.

Senator KEM. You mean it will go to other fibers?

Mr. WERDEL. Certainly. If we keep on going as this bill says we should go we would price cotton out of the market, because we cannot raise it economically if we are going to guarantee a profit to marginal land in the field of cotton.

Senator THYE. You are only 90 percent of parity, aren't you?

Mr. WERDEL. That is right.

Senator THYE. I did not understand it to be anything but 90 percent of parity.

Mr. WERDEL. That is correct, Senator. But I base my statement on this: In free enterprise in California, when they wanted cotton and everybody produced cotton that could produce it, we found that our marginal land in the area of my home was producing cotton. Now we find, based on the bill last year, that marginal land has a cotton history as against better land that was producing something else during the historic years. I also find now that that marginal land, because it has a cotton bill if we should suddenly feel the need of extra fiber in this country and decided we wanted 27½ million acres of cotton, that extra 5 million acres over the base would have to be expanded in accordance with the formula in the base?

Mr. WERDEL. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. And every State would get its pro rata share?

Mr. WERDEL. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Even though those States might not want to plant cotton?

Mr. WERDEL. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Even though they had planted cotton this year when they had the larger quotas?

Mr. WERDEL. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Even if they continued to grow peanuts?

Mr. WERDEL. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. Even if we passed another War Crops Act they will still hold onto their cotton rights on that expanded acreage?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. You don't think that is right?

Mr. WERDEL. I certainly do not.

Senator ANDERSON. I do not either.

Mr. WERDEL. It is my contention, Senator, that aside from the necessary war effort, the new language in section 1 should be deleted. Our agricultural program should provide some field for the operation of free enterprise. If we do not have a 30 percent carry-over, I believe it is sound and reasonable to permit anyone to raise cotton. If in time free enterprise demonstrates a new shift in acreage, good national policy demands that Congress consider the new equities. If Congress undertakes to plan the economics of our whole country, it will annually adjust the equities for various geographical areas.

Senator ANDERSON. Did you hear any objection to a 30 percent carry-over when this bill was passed?

Mr. WERDEL. None whatever.

Senator ANDERSON. Is there not a carry-over on wheat, corn, and all the other commodities?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Did anyone in the House advance any reason why cotton should be the only commodity that does not have a carry-over?

Mr. WERDEL. The House bill establishes a pattern for all our basic crops.

Senator ANDERSON. Was there in the House any debate or in the discussion before the committee any reason advanced as to why cotton of all the commodities should be singled out to have controls on it when there was no large carry-over?

Mr. WERDEL. There was very little explanation made of section 1 by the Agriculture Committee on the House floor.

Senator ANDERSON. What explanation was made, do you recall?

Mr. WERDEL. All that I heard was made right in the report of the committee, which makes the statement that there is a change in the supply level under which these controls are mandatory.

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. WERDEL. What the proponents should say is that supply level will have no effect in the future on when controls are mandatory. They are mandatory for 1951 and 1952 and the pattern is set for mandatory controls in all phases of agriculture in which there is a support program.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator KEM. Well, you are opposed to the entire philosophy of this legislation, that even an amendment to section 1 would not bring the act up to your ideas, would it?

Mr. WERDEL. There are other parts of the act that I do not particularly care for, but this part of the act, section 1, is a complete right-about-face against the gentlemen who met at Memphis in order to correct legislation that this Congress had put on the books in 1938, and it was done without notice to them, and it was done in a year when, I say, even our war effort demands that that language should not be in the bill.

Senator KEM. This agreement that was arrived at in Memphis, that is the agreement that was embodied in what we call the Anderson bill, and you say this repeals that?

Mr. WERDEL. Yes. California agreed to be cut back two or three hundred thousand acres. Now when they did it they assumed that when supply did not exceed domestic consumption plus exports and 30 percent, that they could plant their ground. This bill says they

can never plant that ground unless 27 acres in the South is planted for every acre in the West.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator ANDERSON. On page 13, line 16 there is a special California provision. Can you explain that to us? It says:

notwithstanding any other provision of law, farms in California entitled to an allotment base of 5 acres of cotton or less shall have such base treated as a minimum allotment.

Will you explain that to us?

Senator KEM. What page is that?

Senator ANDERSON. Page 13.

Mr. WERDEL. Senator, the provision this referred to was adopted as an amendment on the House floor.

Senator ANDERSON. What does it mean?

Mr. WERDEL. I had no notice of the amendment. I was off the floor because of illness when it was considered.

Senator KEM. What is that provision designed for?

Mr. WERDEL. It is designed to protect the minimum of 5 acres in California.

Senator KEM. Can the Congress legislate for one particular State by name like that?

Senator ANDERSON. That is what Congressman Mahon is objecting to. This names the State, and I can't understand it, Senator Kem.

Mr. WERDEL. These gentlemen here can probably explain it.

Senator KEM. You can declare a class and if the State happens to fall in that class it is just too bad, but whether you can name a particular State as an exception, I don't know.

Senator ANDERSON. Is this for your district or some other district?

Mr. WERDEL. I was not a party to the amendment at all, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Congressman.

Mr. Woolley.

STATEMENT OF FRANK K. WOOLLEY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Resumed

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Woolley, before resuming your formal statement, if you care to, would you make any comments with respect to the testimony that has been produced this morning by the congressional delegation? That is only in case you care to.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I would like to have the record clear with respect to the charge that Mr. Poage made with respect to the Department of Agriculture deliberately adjusting the figures for Texas so that it would fall within a particular classification of the act, Public Law 272. The record is very clear that the group at Memphis, when they discussed the question of the distribution of acreage allotments between States, labeled a number of States that might possibly come under the 2-year provision, which is the provision which Texas finally came under.

They prepared a table which indicated that fact. That table appears in the record, the Congressional Record for July 31, 1950, on page 11,583 and in the testimony before this committee last year. Mr. Poage left the impression with this committee that we undertook to put Texas under that gadget. The facts are that we did no such thing. What we did was, we took the facts as they existed and applied

them to the law, and it did happen that Texas came under it by just 93 acres.

Inside the Department of Agriculture the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is charged with the responsibility for preparing the official statistics of the Department. They obtain their information with respect to acreages of cotton from ginning reports and from other available statistics. It is customary, long-standing practice for them to adjust their figures whenever additional evidence is brought to their attention which proves that their previous statistics were in error. There was 10,000 acres brought to their attention, not by reason of the Production and Marketing Administration bringing it to their attention, but by reason of the fact that three gins whose reports had not gotten into the records had been omitted and they came to light, and they came to light not at our suggestion at all. Those adjustments have been made every year by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Not only were adjustments made for the State of Texas, they were also made for the State of Georgia, and the fact is that it just turned out as a happenstance that it was only by 93 acres.

I personally very much regret the integrity of the Department being brought into question with respect to the obtaining of official figures, or the application of official figures. The Production and Marketing Administration applied the figures that were obtained by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Suffice it to say that this has been gone over at great length. The Record, on page 11,582 for July 31, 1950, in a letter from Mr. Trigg to Mr. Mahon, gives the complete story as to how these figures were obtained and our participation in them, and I think that that is sufficient to rebut the very unfortunate implication that we had toyed with the figures just in order to bring about a particular result in the State of Texas.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you comment on this question of normal supply that is raised in section 1?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Section 1 of the bill?

Senator ANDERSON. Yes. Or will you explain it as you go along?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I had planned to comment on it as we went along, but I will be glad to comment on it now.

Senator ANDERSON. I just wanted to ask you whether it is true, in calculating normal supply, that we start with estimated domestic consumption plus exports for all the commodities, that is, the basis of that estimate and then we add certain amounts to it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Can you supply for the record what we add to the domestic consumption plus exports for corn?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I will be glad to supply it for the record or give it to you now, whatever you like.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, either way. Take corn and wheat.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The formula for determining marketing quotas with respect to corn provides for domestic consumption——

Senator ANDERSON. Plus 10 percent, isn't it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Plus estimated exports, plus 10 percent.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The marketing quota level is an additional 20 percent in excess of that.

Senator ANDERSON. I was going to come to that.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. For normal supply you don't just take consumption plus exports, do you?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, we take domestic consumption and estimated exports plus 10 percent.

Senator ANDERSON. In the case of corn, that previously was 7 percent and was raised by Congress a year ago to 10 percent?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. In the case of cotton it used to be 40 percent, and it was reduced to 30 percent?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. So that the Congress was conscious of what it was doing when it put cotton at 30 percent?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. This was making a change from another figure.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Now on top of the domestic consumption plus exports plus the 10 percent in the case of corn, does the Department of Agriculture establish marketing quotas at that level?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No.

Senator ANDERSON. It has to be 20 percent above that, does it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. And here comes cotton. Is it proposed by section 1 that there shall be quotas as soon as domestic consumption and exports equal supply? Is that the purpose of section 1?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is the purpose of it.

Senator ANDERSON. So that it would be different from corn?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. And it would be different from wheat?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It would be different from wheat.

Senator ANDERSON. And it would be different from rice?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct. It would be different from peanuts.

Senator ANDERSON. It would be quite different from peanuts?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Because in the case of peanuts you have a very unique situation in the case of domestic consumption and exports, do you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Was the Department in favor of making that change?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Department's position is not specifically in favor of that change as such. The Department feels this way, however: In the case of tobacco they have had marketing quotas for a number of years, and for many years the quota has not restricted production appreciably. It has been more or less a pro forma allotment and quota. We have experienced such extreme difficulty in respect to cotton by reason of not having statistics available over a period of years and by the fact that one year we have marketing quotas that severely restrict production and then a subsequent year we have unlimited production, which creates wide swings in the production of cotton. It has a very disruptive effect not only on agriculture but also on industries that are connected with agriculture.

For example, last year, in 1949, we produced in excess of 16,000,000 bales of cotton, then this year, on the basis of yesterday's cotton crop

report, we will produce only 10,200,000 bales of cotton. We think that swing from 16,000,000 bales down to 10,200,000 is too wide a swing, and we would be much better off if we had 13,000,000 bales, for example, in 1949, and 13,000,000 bales in 1950. I am using that merely for illustrative purposes.

Senator ANDERSON. You haven't found any way to control the weather or the boll weevil?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, of course not, and we are not confused on that fact. But the people in tobacco have operated that program and tobacco is marketed through choke points the same as cotton is, and it has been very satisfactory to the tobacco people. The farmers like it and people engaged in the industry like it, they like the stability that has been brought about by reason of that program. It is our opinion that cotton could be brought more nearly in line with that type of program. We think, for some time to come, barring war conditions, it is going to be possible for us to produce considerable cotton fiber in excess of our ability to consume it, and if price is not to go completely through the floor there is going to have to be some sort of production adjustment in peacetime conditions.

We feel like keeping things on an even keel rather than have conditions just continue to swing widely from one side to the other. However, we do not subscribe to this provision in the law when you couple with it all of the other provisions which freeze acreage allotments where they are now frozen at the present time. That is the reason why I say that we do not subscribe to that provision as it is written in H. R. 9109.

Does that supply the information that you requested, Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your suggestion with respect to the testimony given this morning?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, I have nothing further to say in regard to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we revert to your formal statement, and I believe we got down to the point where you are submitting some concrete recommendations for changes in the pending bill.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on page 15. Will you take those up and make such explanations for the record as you see proper?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

1. For 1951 State acreage allotments, the parenthetical provision beginning on the first line of subsection (c) (1), section 344, Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress, should be changed to read:

(including for 1947 acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress).

For 1951 county acreage allotments, the parenthetical provision beginning on line 4, subsection (e) (1), page 3, of H. R. 9109, should be changed to read:

(including in any State which received its 1950 acreage allotment base under subsection (c) (1) of this section, the acreage regarded as planted to cotton in 1947 under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress).

For 1952 State acreage allotments, strike out the parenthetical provision beginning in line 17 and ending in line 19, subsection (d), page 2, of H. R. 9109.

For 1952 county acreage allotments, strike out the parenthetical provision beginning in line 21 and ending in line 22, subsection (e) (2), on page 4 of H. R. 9109.

For 1953 and subsequent State acreage allotments, strike out the parenthetical provision:

(including the acreage regarded as having been planted to cotton under the provisions of Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress)

contained in subsection (b), section 344, Public Law 272.

For 1953 and subsequent county acreage allotments, strike out the parenthetical provision beginning in line 6 and ending in line 8, subsection (e) (3), on page 6 of H. R. 9109.

By way of explanation, Mr. Chairman, those amendments to H. R. 9109 have the effect of leaving in war crop credit for those years that are passed on to the farm, but taking out war crop credit that was not passed on to the farm, and would take a lot of so-called water, as we referred to it, out of the allotment in the war crop areas.

2. The provision on pages 12 and 13 in paragraph (5), subsection (g), should be extended so as to include its use in any State or county at the discretion of the State Production and Marketing Administration Committee. This may be done by striking the words:

in which more than one-half of the cotton allotments established for the 1950 crop, for farms on which cotton was planted (or regarded as planted under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress) in 1946, 1947, and 1948, were 5 acres or less.

Inequities in farm allotments would be appreciably alleviated by extending this provision to all States. As written in H. R. 9109, it applies only to North Carolina, Tennessee, and three minor cotton-producing States of Illinois, Florida, and Virginia. The need for this provision is as great in many counties of other States as it is in these States. In lieu of this suggestion, the Department is more favorable to the deletion of subsection 344 (f) (1) of H. R. 9109 and making the provisions of 344 (f) (2) applicable beginning with 1951.

That provision, by way of explanation, permits the county committee to reduce an individual farm allotment base to the average cotton produced in 1946, 1947, and 1948. Now under the percentage of cropland approach, many farms were given considerably in excess of that, and it is again the unfair allocation to that individual that has caused other individuals to be unfairly reduced with respect to their allotment. That would give county committees in all States, if the State committee elected to use that provision, the opportunity for leveling out and undoing some of the bad effects, as we see it, of the percentage of cropland approach.

3. Eliminate the special proviso contained on page 3 in paragraph (1), subsection (e), and the provision on page 12, paragraph (4), subsection (g), relating to the distribution of the State allotment to counties in Texas.

The recommendation in effect is that you permit Texas to fall under the same categories as other States.

Senator KEM. The Department agrees with the minority there rather than the majority, isn't that the situation?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I guess that is the way it could be said.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, minority as to the number of counties, but perhaps majority as to the production of cotton acres.

Senator KEM. Yes. It is more important in the number of Congressmen.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think that the long-time interest of the State of Texas as a whole will be poorly served by putting allotments on farms where they have gone out of cotton production and taking them away from farms that want to grow cotton and have been growing cotton, and have been doing it economically. What will happen is that the history of cotton plantings in Texas will go down as a result of mis-assignment of allotments and it will lose its position with respect to other States.

So actually it is operating against the interest of the State of Texas.

Senator THYE. Can there be anything said for the counties that reduced their cotton acreage during those years as having patriotically proceeded to produce some other type of crop that was highly desired because of war conditions and war demands?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We think those cotton farmers in those areas that reduced their cotton and diverted to war crops as a result of actually responding to a request by the Government to do that, and were not just merely accidentally in that position, should be given credit, and to the extent that a farm is given credit the county should be given credit. We do not believe their allotment should be inflated artificially as they have been in some counties in some States. We do not think they ought to be artificially inflated to bring about a situation where the farmers in an entire area make little or no contribution to a reduction of production.

We think a farmer who finds himself on economically sound producing land, carrying out good soil-conservation practices, ought to make substantially the same contribution, whether he be in Missouri, New Mexico, California, east Texas, west Texas, or Georgia. We do think a fair credit for war crops should be given, but we do not think it should be done on a basis that results in inflation of allotments in the county.

Senator THYE. What about increase in population?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We do not think increase in population as such should be a criterion in the question of how you determine acreage allotments. You get yourself off, in our opinion, into imponderables that would lead you clear off into the woods. Allotments should relate to the farms and to the production conditions you find on farms in order to have a sound program.

The CHAIRMAN. You might have an increase in cotton production and a decrease in population, might you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

4. The provision on page 12, paragraph (3), subsection (g), relating to the use of the additional acreage planted to cotton pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (f) prior to the enactment of this act should be eliminated entirely.

That is the provision, incidentally, by way of explanation, that says that the farmers who found themselves last year in a position where they did not have an adequate allotment and were given relief by the Congress under Public Law 471, are not permitted to count that acreage planted to cotton as history. We think that is a mistake, we think the very fact that they had an inequitable allotment and the Congress saw fit to give them relief is of itself good and sufficient evidence that more cotton acreage should have been allotted to those farms, and by taking the history away from them you just tend to undo last year's corrective action by the Congress.

5. Eliminate the provision beginning on line 25, page 17, and ending on line 15, page 18, H. R. 9109, with reference to minimum sales price of CCC cotton.

I think I have already put in the record our reason for making that suggestion.

6. Item 3, page 21, beginning on line 6, extending the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to sell excess quota peanuts delivered to him, should be changed to repeal entirely section 6 of Public Law 471 which contains the provision permitting farmers to deliver their excess peanuts for oil without paying the marketing quota penalty.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you explain that a little bit?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. That is the provision of Public Law 471 which puts into operation a two-price system with respect to peanuts and says to the peanut growers that they can plant practically all the peanuts that they desire to plant up to their 1947 plantings. Their 1947 plantings were the highest in history, so therefore it amounts to permitting them to plant all the peanuts they desire to plant for all those peanuts which are in excess of the 2,900,000-acre allotment prescribed by act of Congress. Producers would turn those peanuts over to the Secretary and he would sell them for oil.

Senator ANDERSON. And the Government is limited in the proceeds.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. What about where the Government lost on the proceeds?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We are directed not to make anything or lose anything, which, incidentally, administratively is rather difficult to perform, but we will do the best we can.

Senator ANDERSON. What is proposed by this bill?

Mr. WOOLLEY. This bill continues that provision. We say if you are going to amend Public Law 272 and Public Law 471 that you should strike it. The reason we say you should strike it is we do not believe the farmers, in fact it is an admitted fact that farmers cannot economically produce peanuts for oil, the price of oil being what it is, the prices of competitive oils being what they are, they cannot competitively and economically produce them. We do not think this is a provision in the interest of producers of peanuts, we think it is in the interest of other people connected with the peanut industry.

Senator KEM. How did you come out in your operations on peanuts for oil?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our past operations on peanuts for oil have sustained a loss. I think they lost on peanuts some \$38,000,000 last year. The 1950 program which I am referring to here—

Senator KEM. Under which you are directed not to sustain any loss?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Not to sustain any loss or make any profit. We have not received those peanuts yet, so we don't know; we have no results.

Senator THYE. In accordance with the number of acres in peanuts—and peanuts are important to the whole national economy—you lost more money on peanuts than you did on potatoes?

Senator ANDERSON. What would it cost if all the land that is in cultivation is supported on the basis of peanuts?

Senator THYE. Mr. Anderson, I just wondered if Mr. Woolley could answer my question as to the importance of peanuts in our national economy and the acreage planted. It is my opinion we lost

more money—now just guessing at it—than we did on potatoes. I just wondered if I was right in my thinking on that.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We lost approximately \$16 per acre on peanuts, and we lost around \$40 per acre on potatoes.

Senator THYE. You mean it cost the Government that much?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator KEM. What is the total?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We figure that we lost \$80,000,000.

Senator THYE. Your last year, 1949, was not \$80,000,000 on potatoes, was it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. In fact in 1949 we lost more than that. We are estimating this year we will lose \$80,000,000 on the potato program. That is on a commercial allotment of roughly 2,000,000 acres, or a little more than 2,000,000 acres. Just by happenstance, we had 2,600,000 acres allotment in peanuts in 1949 and lost about \$38,000,000, so it is about \$16 per acre on peanuts and \$40 an acre on potatoes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator KEM. Those are price-support operations?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator KEM. Do they continue when the 1950 law is in effect?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The law with respect to potatoes at the present time—

Senator KEM. I am talking about peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We will continue to have price support on peanuts, without regard to this particular provision of Public Law 471.

Senator KEM. You will be operating in the peanut market under two different laws, with two different objectives in mind?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator KEM. Isn't there a chance you might get crossed up?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. That is one of our objections to it. We think administratively it is very difficult to separate them out.

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from the Fisher Nut & Chocolate Co., of St. Paul, Minn., which refers to the shortage of peanuts. That is your Virginia-grown peanut?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it would not be valuable to all of us if this letter was inserted in the record at this point because it does show clearly where they use peanuts in the process of making candy. Here we have this problem of where we have a surplus that costs us this money and then we have an industry here crying for peanuts.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection that letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

FISHER NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.,
St. Paul, Minn., August 3, 1950.

HON. EDWARD J. THYE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: Cotton bill, H. R. 9109, is coming before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry this coming week. It seems incredulous to the processors of peanuts that within the surplus crops of peanuts there remains a scarcity. This scarcity is of the Virginia-type peanuts. The supply of these peanuts is such to have caused prices in the past season to skyrocket to an all-time high. We have in effect here a shortage within a surplus because the Government has been allotting acreage for peanuts based on an over-all survey of the peanut

market instead of allotting acreage based on the different types of peanuts such as Virginia, Spanish, and others. While there has been no shortage of Spanish and runners there is a serious shortage of Virginia peanuts.

The bill referred to above in section 8 beginning on page 17 gives the Secretary of Agriculture the discretionary power to decrease the acreage for any type of peanuts if and when he determines that the supply of that type will be insufficient to meet the estimated demands. However, there is a catch added to this clause which states that the Secretary of Agriculture's discretion will be limited so that he cannot increase the acreage of any State above the 1950 allotment.

It seems to us that there is no reason why this discretionary power should be so limited. Since it is purely discretionary and not mandatory. Certainly the Secretary of Agriculture already plagued with all kinds of surplus problems will be most cautious and conservative in exercising any discretionary power to increase acreage on any crop because of scarcity. He should have the power to eliminate this shortage within a surplus.

At a time when our economy is running away again in an inflationary spiral, certainly this type of action will help bring down the price of Virginia peanuts to fair level for the consumer, processor, and grower and they will receive a fair price for the merchandise they produce or process or buy.

We sincerely hope that you will see our point of view and will support the striking of that clause in the cotton bill which restricts the Secretary of Agriculture's discretion to increase acreage above the 1950 allotment. The rest of the bill as it stands will serve to alleviate it.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding this bill, and your stand on it.

Very truly yours,

FISHER NUT & CHOCOLATE CO.,
LOUIS R. SMERLING.

Senator KEM. What is this peanut oil used for?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Peanut oil is used primarily as cooking oil, and it is probably one of the finest cooking oils that is produced. It can be used over and over again. For example, you can fry fish in peanut oil and turn around and use the same peanut oil to fry chicken in and you get no odor in it. It is a wonderful oil. It just happens to be an uneconomic oil in relation to the usual type of oil that the usual housewife will purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many products can be produced from peanuts and, if so, will you put that information in the record at this point?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I will be happy to put that information in the record at this point.

(The information to be produced is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: During the recent hearings on H. R. 9109 you asked that I furnish for the record the answer to your question as to how many products can be produced from peanuts.

I am unable to find any reliable source which gives the exact number of these products, but estimates have been made which indicate more than 300 different products can be made from peanuts. The major items are: Cleaned peanuts for roasting; shelled peanuts used in the production of peanut butter, salted nuts, candy, bakery products; peanut oil used in shortening, margarine, salad oils, cutting oils and textile lubricants; and peanut oil meal used for feeding livestock. In addition, there are a multiple of minor uses, such as medicinal purposes, cosmetics, plastics, ply boards, fillers, vitamins, industrial proteins, etc.

If I can supply you further information regarding this subject, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a known fact, is it not, that we have many products that are made from peanuts?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; peanuts are a versatile product.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Carver developed a good many products from peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you plan to discuss section 8?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Section 8?

Senator ANDERSON. That is this peanut provision.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes. I have already discussed that in what I indicated with respect to the question put by Senator Thye. This provision is desirable with respect to the production of Virginia-Carolina type of peanuts, that is increasing the production of them, because we have a deficit of them now.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you explain for the record, so we will have it, how this section is supposed to work?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, the way it works in 1950 is that the peanut growers in Virginia and in Carolina, and also with respect to any other peanut that is in short supply they can produce additional peanuts, and if there is a shortage the Secretary can take those over-quota peanuts and sell them in the market and turn the proceeds over to the producers.

Senator ANDERSON. Isn't it a fact that practically every type of peanut that is grown is in short supply because of this provision where we dump peanuts abroad and we charge it to foreign exports? Does not the Bureau of Agricultural Economics get out a report showing that the supply of peanuts is only 93 percent of what it ought to be, and does not this apply to everything?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; I don't believe so, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. Will you indicate a variety of peanuts that is in short supply, including the runners?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The runners are not in short supply.

Senator ANDERSON. I beg your pardon. The report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said the peanut situation is brought about because you credit dumping sales of peanuts to foreign export, that everything is in short supply. The figure is 93 percent that we were last given as to the supply of peanuts. How does this provision work in the light of that situation?

Mr. WOOLLEY. The price of runner peanuts has not gone up in relationship to the price of Virginia-Carolina peanuts, not anywhere near like them.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. What is a runner peanut?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is a type of peanut that is grown mainly in the Alabama, Georgia-Florida area.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. What is the difference between a runner peanut and a Virginia peanut or a Carolina peanut?

Senator THYE. Senator Hickenlooper, you probably are familiar with quack grass. The runners are like quack grass, they spread and spread and grow into peanuts.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I am wondering if there is a difference in the use of the runner peanut and the use of the Virginia and Carolina peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The Virginia-Carolina peanut is generally what we refer to as the ball-park peanut, the peanut that you get at Griffith Stadium. The runner peanut has a very small kernel and is mainly crushed for oil, and also used for peanut butter.

Senator AIKEN. Mr. Woolley, are not some of the Virginia-type peanuts used for oil, too?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Very little oil is made from Virginia peanuts. The ones that are used for oil are the ones that are cracked. The type of peanut that is served at bridge parties and cocktail parties, and so forth, is generally the Virginia-type peanut. They get the select or the jumbos out of them. But the cracked peanuts and the small ones are the ones that they separate out and put into oil.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. What are these round peanuts that you get out of the penny vending machines? Are those runners or Virginias, or what?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Most of the peanuts you get out of the penny machines are the little Spanish peanuts.

Senator AIKEN. Do you still handle the support program through the shellers?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. Did not the shellers find they could make more money handling a ton of peanuts by crushing them for oil than they could by putting them on the edible market? Have you corrected that difficulty?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, we do not think our program has ever been so it was more profitable for shellers to deliver peanuts to CCC than to sell them for edible use. We did during the period when we had such large surpluses buy No. 2 peanuts from shellers without any restrictions on quantity. Because of the large surpluses, shellers did deliver large quantities of No. 2 peanuts to CCC, but it was cheaper to CCC to take the surplus in this manner than it would have been to buy them as farmers stock peanuts.

I would say we are making progress on getting the program lined up.

Senator AIKEN. Why would a support program like that work in peanuts and not in potatoes? Then the consumer could obtain the benefit of lower prices.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Most of the potato dealers who are handling the potato program are not too unhappy about it.

Senator AIKEN. In other words, all this publicity about \$500,000 payment going to potato growers, that is really going to a dealer who is handling the potatoes?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think there is a lot of confusion about statistics.

Senator AIKEN. There is a lot of exaggeration there?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I don't know about the exaggeration, but I do think there is some disagreement as to what the facts are.

Senator ANDERSON. I did not get an explanation of this section yet. What does it mean when it says, "Provided, That the State acreage allotment so established"? Look at page 19, line 13. It says:

Provided, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the five years 1945-49, inclusive.

Can you tell us concretely what that means? Does it mean the Virginia, Carolina, or Georgia peanuts?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Actually, what this is designed to do is to permit additional planting of peanuts in Virginia and Carolina of the type that is in real short supply.

Senator ANDERSON. What does that do to the other States that have no peanut quotas?

Mr. WOOLLEY. What it does, it leaves the other States static, where they find themselves now with respect to peanut quotas, and increases the Virginia and Carolina peanuts.

Senator ANDERSON. At a time when they already have more peanuts than they can possibly use?

Mr. WOOLLEY. At a time when we have an excess of the runner-type peanuts; that is true.

Senator ANDERSON. Did not we produce something like 2 billion pounds of peanuts, of which less than 900 million pounds were used and the rest were dumped? Is not that about the figure for 1949?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Those not consumed as edible peanuts were converted to oil.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, that is a better term, and I will take it. We regarded them as edible peanuts and we supported them at \$271 a ton; did we not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, are we going to have an additional acreage of peanuts?

Mr. WOOLLEY. But the additional acreage is not in peanuts that have been going into oil; that the Government has been losing \$100 a ton on.

Senator ANDERSON. That does not reduce the acreage in the other States?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No.

Senator ANDERSON. So the cost of the peanut program will move up from \$38,000,000 to \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 a year, perhaps. We can hope for that?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; we don't hope for that.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, we can almost expect it; can't we?

Senator THYE. Are there not some of the peanuts forced into the foreign market; that took the lard and fat market in 1949, part of 1948 and 1949?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We had a shortage of fats and oils in 1946 and 1947, along in there, and everybody was very happy to have peanut oil.

Senator THYE. Lard was a drug on the market in 1948, and peanut oil was going into Germany, but the German was holding his nose; he wanted lard. I think we have got some history on that.

Senator ANDERSON. Can we get supplied to us a brief statement of how this will operate with some restrictions?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes; I will be glad to put that in the record.

Senator ANDERSON. I may be completely wrong, and I would be glad to have an explanation of it, but my understanding is it permits the Virginia-Carolina peanut areas to be expanded so we can have all the producing of that type of peanut we want, and it does not shrink the acreage of any of the other States. So, we will continue to pay out at least that much in the peanut-support program, and probably a great deal more, and on top of that we will have the provision that they can still produce the runner-type peanuts and crush those for oil, which will render that portion of the acreage that is not of the Virginia-Carolina type absolutely valueless to the Government.

You see what I mean. At the present time we are getting a lot of peanuts from Georgia which we are supporting.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. If you take the so-called edible trade with Virginia and Carolina peanuts, that throws all the Georgia peanuts, and some from Oklahoma, some from my State, and Texas, on the market to be supported, and the support price of those peanuts will be cut all to pieces, because farmers can plant unlimited quantities of runner peanuts and market those themselves and take the proceeds from them. That will break the market, as far as the Government is concerned, when it starts to sell its runner-type peanuts; but the Government will have to support those runner-type peanuts at edible prices just the same. Is that not true?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Substantially, that is correct, although there is one point you made that is not quite correct, and that is that the producers of runner-type peanuts will be able to produce and market all that they want to. If they produce in excess of their allotment, they have to turn those excess peanuts over to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and then we would dispose of them for oil.

Senator ANDERSON. I merely took the language you used a minute ago. I realize it is not all they want to produce, but this is what they produced in 1947.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. If they produced 200 acres in 1947, they can produce an extra hundred acres and turn it over to the Secretary of Agriculture for crushing into oil.

Take that runner type of peanut that grows for oil, where the Government value is \$65 to \$70 a ton; and then, if you increase the acreage and the Government takes the Virginia-Carolina-type peanuts, it has to buy them at \$200 a ton?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. So, while they are able to supply the entire edible trade with Virginia-Carolina peanuts and throw the rest of the peanuts into the Government on the support program, the Government can't help but lose its share.

Mr. WOOLLEY. We don't think the edible trade will take all Virginia-Carolina peanuts. We think they will still take a considerable amount of runner peanuts for peanut butter.

Senator ANDERSON. I have a letter from the Circus Foods, Inc., and they certainly express their desire to have Virginia-Carolina peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is true; there isn't any question about that. Our estimate is that of the runner-type peanut, some 47 percent of that small part of the crop which has been used for edible purposes goes into peanut butter.

Senator ANDERSON. It does now?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. But what happens if the entire trade would be taken care of with the Virginia-Carolina-type peanuts? Then we would have just a pure plain excess; would we not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. There are peanut manufacturers who are now using runner peanuts to make peanut butter who would shift to Virginia-Carolina peanuts if they were available at a price more in line with the prices that prevailed when they had a larger allotment.

Senator ANDERSON. If there is any doubt of that, I have reams of correspondence with those people indicating that they would like to do what they have always done in the past. Do you have any estimate as to the cost of section 8?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; we have not made an estimate on that.

Senator ANDERSON. How many millions had it added on to the program?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We have not made an estimate on that. This is just a very rough opinion. We think the total cost of the peanut program would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. This reduction from the large losses for the 1949 crop could be made because there is no minimum acreage allotment specified in section 8.

Senator KEM. Mr. Woolley, you brought out the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture, in one of these operations, would be working one against the other. He would be doing his very best to cut his own throat, and by giving him some help I think a good job could be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Woolley, you cannot complete your testimony this morning. The Unanimous Consent Calendar is on the floor of the Senate, and the Members are interested in that work. We will have to take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow, at which time we will resume with your testimony.

Senator ANDERSON. I hope Mr. Woolley understands that I have got a lot of admiration for the way the Commodity Credit was trying to run this program. I am just hoping something is not saddled on them to make it impossible for them to make a decent showing. It is rough on them to be in competition with themselves. These men are proud of their reputations down there, and they ought not be asked to do something that is going to harm them.

Senator KEM. I want to say Mr. Woolley is a very candid and intelligent witness.

Senator ANDERSON. So do I.

The CHAIRMAN. I am glad to have that statement in the record. The committee stands in recess to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 12 m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a. m. of the following day, Thursday, August 10, 1950.)

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas, Ellender, Hoey, Anderson, Aiken, Thye, and Kem.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. I have a letter from Senator John L. McClellan of Arkansas in which he forwarded to me a letter from Mr. D. H. McCartney, chairman of the Jackson County PMA Committee. Inasmuch as Mr. McCartney suggests some amendments and they were transmitted by Senator McClellan, I think perhaps it would be well to file the McCartney letter and make it a part of our record.

Without objection, that will be done.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Newport, Ark., August 4, 1950.

Senator JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Because of the prospect of a small cotton crop this year, there is a strong possibility that the supply of cotton might fall under 108 percent, in which case the Secretary would be unable to declare cotton quotas for 1951. If this should happen, 1951 cotton plantings would be turned loose, and we feel that the acreage would be so great that we would get back into the position of having such a large carry-over at the end of 1951 that the bottom would fall out from under cotton prices. And, too, because of no regulations, this committee would lose contact with the cotton producers again, bringing about a similar condition of reestablishing allotments as we had in 1937 and 1950. It would mean that we would have to start all over again trying to adjust the acreage allotments between the States, the counties, and among the farmers.

Therefore, the Jackson County PMA Committee recommends an amendment to H. R. 8665 providing for a cotton quota for 1951 regardless of the supply of cotton at the close of 1950.

Legislation of this nature was recently passed by the House under H. R. 9109. With this legislation the Secretary could declare quotas and increase the national acreage as much as necessary.

The following features are brought to your attention relative to the necessity of having marketing quotas in 1951:

(1) After the Supreme Court had declared the old Agriculture Adjustment Act unconstitutional in 1936, thereby leaving no controls on the production of cotton in 1937, there was planted in 1937 a large acreage in cotton, and this brought about a production that year of almost 19,000,000 bales of cotton.

(2) As a result of this surplus cotton brought about by the excessive production in 1937, the price of cotton fell to extremely low levels, and the Congress had to appropriate millions of dollars for parity payments to cotton producers, and this

surplus was not disposed of until greater consumption was required during the late World War.

(3) No cotton quotas in 1951 would quite likely result in a greatly expanded acreage being planted, certainly as much and probably considerably more than was planted in 1949, and production of as much as 20,000,000 bales would be expected.

(4) A heavy production of cotton in 1951 would (a) force the price of cotton down to the support level (b) cause many million bales of cotton to go under loan (c) would probably require another increase by Congress in the borrowing and lending authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation (d) would likely be so costly to the Government and require the use of so much money as to seriously endanger the entire support-price program.

In fact, this committee is convinced that no good to anyone could result from the lack of marketing quotas in 1951 and in 1952 when the Secretary has ample authority under the marketing-quota laws to allot sufficient acreage for any contingencies which might arise, but that great harm and almost insurmountable difficulties would result.

Sincerely yours,

JACKSON COUNTY PMA COMMITTEE,
D. H. MCCARTNEY, *Chairman*.

The CHAIRMAN. We have with us this morning Congressman White of California and also Senator Knowland, of California, and I think they should be heard first so that they may be able to get back to their numerous duties.

Mr. White, if you will, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. CECIL F. WHITE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Cecil F. White. I am a Member of Congress from the Ninth California District.

I appear before you today in opposition to the first section of H. R. 9109. As you know this provision of the bill would change the definition of normal supply with respect to cotton, and it would force the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim marketing quotas on cotton when the supply is 30 percent lower than would be the case under existing law.

We started into World War II with 11,000,000 bales of cotton on hand and finished up the war with the cotton surplus completely used up and the Nation actually facing a cotton scarcity had the war continued.

It seems foolhardy to restrict the production of cotton by inflicting marketing quotas upon the cotton growers of the Nation during the coming year when the Nation is being geared so all-out production for what amounts to a wartime economy.

The views I have just expressed to you represent the opinions of the majority of the articulate people in the cotton industry in the congressional district which I represent here in Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I therefore urge the committee to delete from H. R. 9109, section 1, which would change the marketing quota statistics, or else vote down the whole bill.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions to be submitted to Congressman White? If not, we thank you, Congressman.

Senator Knowland, do you care to make a statement?

Senator KNOWLAND. Mr. Chairman, I have a brief statement here. It is unfortunate that I must leave to go to the Armed Services Committee as soon as I can leave here.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, UNITED STATES
SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Senator KNOWLAND. I have been extremely concerned with the provisions of H. R. 9109, which, among other things, relates to cotton acreage allotments and marketing quotas. This bill passed the House on July 31, 1950, and is presently before your committee for consideration. I was present for part of your meeting on August 8 when Mr. Frank Woolley of the Department of Agriculture submitted the Department's views relative to H. R. 9109.

My primary objections to H. R. 9109 with respect to cotton are:

1. It would tend to shift production from low-cost areas to high-cost areas.

2. It will practically freeze cotton production on a historical basis and will tend to preclude the development of new lands.

3. It will tend, I believe, to make national marketing quotas the rule rather than the exception.

As you know, California has in the last few years profitably developed a substantial industry and in 1949 they produced approximately 1,300,000 bales of cotton which were valued at about \$193,000,000. If H. R. 9109 is pressed in its present form, it would result in a drastic cut in cotton production in the State and would create serious hardship in our already disturbed agricultural industry.

While the bill contends that allowances are made for the small farmer, I have been reliably informed that the small cotton farmer of California would not be protected. May I point out the fact that of the 11,000 cotton farmers of California approximately 6,000 farms under 40 acres and about 3,000 under 15 acres. While protection is afforded to farms under 5 acres few small farmers of California would be protected since in the main their farms are in excess of 5 acres.

In the formula established under H. R. 9109 the production year of 1949 is completely ignored which means in effect that cotton growers in California and other Western States will receive no consideration for their highest crop year.

In the light of the international situation, and the unforeseen events that may transpire in the near future, it will be a very unwise move to curtail cotton production artificially next year.

On the contrary, it is of the greatest importance, and time may well be of the essence, to produce as much cotton as is required to support not only our own Armed Forces, but also those of our allies.

History has proven that the lack of preparedness has caused the fall of strong governments in the past. This Government, in deep reflection of what is immediately transpiring in the far eastern situation and the uncertainty of the unforeseeable future, can ill afford to face the future without an adequate stockpile of such an important commodity as cotton, which is second in importance only to steel.

In my opinion, H. R. 9109 as it pertains to cotton will not solve the problems which have developed with the passage of Public Law 272 and Public Law 471 of the Eighty-first Congress. If your committee decides to take action on H. R. 9109, it seems to me that the provisions pertaining to cotton should be rewritten in conformity to the needs of the Nation for cotton production and the capacity of the

several cotton-producing areas to fill those needs on a reasonable economic basis.

Thank you, gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? If not, we thank you, Senator.

Mr. Woolley.

**STATEMENT OF FRANK K. WOOLLEY, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Resumed**

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think we got through with item 6 on page 18.

While the following suggested changes are not as significant as those discussed above, such changes would make the operation and administration of cotton-acreage allotment and marketing quota programs less cumbersome and costly and would eliminate some questionable or unessential provisions.

1. The provision on page 5, paragraph (5), subsection (f), dealing with the apportionment of unused State and county reserves makes the determination of final cotton-acreage allotment for farms very tedious and cumbersome. In fact, it is conceivable that each farmer in a given county may receive as many as four or five allotment notices before all of the unused reserve of State and county committees are apportioned out. Also, the reserves may be so small at the county level that additional allotment resulting to a farm apportioned out on the basis of the provisions contained in this paragraph would in many instances be considerably less than one-tenth of an acre. This provision has not been in previous laws relating to the establishment of cotton-acreage allotments. There has been no problem connected with the undue holding of the acreage reserve by the State and county committees. Therefore, it is our recommendation that this entire provision be eliminated.

2. The provision on page 13, paragraph (6), subsection (d) should be eliminated entirely since administrative areas are not needed under either the provisions of the bill as it was passed by the House or by incorporating the suggestions outlined herein for changes from those provisions. The only purpose this provision serves would be to aggravate and make difficult the operations of marketing quotas in the county that has areas of divided opinion as to whether it is getting its fair and equitable share of the county allotment. It would in no way serve as a basis of establishing more equitable farm allotments.

Under the current legislation you need to use the administrative area device in many counties, but under the provisions of H. R. 9109 that would not be necessary.

3. We suggest the elimination of the provision on pages 10 and 11, paragraph (6), subsection (f), limiting farm cotton acreage allotments to 45 percent of the land tilled annually or in regular rotation. Such provision is expensive to operate since it will necessarily require a determination of cropland on each cotton farm and for the computation of maximum farm allotments for each such farm. In addition, it provides another basis for dissatisfaction on part of producers concerning the acreage of land on their farms which should be included as cropland. However, it is recognized that there is considerable support for establishing cotton acreage allotments not in excess of 50 percent

of the cropland in the interest of better farm management, land use and conservation practices. By providing county committees with sufficient latitude this objective can be equally obtained with less administrative expense.

4. The provision of surrendering and reapportioning unused cotton acreage allotments contained in paragraph (4), subsection (f), page 9, may be eliminated without materially affecting the results of the cotton marketing quota program. Past experience has shown that little use is made of this provision. In fact, less than 10 percent of the unused allotments were released by farmers for the 1950 cotton crop. This provision is expensive to administer when its cost is measured in terms of results. It also provides dissatisfaction on the part of numerous producers who may be led to expect that their farm acreage allotments may be adjusted from reapportioned unused allotments, which, in fact, never happens.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Woolley, you recommend now the elimination of certain sections.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. What parts of this bill, in your opinion, should be retained and reported to the Senate for further consideration, if any part should be reported?

Mr. WOOLLEY. As I said at the outset of my statement two days ago, to put the recommendations of the Department in legislative language would really require the rewriting of H. R. 9109. From the standpoint of drafting I think it would be better if we had an entirely different bill.

Senator KEM. In your judgment, would the Senate make a mistake if it defeated this bill?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That means that the Department sees no necessity for this particular legislation at this time?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No; that is not correct, Mr. Chairman. I would like to make our position clear, that we very strongly believe that Public Law 272, which is now the law of the land, if left on the statute books will create difficulty the first year we have to use it again with respect to marketing quotas.

Senator KEM. You mean Public Law 272 as amended?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. We believe, with that law on the statute books, you will have a great deal of inequitable allotments to be put out and there will not be anything that we can legally do about it. Then the farmers will come back and ask for relief, the same as they did last year, but the inequities will be so glaring that everybody will be compelled to do something about it. We think that is a very unsatisfactory position for the law to be in with respect to quotas.

Senator KEM. The ameliorating effect of the law is that the last amendment expires by its own limitation.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, sir.

Senator KEM. It will have no further effect after this year?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Sir, in the main that is correct.

Senator KEM. You say "in the main." Is it entirely correct?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I think Public Law 471 has some provisions that have a continuing nature to them.

Senator KEM. How important are those provisions?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Are there any provisions on cotton, Mr. Bagwell? Mr. Bagwell, is from the Solicitor's office of the Department.

Mr. BAGWELL. No; there are no provisions in there on cotton. Even the transfer provision was limited to the 1950 crop. There is a provision in there that would continue beyond, which says that the history developed by reason of plantings given under Public Law 471 will not be counted in the future, so to that extent it has an effect beyond 1950.

Senator ANDERSON. You answered Senator Kem by saying that the Department felt this bill might be defeated.

Senator KEM. Should be defeated.

Senator ANDERSON. Should be defeated. The rest of your answer indicated that there were things you felt should be corrected, and I subscribe to that. I mean, there are some things that might be done. Don't you think that the Department ought to supply this committee—the time is awfully short at this session—it ought to supply to this committee as early as possible its ideas as to the exact language to carry out some of these things even though we cannot get to them at this session?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We will be happy to do that.

Senator ANDERSON. Then various groups of farmers and others who are interested could have a chance to study them and very early in the next session this matter might be straightened out. You seem to take the position that there were things in Public Law 471, with reference to how the war credits were transferred to the farmer, and so forth, that can be quite easily corrected.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. Without damaging the fundamental principle of being able to bring acreage under control.

Mr. WOOLLEY. There are two major things we take exception to and those two major things could be corrected by amending this bill. The two major things are the granting of war crop credits to States and counties when they cannot be given to the individual farmer who earned them and the other is the so-called North Carolina gadget that is included in H. R. 9109 which permits the county committee to adjust a particular farm allotment base down to the average 3 year plantings, or 1946, 1947, and 1948, for those farms who receive a very generous, and which we really think is unfair, allotment under the percentage of cropland approach. The committee would then be able to bring them down to the average of those 3 years. We think that tool in the hands of the county committee, with the unfair war crop credit eliminated, would go a long way toward removing most of the basis for the real dissatisfaction that exists among farmers.

Senator ANDERSON. Now you suggested those things to the House of Representatives, did you not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. And they did not put them in this bill, therefore there probably would not be much chance of passing them at this time even if we put them in the Senate bill. I mean, it is a matter of hearing and discussion and agreement with the producers before you get to that.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct. You asked yesterday, Senator Anderson, for a complete explanation of the provisions of section 8, appearing on page 19.

Senator ANDERSON. Yes, on peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I have passed out to the members of the committee present two tables, table I and table II. The first one is labeled "Indicated 1951 State Acreage Allotments Under Proposed Legislation, Assuming an Initial National Allotment of 1,843,200 Acres." In order to go through this completely and unravel the picture as it appears it would probably be wise for us to go to Public Law 272 and start at the beginning. Public Law 272 of the Eighty-first Congress, on page 8 of the printed copy of that law, provides:

The national acreage allotment shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the State in the 5 years preceding the year in which the national allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends, abnormal conditions of production, and the State peanut acreage allotment for the crop immediately preceding the crop for which the allotment hereunder is established.

The 5-year average acreage of peanuts for nuts appears in column 1 of table I. That is the simple straight average acreage for 1945-49, which adds up to 3,066,500 acres. The adjustments for trends and abnormal conditions, we do not think there will be any appreciable adjustments made for those, so that for practical purposes you can consider column 1 as it appears on this table.

Then there is a proviso:

Provided, That the allotment established for any State shall be not less than (1) the allotment established for such State for the crop produced in the calendar year 1941, or (2) 60 percent of the acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts in the calendar year 1948, whichever is larger.

The minimum specified in those provisos was taken into account in column 2 of table I. Then it goes on and says:

Provided further, That if the national acreage allotment in any year is less than 2,100,000 acres, then the allotment for each State after being calculated as hereinabove provided shall be reduced by the same percentage as the State allotment (as so calculated) bears to the national allotment.

Column 4 of table I reflects that on the assumption that the national allotment would be 1,843,200 acres. Now that assumption is made for the purpose of having uniformity in the figures, and we, of course, would not want to be held to that as being a determination because we do not have all the facts on which the determination would be made. That is just an approximate figure.

Public Law 272 had a minimum national acreage allotment of 2,100,000 acres for 1950 only. Now Public Law 471 gave mainly Alabama and Texas 93,000 acres. This was for 1950 only. That appears in table II. I think you have already seen that table, Senator. It shows Alabama receives an increase of 44,466 acres and Texas 48,673 out of a total of 100,000. These increases, incidentally, are not to be considered in any future allotments.

Now if we turn to page 19 of H. R. 9109, we will then pick up the thread there. Incidentally, this language in H. R. 9109 completely replaces all such language of Public Law 272 and Public Law 471, so that this is a complete rewrite with respect to those two acts. In H. R. 9109, page 19, line 7, it says:

The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share of the 1950 national average allotment established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by Public Law 272, Eighty-first Congress.

Senator ANDERSON. Did you say that this completely repeals all of Public Law 272?

Mr. WOOLLEY. With respect to acreage allotments.

Senator ANDERSON. That is all there was in Public Law 272 with reference to peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Public Law 272 and 471 had provisions with respect to acreage allotments and also with respect to the sale of peanuts for oil, and edible peanuts.

Senator ANDERSON. I mean acreage allotments when it comes to apportioning the peanut acreage over the country.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. The peanut growers generally understand that that is true. I haven't heard from peanut growers who know that that thing is being repealed.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I do not know the extent to which the peanut growers have realized what this situation is.

Senator ANDERSON. Thank you.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Now on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State it says:

Provided, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the 5 years 1945-49, inclusive.

Column 5 of table I is the first indicated allotment pursuant to those provisions from line 7 down through line 17, giving weight to both of the factors that are expressed in here of no State getting less than its pro rata share of the average for the 1945-49 period.

Senator ANDERSON. This takes 1,843,200 acres as a base, does it?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. And then apportions that among the States.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right, and that is providing for the minimum, that no State will get less than the amount that would have been apportioned under the 5-year average, 1945-49. You get the addition then of 80,824 acres. That is what this actually does.

Senator ANDERSON. I see.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Then picking it up from there—

Provided further, That the Secretary determines the supply—

now that relates to the question of the Virginia type peanuts.

Senator KEM. Now is this last column the final allotment?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. The last column, column 8, is the possibility that would result, and you would add the difference between 1,843,200 acres and 1,971,489 acres as the result of this legislation. Actually, this legislation specifically provides only for 80,824 added. Other provisions would permit the additional acreage up to 1,971,000.

Senator KEM. I understood you to say no State was to be cut below the average acreage for the 1945-49 period.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right.

Senator KEM. Missouri seems to be cut down from 500 to 300.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is really not the average, it is what their pro rata share based upon the average would be. H. R. 9109 states:

Provided, That the State acreage allotment so established for any State shall not be less than the acreage allotment which would be established if the national acreage allotment were apportioned among the States on the basis of the average acreage harvested for nuts in the State in the 5 years 1945-49, inclusive.

Senator ANDERSON. Will you explain to us how you get 60 percent of 500 in the case of Missouri? That probably will help all of us. Are you taking 60 percent of 3,066,000 acres?

Mr. WOOLLEY. I have with me the Director of our Fats and Oils Branch, Mr. Prichard. George, maybe you ought to come in here and see whether we can explain that to them. The question is how it would be 245 acres for Missouri in column 4 on the basis of a 5-year average of 500 acres.

Senator KEM. Or why we get 300 acres in column 8.

**STATEMENT OF GEORGE L. PRICHARD, DIRECTOR, FATS AND OILS
BRANCH, PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHING-
TON, D. C.**

Mr. PRICHARD. The 3,066,500 in column 1 is reduced pro rata to the 1,843,199 in column 3. That is 60 percent of the 3,066,000. That factor is applied to each State.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That, applied to the 500, 60 percent of 500 is 300.

Senator ANDERSON. Could you supply for the record the basis on which you concluded that 1,800,000 acres of peanuts would be needed?

Mr. PRICHARD. We have no basis. That was an assumed figure. We have used it consistently in all the data we have computed. It does not represent any commitments.

Senator KEM. Did the Congress assume that?

Mr. PRICHARD. No, Congress has not included any figure in any of the proposed legislation. We had many requests for computations under different methods of allocating acreage allotments to States and we used the 1,843,200 throughout.

Senator KEM. Where did you pick that up?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is about what the allotment would be in 1950, had there not been a minimum provision of 2,100,000 acres. That is really where the figure stems from, without going through all the various refinements and trends.

Mr. PRICHARD. That is right.

Senator KEM. As the result of this, under the regulations issued by your Department, does that mean Missouri is only permitted to plant 300 acres of peanuts?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Under this provision here, under H. R. 9109 as presently written, assuming a national allotment of 1,843,000, and then the addition of the acreages that are brought about by reason of H. R. 9109 Missouri would get an allotment of 300 acres of peanuts.

Mr. PRICHARD. I might point out, Senator, that if the national allotment is 1,843,200 the allotments would be as shown in column 4, and Missouri would have 245. This provision gives Missouri an increase of 55 acres.

Senator KEM. We are practically out of the peanut business. I suppose the answer to that is we never were in it.

Mr. WOOLLEY. In relation to the other States, I think that is true.

Mr. PRICHARD. There are very few farmers in the State that have an allotment. Most of them come under the 1-acre minimum provision.

Senator KEM. I know people raise peanuts in the gardens for their own use.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no inhibition against that, as I understand.

Mr. PRICHARD. The law permits anyone to grow 1 acre of peanuts or less.

Senator ANDERSON. This increases Texas by 38,914 acres. Just how does the language do that? I don't understand the language. Which section is it that does that?

Mr. PRICHARD. That is section 358 (c), the proposed amendment, which says in effect, Senator, that each State gets the higher of column 3 or 4. It is worded a little differently, but that is the practical effect of it.

Senator ANDERSON. It is the higher of column 3 or 4?

Mr. PRICHARD. The proration is made, as shown on this table, based on the 1950 allotment and you based on the 5-year average acreage, and under H. R. 9109 each State gets the 1950 allotment proration, provided that it will not get less than its average acreage proration.

Senator ANDERSON. You mean this attempts to freeze what happened in 1950? In 1950 we gave out 100,000 extra acres and gave half to Texas and half to Alabama.

Mr. PRICHARD. No, sir; that is not in here.

Senator ANDERSON. You said it was either the 1950 allotment proration or the 5-year average.

Mr. PRICHARD. Well, as shown in the other column—I did not know there was any question on that point—that is the 1950 allotment prior to the increase by Public Law 471.

Senator ANDERSON. That is what I thought.

Mr. PRICHARD. I thought Mr. Woolley stated that when he first mentioned it and that is the reason I did not bring it in again.

Mr. WOOLLEY. You see, the Alabama-Texas gadget, as you recall, was put in to give them additional acres because they adopted the peanut marketing quotas for 3 years, with the understanding that the basic formula for reduction would not be changed during that period. This skips over that now and goes back to the basic formula that was in the law prior to Public Law 471 and has in it that 1941 minimum. That was built into the figures, you see, for 1950 as a base. That picks those back up and in effect says North Carolina and Virginia relatively will be given a higher allotment than the other States because of that fact.

Senator ANDERSON. Where is the language that says that they shall use the higher of these?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is buried in the language that says:

The national acreage allotment for 1951 and for any subsequent year shall be apportioned among the States on the basis of the acreage allotted to each State as its share of the 1950 national acreage allotment.

So that is the reason you have to go back to how you determine the 1950 allotment, you see.

Senator ANDERSON. Would it not be simpler to just state what they are trying to do instead of burying it?

Mr. PRICHARD. I suggested that when this was prepared. To paraphrase the latter part of it, it says first prorate the 1950 allotment and then increase to the allotment which would have been determined had the proration been made on the 5-year average acreage. That is what is shown in column 4. We prorated it on the 1950

allotment prior to the increases by Public Law 471. In column 3, we prorated on the 5-year average acreage and then we have shown in column 5 the higher of column 3 or 4, and we have shown in column 6 the States which get an increase under that provision, and the amount of the increase.

Senator ANDERSON. I thought this was to get a greater supply of Virginia-Carolina peanuts. They do not get a greater supply of Virginia-Carolina peanuts in Texas, do they?

Mr. PRICHARD. No, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Isn't that what this is supposed to do?

Mr. PRICHARD. Not this part of the bill.

Senator ANDERSON. I thought I read somewhere where this was designed to give a greater supply of the Virginia-Carolina peanuts.

Mr. PRICHARD. It would require just a bit of explanation there, Senator. You go over to column 7 and 8 and we get to the Virginia type amendment that is included in the later provisos in this same section.

Senator ANDERSON. There are two things involved?

Mr. PRICHARD. There are two things, yes, sir.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is right. It goes back and picks up the relative relationship between the peanut-growing States that existed prior to the additional acreage that you gave Texas and Alabama in Public Law 471, and goes back and says that that relationship was the proper relationship, and then picks up and gives additional acreage for the Virginia-Carolina peanuts, which was taken care of in a previous law, by saying no State would get less than its 1941 allotment, and that tended to hold up Virginia and Carolina allotments.

Mr. PRICHARD. You will notice here, Senator, in column 5 Virginia is the first line, North Carolina the second, and they are cut quite a bit under the 1941 allotment, which are the figures appearing over in column 2 for those two States, because they were on the minimum acreage for 1950.

Mr. WOOLLEY. And if you look at column 8 in addition to column 1 you will see that they are identical figures, which in effect says that North Carolina and Virginia are brought back up to their 1941 allotment.

Mr. PRICHARD. I would like to point out where column 7 is the maximum increase permitted under these further provisos, which we have not come to yet. North Carolina and Virginia and other States producing Virginia type nuts can be increased because of short supply, but not over the 1950 allotment.

Senator KEM. Is this the result of this proposed legislation, H. R. 9109?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator KEM. This is what will occur?

Mr. WOOLLEY. This is plotting out the basic facts that are involved in H. R. 9109, assuming 1,843,200 acres is the indicated demand for the production of peanuts.

Senator KEM. Now what fixes the indicated demand, or who fixes that under the law?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is fixed by the Secretary on the basis of the estimated domestic consumption and export of peanuts.

Senator KEM. This is likely to be the figure that he will fix?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It will probably be in that neighborhood some place. Again, we would not like to be held to that, because that determination

will be made in the future on the basis of the best information available at that time.

Senator KEM. It will be in that order?

Mr. WOOLLEY. It will be in that order.

Mr. PRICHARD. I would like to point out again that this column 7 is the maximum possible under the wording of the bill and is not a commitment to make such an increase.

Senator ANDERSON. Would it be desirable to give this Virginia-Carolina peanut this credit and that you subtract a corresponding amount from the other States who may grow other types? Obviously you are going to have more peanuts than you need.

Mr. WOOLLEY. On that point, Senator, the runner type peanuts have made, in the past few years, a rather strong reduction in production. In discussing it with the House Agricultural Committee we recommended that they go in the direction of cutting down on the other types of peanuts to the extent that they had to increase the Virginia-North Carolina peanuts. It became obvious that such a solution would not find acceptance in the House, and this was the compromise that was worked out.

Senator ANDERSON. What I am trying to say is, Mr. Prichard, do you contemplate that out of this acreage that may be established, whatever it is, 1,800,000 acres, that you will be able to put in a substantial quantity of that into the ordinary commercial channels, or that you are going to have to crush one-third of it or half of it?

Mr. PRICHARD. Senator, under the present bill we would estimate an acreage here at the 1,843,000 point. That is the original point. That would mean only the estimated demand for edible purposes.

Senator ANDERSON. Will you tell us how you are going to make that estimate. Would it be based upon what you regarded as sales this year because you shipped them abroad?

Mr. PRICHARD. No, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. What I am trying to get at is in the year 1948, according to the report that the Commodity Credit furnished us, domestic sales for crushing were 222,000,000 pounds, and then export sales to the Army 215,000,000 pounds, to the ECA 82,000,000 pounds or a total of 297,000,000 pounds. Then to FAA, or the Foreign Assistance Act and ECA 48,000,000 and 110,000,000 so that you exported 456,000,000 pounds in 1948.

Mr. PRICHARD. That was from the 1948 crop.

Senator ANDERSON. That was all surplus marketing, wasn't it?

Mr. PRICHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. But under the terms of the act you would credit that to the export sales and therefore you would include it again in the quota, would you not?

Mr. PRICHARD. No, sir; not under the wording of the original act. I might point out this 2,000,000 acres for 1950 represents the minimum allotment specified by the Congress, and it was increased by another 100,000 acres under Public Law 471.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right, but you also recognize we tried our very best to keep from putting the 2,100,000 in there, and that was called a compromise, but was a compromise at the point of a gun. Nobody wanted it in there except some conferees. Now that is out, isn't it, and the Department, if it does not get this language, could go to 1,500,000 acres?

Mr. PRICHARD. As a matter fact, there is a further proviso that says that the national allotment shall not exceed 2,000,000 acres for 1951.

Senator ANDERSON. Two million acres of peanuts are not required by any possible stretch of the imagination.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is just edible peanuts.

Mr. PRICHARD. Yes, that is the maximum [possible allotment for 1951 under H. R. 9109.

Senator ANDERSON. Under the legislation now on the statute books the Department could cut it to a million and a half acres if it wanted to, could not it?

Mr. PRICHARD. There is no minimum specified by law, but to be entirely theoretical about it we could cut to a million and a half acres.

Senator ANDERSON. Could you cut to a million and a half?

Mr. PRICHARD. I don't believe we could get any estimates, valid estimates of anticipated edible use that would result in that low an acreage allotment.

Senator ANDERSON. Under the law could you cut to a million and a half?

Mr. PRICHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Of course you could. Can you show a demand for edible peanuts, the total use of peanuts, from a million and a half acres?

Mr. PRICHARD. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. How much was the edible peanut consumption last year, not adding in the dumping abroad and crushing in this country?

Mr. PRICHARD. As I recall—and I do not have the figure with me, Senator—I believe our edible figure was nearly 650,000 tons farmers stock basis, which includes the edible consumption plus the allowance you must make for seed and feed and waste on the farm before it gets to the market.

Senator ANDERSON. Will you submit for the record the figures which indicate 650,000 tons?

Mr. PRICHARD. I will be glad to submit for the record the estimates that we used.

Senator ANDERSON. I want you to submit consumption figures.

Mr. PRICHARD. You want the actual consumption now and not our estimates, is that correct?

Senator ANDERSON. That is right. The consumption figures of the country will show some 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds of shelled peanuts used, will they not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Our figures show, Senator, on the 1948 analysis, that I think I gave you once before, domestic sales for crushing of the 1948 peanuts of 222,000,000 pounds.

Senator ANDERSON. Domestic sales for crushing of peanuts, not for nuts but for oil?

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. We are talking about peanuts for nuts, which is in this bill. You say that will run 650,000 tons?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, sir. I do not imply that consumption would run that high.

Senator ANDERSON. Plus seed.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I said that was consumption, plus the estimated seed and waste production, and less than 1 acre for home use

Senator ANDERSON. Could we have a figure that would indicate what the consumption would be?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, sir; we could furnish you a consumption figure.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you have any idea what it runs?

(The information is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., August 16, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: As requested, we are setting forth below for the record of the recent hearings the disposition of the 1948 and 1949 peanut crops for edible purposes. The data for the 1949 crop are partly estimated. The figures for edible use, both domestic and export, represent the calculated equivalent of farmers stock peanuts cleaned or shelled to meet edible requirements:

	Crop	
	1948	1949
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Domestic edible consumption.....	1,016.6	1,056.4
Used for seed.....	179.1	160.8
Fed and lost.....	25.4	23.2
Exports for edible use.....	59.6	17.4
Total.....	1,280.7	1,257.8

If we can furnish you any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Deputy Administrator.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I don't have the figure in my head. This is strictly CCC operations.

Senator ANDERSON. I know this is strictly CCC operation. You paid a whole lot more for peanut oil than you did for lard, and you had lard in tremendous quantities. I am not criticizing the Fats and Oils Branch. You are only doing what the laws and the Congress requires you to do.

Mr. WOOLLEY. H. R. 9109 does not put minimum floors below which we can go.

Senator ANDERSON. Does not it have a certain provision as to how many acres a State should have?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Yes, it gives us additional acreage, but we start out with the estimated 1,843,000, and what the minimum picture may bring about we don't know. That picture may result in it only being 1,200,000 acres. There is nothing in H. R. 9109 which precludes us from starting at 1,200,000 and adding on to it as stated in the provisos. All of those of course say that States would just get their pro rata share, and that is where the percentage comes out.

Senator ANDERSON. Suppose you start with 1,800,000, you would end with nearly 2,000,000 acres of peanuts, and if we pass this legislation as it is here you are going to end with 2,000,000 acres of peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is correct.

Senator ANDERSON. I am trying to show where 2,000,000 acres are in there. You said \$80,000,000 was spent on the potato program this year, and these programs that cost a great deal of money are the black eyes for all the rest of the potato program. The potato program gave the farmers of this country a tremendous respect because of the frightful losses under it, even though the Department had been trying to get rid of it for years. Now here we have another bad program, as far as the country is concerned, with \$19 an acre. Think how many billions it would cost us if we supported all farm crops to the extent of \$19 an acre.

Mr. WOOLLEY. It is tremendous.

Senator ANDERSON. I am getting to where you do not have to do that. I would like the Department to give us an apportionment of 1,500,000 acres of peanuts to actually take care of the needs of this country, without export sales getting into the picture.

Mr. WOOLLEY. The fair measure of what this could possibly do appears in column 6 and column 7, the additional acreage. As your base went down from 1,843,000 you would still have approximately those figures added on.

Senator ANDERSON. Because you would take the figure for the Virginia and Carolina peanuts and you would take the figure for the 1950 allotment, would you not?

Mr. PRICHARD. This is the maximum we could take under the law.

Senator ANDERSON. The point is the demand is all for the Virginia-Carolina peanuts, so the Secretary has to keep filling up that basket, and when he does that then these other things continue to be surpluses.

Mr. WOOLLEY. I assume you want us to use the Virginia-Carolina peanuts inasmuch as there is a market demand for that type of peanuts.

Senator ANDERSON. I would be happy if the law could be so amended that those areas that produce the type of peanuts that is consumed in this country could get all the acreage they need and the other acreage would be cut down in proportion. You are not going to cut it in proportion. The BAE report dated August 18, 1949, indicates that there were only 439,000,000 pounds of edible shelled peanuts used for all purposes, excluding crushing for oil and export.

Mr. PRICHARD. What was that figure again?

Senator ANDERSON. The BAE report dated August 18, 1949, indicates that there were 439,977,000 pounds.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Is that a particular type of peanut you are talking about?

Senator ANDERSON. Edible shelled peanuts.

Mr. WOOLLEY. That is considerably at variance with the figures that we have. The estimates we have for domestic use, for edible purposes, commercial use, home use, and local sales, and it does not have any export in there at all, by types, the Virginia type is 357.1 for runner 341.1, and for Spanish 45.8, making a total of 1,056.4. That is for 1949.

Senator ANDERSON. When you add the Spanish in there you are taking into consideration the export sales and the sales to CCC for crushing, aren't you?

Mr. WOOLLEY. No, sir. This is labeled here "Domestic Use for Edible Purposes." In addition to that we have exports, edible exports of an additional 17,000,000 pounds in 1949, 59,000,000 pounds in 1948, and 99,000,000 pounds in 1947. Those are edible. That does not have the oil in there at all.

Senator ANDERSON. Let me give you the BAE figure again then; 439,977,000 pounds. That is equivalent to 681,964,435 pounds of farmer stock peanuts.

Mr. PRICHARD. These figures we are giving you are on a farmers stock basis. I believe the figures you are citing come from BAE's report of use in primary products and do not represent total use for edible purposes.

Mr. WOOLLEY. How much did you say?

Senator ANDERSON. Six hundred and eighty-one million, farmers stock basis. That is the total edible-peanut uses in the United States.

Mr. WOOLLEY. For 1949?

Senator ANDERSON. For 1948. Now how much acreage would it require to get 681,000,000 pounds of edible peanuts?

Mr. PRICHARD. Roughly about a million acres would produce this.

Senator ANDERSON. If it only takes a million acres to produce all the peanuts that this country needs for edible purposes and this bill gives you 2,000,000 acres, what are we doing in the bill?

Mr. PRICHARD. This bill gives you a maximum of 2,000,000, not a minimum.

Senator ANDERSON. It has got a lot of gadgets in it to bring up the minimum to what it ought to be. The Department could cut to a million acres and thereby keep from losing any money on the peanut program; could it not?

Mr. WOOLLEY. We can't cut any more.

Senator ANDERSON. Under the provisions of Public Law 272 you can cut to a million acres if need be?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Except for this proposition, as it appears in columns 6 and 7, we can cut exactly the same under the law of 1938, as amended, we can cut exactly the same as we can under H. R. 9109.

Senator KEM. Mr. Woolley, Senator Anderson referred to the fact that the taxpayers have been getting quite a ride under this peanut legislation. We have been getting a good deal of mail from, particularly, manufacturers of candy indicating that the consumers have been getting a ride under this legislation. Do you think there is any merit in that contention?

Mr. WOOLLEY. Well, the only thing I can say to that is I know that the peanut manufacturers prefer to use the Virginia-Carolina peanuts and that the price of those is considerably higher, and the increase in those has been much greater than it has been with respect to the other types of peanuts. That is one of the bases we used in concluding that there is a shortage of that type of peanut and more ought to be produced.

Senator ANDERSON. Sure, because under the terms of the law you restrict the production of the Virginia-Carolina peanuts, you restrict the acreage and expand the acreage where the runner-type peanut can be produced, and you continue accelerating the shortage of that type of peanut and raise the price of it and then support all the rest of the prices at the \$200 level.

Senator KEM. Your conclusion is that there is merit in that contention?

Senator ANDERSON. Of course there is merit in that contention. We need more production in the Virginia-Carolina peanuts, and if we had some magic formula whereby we could protect those that need protection and allow the others that are crushed for oil to take care of themselves, why, we could possibly arrive at some equitable solution.

I apologize, Mr. Chairman, for taking so much time of the hearing on peanuts.

Senator KEM. How about the law of supply and demand working there? Is that practical?

Senator ANDERSON. I think if we do not stop this then the law of supply and demand will be brought in by the Congress the same as it was brought in on the potato program. I think the peanut program will be the next one to go.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest to the committee, in view of the statement made by the representative of the Department, that much of this bill is not necessary and should be deleted, and if the Congress is to consider this legislation then the bill should be redrawn.

I suggest that we proceed now to hear some of the witnesses who have come here from long distances, and get their reaction toward the necessity for any legislation, and if we need some legislation we should get their reaction as to what particular points we should consider.

Mr. WOOLLEY. Just one more word. I would like to point out to Senator Anderson that if the law stands the way it is now with respect to Virginia-North Carolina we will cut them much more drastically than they were cut in 1950, and the peanut shortage which we are experiencing now will be further aggravated.

Senator ANDERSON. I recognize that, and I also recognize what a very great statesman said, that the great wrong dies in the hour of its greatest triumph, and if you come down to a million acres on peanuts you will put Virginia peanuts out of the market and this will be the hour of its greatest triumph, and that will be the hour it dies.

Senator KEM. Two wrongs do not make a right.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the two tables prepared by the Department will be placed in the record at this point.

(The tables referred to are as follows:)

TABLE I.—Peanuts: Indicated 1951 State acreage allotments under proposed legislation, assuming an initial national allotment of 1,843,200 acres

State and area	1945-49 straight average acreage ¹	1950 acreage allotment prior to Public Law 471	1,843,200 acres apportioned		First indi- cated 1951 acreage allotment ²	Initial increase through proposed legislation (column 5- column 4)	Possible addi- tional major increases for types through proposed legislation ³	Second indi- cated 1951 acreage allotment
			Basis column 1	Basis column 2				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Virginia	154,600	141,108	92,926	123,852	123,852		17,256	141,108
North Carolina	287,600	225,702	172,870	198,102	198,102		27,600	225,702
Tennessee	5,400	4,766	3,246	4,183	4,183		583	4,766
Total Virginia-Carolina area	447,600	371,576	269,042	326,137	326,137		45,439	371,576
South Carolina	27,200	18,375	16,349	16,128	16,349			18,375
Georgia	1,046,400	701,400	629,086	615,629	629,086	221	2,026	629,086
Florida	96,400	73,236	57,944	64,280	64,280	13,457		64,280
Alabama	444,200	274,907	266,908	241,290	266,908	25,708		266,908
Mississippi	15,400	9,272	9,257	8,138	9,257	1,119		9,257
Total Southeast area	1,629,800	1,077,190	979,634	945,465	985,970	40,505	2,026	987,996
Arkansas	8,600	5,473	5,169	4,804	5,169	365		5,169
Louisiana	4,000	2,506	2,404	2,200	2,404	204		2,404
Oklahoma	241,400	183,600	145,100	161,148	161,148			161,148
Texas	723,600	431,200	434,939	396,025	434,939	38,914		434,939
New Mexico	10,000	5,959	6,011	5,230	6,011	781		6,011
Total Southwest area	987,600	648,738	593,623	569,407	609,671	40,264		609,671
Arizona	500	960	300	843	843			843
California	500	1,257	300	1,103	1,103			1,103
Missouri	500	279	300	245	300	55		300
Total others	1,500	2,496	900	2,191	2,246	55		2,246
Total United States	3,066,500	2,100,000	1,843,199	1,843,200	1,924,024	80,824	47,465	1,971,489

¹ Basis revised acreage data contained in crop report released July 11, 1950.

² Larger of entries in column 3 or column 4, excluding possible increases for Virginia-type producing areas.

³ Difference between column 3 and 1950 allotment for major Virginia-type producing States.

Source: Fats and Oils Branch, FMA, Program Analysis Division, July 18, 1950.

TABLE II.—*Peanuts: Comparison of State and National acreage allotments for 1950 under existing legislation and H. J. Res. 398, 81st Cong., 2d sess.*

[Acres]

State	1949 acreage allotment	1950 acreage allotment		Acreage increase required in 1950 allotments by H. J. Res. 398 (column 3 minus column 2)
		Under existing legislation ¹	Under H. J. Res. 398 ²	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Alabama.....	399,821	274,907	319,373	44,466
Arizona.....	401	960	960	-----
Arkansas.....	8,418	5,473	6,724	1,251
California.....	1,257	1,257	1,257	-----
Florida.....	83,882	73,236	73,236	-----
Georgia.....	878,024	701,400	701,400	-----
Louisiana.....	4,041	2,506	3,228	722
Mississippi.....	14,129	9,272	11,286	2,014
Missouri.....	401	279	320	41
New Mexico.....	8,641	5,959	6,902	943
North Carolina.....	243,035	225,702	225,702	-----
Oklahoma.....	188,336	183,600	183,600	-----
South Carolina.....	25,613	18,375	20,459	2,084
Tennessee.....	5,739	4,766	4,766	-----
Texas.....	625,788	451,200	499,873	48,673
Virginia.....	141,444	141,108	141,108	-----
Total.....	2,628,970	2,100,000	2,200,194	104,194

¹ Not less than the larger of (a) 1941 allotment, or (b) 60 percent of 1948 acreage picked and threshed.² Column 2 increased where necessary to not less than 79.879 percent of 1949 acreage allotment shown in column 1 (79.879 represents percentage which 1950 national allotment, 2,100,000 acres, is of the 1949 national allotment of 2,628,970 acres).

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Fats and Oils Branch, PMA, Feb. 8, 1950.

The CHAIRMAN. In order that the committee may get some additional views and recommendations we will call on the next witness, Mr. Randolph.

STATEMENT OF WALTER L. RANDOLPH, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mr. Randolph, will you identify yourself for the record.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Walter L. Randolph. I live in Fayette County, Ala., and I appear here in behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I am a member of the executive committee of that organization, and I was requested to appear here by that committee and represent the membership, which is in 45 States and Puerto Rico and numbers 1,409,000-plus farm families.

We are very much interested in the passage of H. R. 9109 and we urge that the committee do everything possible to get this act passed at this session of Congress. With your permission, I would like to run through some sections of the bill and give our recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed as you think proper, Mr. Randolph, to give to the committee the viewpoint of the organization which you represent. That means the people which the organization represents, as I understand.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes. In regard to section 1, we recommend that that section be deleted from the bill. The committee has already heard several witnesses and heard their reasons why that section should

be omitted. I will take only a brief minute to give our reasons, which are similar to what have been expressed here.

That section provides that the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to proclaim marketing quotas whenever the supply of cotton is estimated not over the domestic consumption-plus exports. The present law, as you know, has an allowance of 30 percent for carry-over. That 30 percent is about the same as the one that was in the original act of 1938. The definition of "carry-over" has been changed in the two laws. Originally it included stocks of American cotton in foreign countries. Under the present law it includes only the stocks of American cotton in this country.

We feel we should not have a control program as strenuous as a marketing-quota program in the event you have a shortage in a commodity. We feel that way with respect to cotton as well as with respect to other commodities.

We think that the present law, insofar as section 1 is concerned, is better than this law. However, there are many provisions of this law which are improvements over the law as it now stands.

Section 2 of this proposed bill, H. R. 9109, paragraphs 1 and 2 are the only paragraphs in the bill that affect any change in the law with respect to dividing the national allotment among the States. Subsection 1 says that the allowance for minimum small farm allotments shall be the amount added for that purpose in 1950, adjusted upward or downward as the national acreage allotment is adjusted upward or downward. I don't know the exact figures, but the amount added I believe was approximately 280,000 acres. It was found later, after the allotments were made, that considerable acreage in excess of that, I believe over 600,000 acres, was actually used. So the effect of this provision actually is to have the situation in 1951 in this respect like it was in 1950. Now this paragraph on page 2 here does the same thing for 1952 as was done for 1951, or as it would be done for 1951 under paragraph 1. That is not now in the law, that is an addition. The provision in Public Law 272 in this respect would be applicable only to 1951, unless this was inserted. Now we think those are good provisions of the act.

In paragraph 3 they amend that part of the law relating to the way the allotments are divided up between the counties in the State, and there are some differences which I will point out. Under the provision pertaining to 1951 you have the small farm adjustments to the counties as well as you have in the State. That is now in the bill. I think you have better language with reference to the use of the State reserve. It is a little broader and includes some uses that the State reserve is not now used for.

Now in 1952 you have about the same thing, except the years on which the allotments are based are different. I think it is the same as under the old bill. Then in 1953 and thereafter you drop the small farm allotments to the counties.

Now the Texas provision is in here, that was discussed yesterday. I have no position on that, I would like to make that very clear. I mean I am not for it or against it, but we think with the exception of that—and we are neutral on that—that these provisions are an improvement over the present law.

The next part of the bill has to do with the distribution of the county allotments and says for 1951–52, after you have taken out the

reserve, that the allotments would be distributed among the farmers in the county on the basis of the acreage allotments established for such farm for the immediately preceding year. It also allows adjustment in basic farm figures to correct errors, and it provides if the farmer did not take advantage of the emergency legislation in Public Law 471, I believe, which made minimum allotments to farmers last spring of 65 percent of the 3-year average acreage planted on the farm, 1946, 1947, and 1948, or 45 percent of the acreage planted in any one of those 3 years. If the farmer did not apply for that in the time required, why, he is given another opportunity to establish a correct base.

We are further strongly in favor of the provisions of this bill that I am describing now, about the allocation of the allotment to farms within the county. They are consistent with our original testimony on Public Law 272 in that by using the 1950 allotment as a base for 1951 and the 1951 allotment as a base for 1952 we carry forward the idea of making the allotment partially on the percentage of the tilled land on the farm. We are just as strongly in favor of that idea as we were when we originally testified.

Senator KEM. In retrospect, Mr. Randolph, do you regard Public Law 272 successful legislation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Would you let me answer that in continuity here, if I may?

Senator KEM. Yes, sir.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I want to read you a little bit of history in answer to that question, which I was just beginning to do. I think I said before, but I will repeat it for the record, the Congress has prescribed several different methods of making allotments to farmers. I will mention only three of them, the three main ones. Any others are combinations of those.

First, we tried the history method when we had no history. That was very, very unsatisfactory. Then the law was amended and the language was rather general, and the allotments were made primarily on the judgment of the local committee. That proved to be very unsatisfactory, especially to the local committees. They had tremendous trouble with it. Finally, in 1938, there was written into the law the method of allocation, which is similar to that in Public Law 272, based to a very great extent on allotting farmers a percentage of the land tilled annually, or on regular rotation.

There are several provisions in that act which added to the degree of satisfaction with that method, and one of them, which had the minimum farm allotment in it, provided that the allotment to no farmer would be below 60 percent of the acreage planted plus the acreage diverted from cotton on the farm in 1937. When Public Law 272 was prepared by this committee there was no provision put into the law in place of that provision. It was the judgment I assume of the committee, and it certainly was my judgment, that the reserves provided, the 10 percent State reserve and 15 percent State reserve, could be used to take the place of that provision. We thought so, and I still think that to a very considerable extent. As a matter of fact, in some States and in many counties the full reserve was not used. I am not prepared to say if it had been used every time it would be entirely satisfactory, it certainly would not be true, but I am prepared to say if more of the reserves had been used the satisfaction would have been much greater.

Thereafter, in the spring of 1949, last spring, why, you passed Public Law 471, which provided the minimum allotment which is described in the so-called 65/45 provision and that is continued in this act, in a little different way, of course, but would have approximately the same effect.

I don't know whether that answers your question or not, but I will be a little more specific. I think Public Law 272 is a very good law. I think, like all the acreage allotment laws I have known about since 1934, it is subject to improvement, and I think that the provisions I am talking about here are a very distinct improvement over Public Law 272.

Now, this provides a little different, and I think better, language on the 15 percent county reserve. In the other law it just said the county committee may reserve 15 percent, and this one says the county committee shall reserve an adequate acreage not exceeding 15 percent of the county allotment for certain purposes as set forth, which I will not go into. They are approximately the same as those that I think were intended in the original law, but the language has been clarified here and I don't think there could be any doubt as to what the reserve could be used for. Is that at least a partial answer to your question, sir?

Senator KEM. Yes. You are familiar with the criticism of the law that has been made by members of your organization in my State, for instance?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Well, I am familiar with those that have been made by the members of the organization in my State. I don't know about yours.

Senator KEM. You believe, on balance, though, it is good legislation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes, sir; but I think it needs some improvement and I think this bill needs some amendments.

Senator KEM. You spoke of the so-called Texas gadget. May I ask you about paragraph 7 on page 13, which seems to be a California gadget. What do you think of that sort of legislation?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would like to answer that off the record, if you don't mind.

Senator KEM. We are here making up the record.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I will answer it on the record, if you wish.

Senator KEM. Just as you please.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Off the record, then.

Senator KEM. Off the record is not an answer at all.

Mr. RANDOLPH. If you don't want it off the record then I will put it on the record. I don't want to get into any quarrel with the gentleman from California who had this inserted in the bill, but obviously it should be taken out of the bill. It is a minor matter, though, and I don't want to take too much time on it. I am sure you do not either.

Senator KEM. No.

Mr. RANDOLPH. To proceed with some other matters in this bill that I want to discuss, it has been recommended here that this provision for the reallocation of frozen acres be deleted from the bill. I want to strongly recommend that that be enacted into law. You recall that the Senate committee had that in their bill. I think all the producer groups who testified wanted it in the bill and then we came back to testify on the emergency legislation we again asked for it, and it was included in this bill, which turned out to be a 1-year proposition.

There are several reasons why it ought to be included. I am aware of the fact that Mr. Woolley says it is a little difficult to administer, but I think we have some very able administrators, in some respects at least.

Senator KEM. Would you agree they are good witnesses?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; they are good witnesses, and I think they could handle it all right, even though there would be little difficulties in administration.

On January 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this year we held four meetings in Alabama to discuss this legislation, Public Law 272 and the proposed legislation, to amend it. We had witnesses appear at those meetings. About 2,000 people attended, averaging about 500 cotton farmers, as far as I know. We had witnesses from every county except one or two that had no representatives there. Without exception they recommended that that provision be included in the law. I think that is good grass-roots sentiment. These were public meetings where anybody could attend. They were announced in the newspapers and over the radio. They were notified that we were going to talk about this legislation. There was some acreage released and reallocated in it. As a matter of fact, we did not have a great amount of dissatisfaction with Public Law 272. When it comes to the number of people who were dissatisfied, of course, it does not take much acreage to dissatisfy them. The ones who were dissatisfied were very much dissatisfied so they made a lot of noise, naturally, like they should. That provision, in my opinion, is very important.

I want to say just a word, Mr. Chairman, about the recommendations that have been made here with reference to war crops. First, I would like to say I am one who hopes—now, this is a personal statement—I hope that the Congress does not enact another war crop credits agreement, but the fact is that the Congress did enact a law and made, in my opinion, a certain type of contract with the farmers of this country, that they would get war crop credits if they earned it by planting war crops and cutting down on cotton in this case. I think that contract should be carried out, and I think it is carried out in Public Law 272, and, as far as I know, this does not change it in that respect.

Senator KEM. How far does our commitment extend there, do you think—our moral commitment?

Mr. RANDOLPH. As I recall, the years where they got war crop credits were 1945, 1946, and 1947. If I am wrong, I wish you would correct me. That will extend until 1947 is out of the base. I guess that is 1955 or 1956, something like that. Of course, 1945 would go out pretty soon, and then 1946 would go out and then 1947 would go out. If I understand Mr. Woolley's recommendation, he said just give credit to 1947. That may not have been his recommendation but that is the way I understood it. It does not matter anyway, because my recommendation is that full credit for war crops be given.

Senator KEM. Your feeling is that nothing less than that would discharge the moral commitment?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I feel very strongly that way, sir. I know it causes some unusual situations. I understand in one county in Georgia, for example, where back in 1941 they were planting 5,000 acres of cotton and the war crops caused them to cut the allotment to 2,000 acres. The figures may not be exactly correct, but they are something like that. Now, that is according to the law, that is

according to the obligation that Congress owed to the farmers in that county and it should be carried out, in my opinion.

Now there is a section in here relating to the sales policy of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which I want to endorse and recommend that you enact into law. That provision was recommended by the National Cotton Council of America, and, in my opinion, is very good. Under the Anderson Price Support Act there is set forth a policy with reference to the sales of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the main part of it and the important part of it provides, with certain exceptions, that Commodity Credit shall not sell any agricultural commodity that it owned at less than 105 percent of the current support price or loan, plus reasonable carrying charges. The amendment in this bill to that section defines reasonable carrying charges with respect to cotton. It says:

That the Corporation shall not sell any cotton at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for the quality of such cotton, plus an amount each month for carrying charges, computed from January 1 of the calendar year in which the current marketing year begins to the date of sale, equal to the average monthly carrying charges incurred by the Corporation for carrying cotton during the preceding marketing year and interest at the rate currently charged by the Commodity Credit Corporation on cotton loans.

The reason we would like that to be enacted into law is so there will be a stable policy with respect to what reasonable carrying charges are and everybody who has cotton to sell or is buying it or using it, knows exactly what the policy would be.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you understand "reasonable carrying charges" to mean?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Under this definition here, Senator, we assume it is 15 points a month. The reasonable carrying charges on August 1 of any marketing year would be 7 months, and that would be 105 points, and then you would add on until the beginning of the next marketing year, then you would drop back to 105 points, you would add 15 points a month and then you would come back to 105 points. That is the specific definition that this bill contains. It may not be the best which could be written, but I think it is quite good. So we recommend that be included in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, there is another part of this bill that I think is quite important, or two other parts. I want to talk, first, about the long staple cotton section. We want to recommend that that be enacted. I think the growers who are vitally concerned about this cotton and who produce it, or their representatives, are here and I think maybe they have one or two amendments that they want to suggest to it. I will refer that to them. But, in general, it appears to us that this is needed legislation. Under the present act, although I don't think anybody intended it, it is possible you could have marketing quotas on some types of this long staple cotton and the quota might be zero. This provides a minimum quota. It also provides that this cotton will be eligible for price support and that the cottonseed from it will be eligible for price support whenever you have price supports on other cottonseed. It is my opinion that the law now provides that, because it says cotton, and I always thought this was cotton up until recently, but it looks like if we are to have price support on this cotton it is going to have to be specified by the law.

Now, then, I think, Senator, Mr. Woolley and Mr. Prichard did a very good job in explaining section 8, except they did not quite emphasize one thing as much as I wanted them to. They stated that under the present law the Secretary of Agriculture could make allotments on 1,500,000 acres of peanuts, or 1,200,000 or 1,800,000, and so on, whatever he needs. Well, under this proposal here you can do exactly the same thing.

I checked with Mr. Bagwell, the attorney, and I think he will bear me out, that you can check into the accounts in columns 6 and 7 there, which are the acreages added to the Virginia-type States and to the States where the 5-year average is the highest, and arrive at this initial allotment, so you come out with the amount of acreage that you would need for growing peanuts. So it is not a valid criticism of this bill that it has a minimum acreage allotment in it. It does not. This bill goes at least part of the way toward doing what we were advocating about the Virginia-Carolina peanuts in that, as you see here, if you had an allotment of this size, they would get the 1941 or 1950 allotment, and the other States are not protected, none of the States are protected to get what they had on the average in 1945-49 but only what they would get proportionately on the acreage they had in 1949. In this table here it is reduced 60 percent. I assume in every State here, although I haven't calculated it, it would reduce it 60 percent. Well, you could reduce it 70 percent if the figures added up that way.

Now, second, with respect to this particular provision here, as to whether many peanut growers know about it, I can tell specifically only about the situation in Alabama. We have had several meetings of peanut growers and discussed this legislation, not in exactly the form it is here but I can say for certain that the producers in Alabama, in my opinion, and certainly those I talked to and who talked to me, would like this section to be enacted.

I talked with some people here from other peanut States that I assume would testify, but we have had some meetings on peanuts with representatives from each peanut State. We had one in Memphis and we agreed to something very much like this, just about to the same effect as this is. I think you will find that this section here would have the support of the majority of the peanut growers, sir, based on the checks I have made. There are several other representatives of peanut growers here. I hope that section will be enacted into law. It gives a much fairer distribution of peanut acreage than the present law does.

No. 2, it adds this provision which is expected to apply primarily to Virginia-North Carolina peanuts but might also, in some instances, apply to other types. It is not limited to any type. It helps to get rid of the shortage of those peanuts. In fact, I do not find anything wrong with it and I think it is a good piece of legislation.

Now if I did not miss anything important, that is all I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions, Senator Anderson?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have another little statement. Mr. Chairman, you remember that I wanted to answer that thing about the California gadget off the record. Since I did not, I would like to say my answer to that question was purely a personal answer and does not in any way represent the views of the American Farm Bureau Federation, because we had no discussion on the subject at all.

I would like to say again that if you strike out section 1 of this bill, probably with some other changes but not changes in the method of allotment to the farmers, that this is a good piece of legislation.

Senator ANDERSON. How could you be sure, if you struck it out here, that it would not get back in again when it got over to the House? If you can give us a guaranty on that it might be interesting.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I would like to talk with you about that off the record.

Mr. Chairman, I think I have completed my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, we thank you, Mr. Randolph.

Is Mr. A. W. Oliver present?

Senator Anderson, we have a great number of witnesses here that want to be heard on this bill and it seems like we are making slow progress, and unless we hold afternoon sessions, we will be probably on this bill for some time.

Mr. RANDOLPH. May I say something in addition to my testimony?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. There is another important provision in this bill which I had a note on and intended to mention. It extends for the customary period of 2 years the authorization for payments under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Of course, that is a desirable section of the bill and should be enacted, in my opinion, before the end of this session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. W. L. Smith, of California, present?

STATEMENT OF W. L. SMITH, REPRESENTING THE WESTERN COTTON GROWERS AND THE CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE, BUTTONVILLE, CALIF.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am W. L. Smith from Kern County, Calif., and I am here to represent the western cotton growers and the California State Grange.

I would be disappointed, coming from California, if I did not hear the California gadget referred to, I would really be disappointed. We feel like the California gadget was put in the bill last year when it was passed and everybody had their eyes open and knew what they were doing and agreed to it. We appreciate the cooperation and still feel we are for it and we ourselves are not kicking about the California gadget.

Senator ANDERSON. You are referring to another gadget entirely. Mr. Randolph did not refer to the so-called California gadget that was passed a year or so ago, that gave additional acreage to some Western States. Mr. Randolph helped accomplish that legislation and very generously I think he gave the finest possible support to it. He referred here to the section of the bill that referred to 5 acres as a minimum. That is what is now being discussed as the California gadget.

Mr. SMITH. I appreciated Mr. Randolph's support at that time, and that is what I referred to. Thank you, Senator.

As to the bill that is up now for consideration, H. R. 9109, we have discussed that in California many times, and I have been back here to the hearings and I want to just refer to some of the things that were presented here. When I came back here, first in March, we were called in here like these people from the rest of the cotton States, and we thought we would just make the recommendation as to what we

thought would be good to amend the bill, and take out the inequities in the bill from the standpoint of the county and the farm, and that is where the trouble seemed to be. We always gave our suggestions on what we thought would be beneficial to the amendments to the bill and went home. Some of the things in it were not exactly what we in the West would like, but we agreed to cooperate with the rest and tried to work out something that would be agreeable. After we got back, why, this elimination came in of the normal supply and in lieu thereof domestic consumption plus exports was put in. That seemed to dissatisfy our people to a great extent, and therefore, in our hearings in California since this bill has been written, the western cotton growers felt this way, that they are opposed to that section 1 of the bill and would ask for its elimination, but it was said at that time not to the defeat of the bill.

Now there are other things in there that we do not like. We do not like the 45 percent. It works a hardship on our small farms. By the way, there is a difference in our small farms in California and in the South. The 20-acre, 30-, 40-, and maybe 50-acre man is our small farmer to a great extent. We feel it works a hardship on our smaller farmer. We are willing, though, to try and work out something that will be agreeable to those other parts of the bill and see if we cannot make it so it will work better. On the other hand, we do feel like the Public Law 272 maybe is not a good law, maybe there is no good law, but in any event, we will call it good law, because I see we have to work under it so we will try to get along with it. We feel like we would rather have the Public Law 272 as it is unless the provision in section 1 is eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. SMITH. I think so; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? If not, we thank you for your appearance.

Mr. FRED SHERRILL also of California. That completes the list from California.

STATEMENT OF FRED G. SHERRILL, REPRESENTING THE SOUTHWEST 4-STATE COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mr. SHERRILL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Fred G. Sherrill. I am from Los Angeles, Calif., and I appear here to represent the Southwest 4-State Cotton Growers Association. This association is composed of growers from the irrigated areas where cotton is produced in west Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Senator ANDERSON. Have they met recently to express an opinion?

Mr. SHERRILL. Yes, sir; they met in El Paso, I think a week ago today or tomorrow.

I might say at this time that the position taken was unalterable opposition to section 1 of H. R. 9109.

I would like to comment personally, if I may, Mr. Chairman, while I think this is not necessary, still I would like to call attention to the fact that this proposed legislation was initiated some months past and it seems to me that within the past few weeks events have oc-

curred which must raise questions as to the propriety, possibly I should say the prudence, of going forward with this bill at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the whole of the bill?

Mr. SHERRILL. Yes, sir. I think it cannot be denied that the bill makes easier and more certain the imposition of acreage controls and marketing quotas in 1951. I feel we should not deliberately encourage the possibility of having to expend valuable manpower and man-hours and equipment in administering and complying with a law which cannot have other than a restrictive influence on the productive capacity of this Nation. I don't believe anyone can look into the future and state with certainty that this expenditure of energy would be beneficial and helpful in meeting our responsibilities to ourselves and to our friends in the world at this time, in what I believe to be an utterly unpredictable future. Specifically, who knows that the number of bales of cotton now on hand plus those in sight from this year's crop will prove adequate to carry the Western World through the years which lie ahead? No one, I believe, can say with certainty that a cotton-producing economy, free of restrictions and energy-expendng requirements will produce a supply of cotton in 1951 and 1952 which will prove a burden and hindrance to success in this indeterminable period of uneasiness which we know lies ahead or is such a supply as would mean defeat if the last world war in our time lies down the road we have to travel.

I may say it seems to me that the real issue here, as elsewhere and everywhere, is, Will this proposal contribute to our success in whatever ventures may be in store for us? I feel a part of the answer to this question is found in our experience in the recent past. We went into World War II with some 10 or 11 million bales of cotton. I don't think that it is correct to state that in spite of this relatively enormous inventory we won the war. On the contrary, I think it can be argued that this stock of cotton constituted one of the factors in the margin of victory, and which in the postwar years helped to clothe the naked of the world.

I feel strongly that the only halfway sure chance we have to provide this factor of safety is in 1951. It is too late to do it in 1950 and it may be too late by 1952. Before the spring of 1952 the manpower demands of the Armed Forces and industrial production of war material may have made the production of a large crop of cotton an utter impossibility.

In 1942, I recall quite distinctly, although I was in the Army at that time, we were plowing up cotton in compliance with the restrictive legislation at that time. This in spite of the fact that we were under strict rationing as to butter, lard, and lard substitutes. We were destroying the potential supply of a substitute, because we had allowed to run too long restrictive legislation, and to the extent that we impaired our supply of these items we impaired or interfered with the successful prosecution of the war.

Certainly we should not deliberately put ourselves in a position of doing this again. If we produce too much cotton in 1951 and the world's uneasiness has settled down it seems to me that that is the proper time to address ourselves to the problem and not today when shortages presently exist.

There are many different reasons why the price of cotton today is as high as it is. I think it is because of an actual and potential shortage.

The prices of cotton goods are also up, as are the securities and shares of the textile trade. It lies within our power to remedy, to a degree at least, the high price of raw cotton by helping to assure an adequate supply through the removal or suspension of restrictive and limiting legislation and the enactment at this time of no more. There is little if anything beyond this that can be done, other than through price control, as to what will be paid for the end products of the textile industry. The needs of the military will be met and the capacity of the textile industry can hardly be increased except through complete diversion of facilities or necessities.

I should be sorry, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee and others here, if anything I have said is considered as a criticism of the motives, or the foresight of anyone who has had anything to do with this bill, but, after all, new occasions do teach new duties, and we see dimly in the present what is small and what is great.

Speaking for our group as to the bill itself, I should like to say that section 1 is something new, as far as the deliberations in the spring are concerned. My conception of the philosophy of the control legislation is to take in hand the productive facilities when the supply becomes burdensome and bears down on the commercial price. When that is not necessary is the only period when the dynamic characteristics of American enterprise can have full play. The enactment of this bill will, in my judgment, translate into the statute of the United States a philosophy which is contrary to my conception of the American philosophy of an expanding and dynamic economy. It is proposed here to make a statutory expression out of "no more expansion." That, I think, is wrong and cannot help but be injurious over the long future.

I was interested in Mr. Woolley's comment about what he called the North Carolina gadget, or the base for distributing to the farmer the 1946, 1947, and 1948 average. While I have not had an opportunity to check the figures in the West I am certain that this would be helpful in meeting many of our problems on the part of our many farmers in that section of the United States.

I should like also to endorse the comments, if I may, made by Congressman Mahon, from Texas, as to the attempt to move from west Texas the allotments that come to that section of the State to the eastern part of the State. Possibly I am misinformed, but my information is that the use of the Memphis agreement is the State of Texas increased the State allotment by approximately a million acres. That is on the 2-year average, 1947 and 1948. If I understand the bill correctly, it proposed to leave that feature of Public Law 272 as it is. In other words, to bring to the State of Texas an allotment predicated on the 2-year average, 1947 and 1948, and then distribute that allotment within the State of Texas on a 4-year average, 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. This involves the very principle on which the cotton-acreage allotment for the whole Southwest rests, and while I dislike becoming involved in what is considered possibly an internal controversy in Texas, the principal affects California, Arizona, and New Mexico as well. If it is logical that the principle should be abandoned within the State of Texas then it naturally follows that it is proper for it to be abandoned within the Cotton Belt. This we would very much dislike and cannot afford in the West. I am hoping that the House bill as it now provides for

one method of getting the States' allotment and another method of distributing it will be taken from this bill.

I think that is all I can say, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions? If not, we thank you, Mr. Sherrill.

It is now after 12 o'clock and we will stand in recess until 2:30 this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:06 p. m., a recess was taken to 2:30 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

The first witness on the list to be heard this afternoon is Mr. Ivey. Is Mr. Ivey present?

Mr. IVEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Ivey; take a chair right there, please.

Mr. IVEY. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will identify yourself and advise the committee with respect to the provisions of the bill H. R. 9109.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS J. IVEY, SECRETARY-MANAGER, EL PASO VALLEY COTTON ASSOCIATION, EL PASO, TEX.

Mr. IVEY. My name is Louis J. Ivey, a farmer, from El Paso, Tex. I am also manager of El Paso Valley Cotton Association. The association encompasses El Paso, Hudspeth, and Culberson Counties. We have a membership in our association of more than 2,000 members. I am also a member of the Texas Legislature. And I am a member of the Fiber Committee under the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Shall I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead, Mr. Ivey.

Mr. IVEY. Mr. Chairman, I would prefer filing my statement with the committee and dispense with reading it in its entirety.

Senator ANDERSON. It is short. Why don't you read it?

Mr. IVEY. I can, Senator. The only reason is that I am not too well, and things kind of run together on me.

The CHAIRMAN. We will help you out.

Mr. IVEY. Thank you. My name is Louis J. Ivey, of El Paso, Tex. I am a farmer and I am executive manager of El Paso Valley Cotton Association, which has more than 2,000 members who reside in El Paso, Hudspeth, and Culberson Counties of Texas.

We oppose passage of H. R. 9109 or any other like measure until Public Law 272 has been given a fair chance to see if it will work. We realize that Public Law 272 may not be a perfect bill, but we also believe it is a better bill than H. R. 9109 and that it will work if given a chance.

H. R. 9109 creates new and more inequities than exist under Public Law 272. It starts off with section 1, making marketing quotas mandatory for 1951 and 1952 without respect to availability of supply. Acreage control was first instituted for the purpose of alleviating an emergency occasioned by an overproduction of basic farm crops. We are not now facing an emergency occasioned by an

overproduction of basic farm crops. We are now facing an emergency but, instead of being overproduction, it is underproduction. With short supply and war staring us in the face, we feel this is no time to cut production of food and fiber by legislating cotton-planted acreage off of high-producing lands and onto submarginal low-producing lands where farmers have cut their cotton acreage for economic reasons. This procedure will cut down our national farming efficiency and economy.

The farmers in my area are anxious to work out from under controls instead of perpetuating them and we feel that now is the most opportune time to begin this process. H. R. 9109 is not a step in that direction.

We also oppose item 6, page 9, beginning with line 9, limiting cotton acreage on any farm to 45 percent, or 50 percent if part taken from county reserve, on the grounds that should we face an emergency and need to produce the maximum of farm products, including cotton, farms especially adapted to production in quantity and to do so economically, should be allowed to plant a higher percentage for national economy and security. If we do not take into account the question of economy in the production of cotton in this country, we will kill the industry by pricing ourselves out of business.

We vigorously oppose that section on page 3, beginning with line 13, which puts Texas on a 4-year history instead of a 2-year basis as provided under the provisions of Public Law 272.

In Texas, as in California, New Mexico, and Arizona, cotton acreage has increased rapidly over recent years on irrigated lands; however, in west Texas and in New Mexico we have about reached our maximum in tilled acreage because of the lack of water for irrigation, and even if the farmers were given their freedom in economy and cotton acreage planting, production could not be increased materially in that area. This is a new area and has proven very profitable to the farmers in the area and a blessing to the sheep, goat and cattle raisers in west Texas and New Mexico, in that it has furnished at an economic cost an abundance of protein, which would come at a greater cost if produced at a greater distance and far removed from that area.

We regret that figures are not now available showing number of planted acres by Texas counties for 1950. We understand that some counties planted only 50 percent of their allotted acres and others even less than 50 percent. Many counties which have gone out of cotton will not go back to cotton, for the reason that their farmers have heavy investment in grass plantings for pasturage and do not now have machinery for row crops nor gins for processing. Whereas, if a vast acreage is legislated out of west Texas, that area would have a tremendous surplus of processing machinery, farm tools, and a great number of west Texans in financial difficulties.

The supposed war crops were in many cases planted because they were more profitable than cotton. Farmers who did grow war crops during the war changed back to cotton in the years 1947 and 1948 when no war crop credits were in force and in this way received their equal share of the total State cotton allotment.

We object to section 347 provisions dealing with extra-long-staple cotton. This section provides that our Nation's farmers can produce only 30 percent of the national consumption or 30,000 bales, whichever is the smaller, which simply means that we can only produce 30,000

bales annually and that we shall import the remainder of the 127,000 bales we domestically consume annually. Suppose we made this same regulation applicable to wheat, corn, beef and other commodities?

This Government during World War II sent agents into our area, securing pledges from our farmers to plant 20 to 30 percent of their tilled acreage to American-Egyptian variety cotton to meet a war need for strategic material in short supply. As a war effort, our farmers fulfilled the request. Roller gins were built at great costs. The new industry thrived until support prices were discontinued on this cotton, while at the same time continued on upland cotton—the farmer naturally planted all upland cotton on which he had price-support.

This long-staple cotton does not compete materially with upland cotton, because it goes into materials for which upland cotton is not suited. Because of its low production per acre and added costs in harvesting, ginning, and processing in mills, it cannot meet competition of short cotton in the marketing field of upland cotton usage. It does compete with 91,000 bales now coming into this country under import quotas from Egypt and other faraway countries. By governmental and cotton mill spinning tests, our cotton is found to be equal in quality to any cotton imported, and we believe this industry of such importance to our national security, in both times of peace and times of war, that a better program should be provided than is set forth in H. R. 9109. Why risk the loss of American blood in crossing the Atlantic, to acquire a war material, if we can produce its equal at home?

We earnestly request that this bill be killed in your committee and thereby give Public Law 272 a chance to prove its worth.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions? If not, thank you, Mr. Ivey, for your presence and presentation.

Mr. IVEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Supplementary information filed by Mr. Ivey is as follows:)

El Paso County, of Texas, has no lands in cultivation other than irrigated lands. Total lands under cultivation comprises 69,000 acres.

El Paso County has 1,683 farmers.

El Paso County has never in her farming history planted cotton in excess of 54,000 acres and has led the States' counties in production several times.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness is Mr. J. C. Wilson.

You may proceed with your statement, Mr. Wilson.

STATEMENT OF J. C. WILSON, REPRESENTING THE TRANS-PECOS COTTON ASSOCIATION, PECOS, TEX.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Agricultural Committee, it is a pleasure to have the privilege of appearing before you. My name is J. C. Wilson. I am a farmer and a member of the Trans-Pecos Cotton Association which is made up of farmers from Reeves, Ward, Pecos, Loving, and Presidio Counties, Tex. I have been delegated as a farmer and member of this organization to oppose passage of bill H. R. 9109.

There are, particularly, four phases of this bill. We have limited time, Mr. Chairman. We are opposed to section 1 of H. R. 9109.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you request that your entire presentation be filed and that you make additional comments?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that may be done.
(The prepared statement filed by Mr. Wilson reads in full as follows:)

Gentleman, my name is J. C. Wilson. I am a farmer and a member of the Trans-Pecos Cotton Association which is made up of farmers from Reeves, Ward, Pecos, Loving, and Presidio Counties, Tex. I have been delegated as a farmer and member of this organization to oppose passage of bill H. R. 9109.

We oppose passage of this bill in its entirety because it reflects a totally selfish motive for the benefit of certain areas and discriminates against other areas which are now struggling for survival. The area I represent is made up mostly of new land developed from the desert by means of drilling water wells and clearing desert vegetation. The soil is good but very much on the alkaline side, as is the water. Our soil and water Ph is around 8, which is conducive to the growth of only three crops—cotton, alfalfa, and cantaloupes. Alfalfa is grown as a soil-building crop only, as expenses of planting, watering, and harvesting is a break-even proposition with revenue. Cantaloupes are a specialty crop which cannot be counted on except as an auxiliary gamble and only a few hundred acres from a given area will flood the market. Cotton is the only crop with which a farmer can be financed and can depend on making a livelihood and paying his debts. A great amount of this land was developed in the summer of 1948 and planted in cotton or other crops for the first time in 1949. It was developed largely by ex-servicemen coming back to civilian life with that desire which every man has—to acquire a home and business of his own—along with tenant farmers who had been growing cotton on rented farms from other parts of our Nation.

These men were unable to buy the high-priced land in the eastern parts of our cotton belt but were able to purchase this desert land very cheaply. Each had but a small amount of money to pay for land and could borrow money from insurance companies on a long-term basis to clear the land, drill wells, and purchase tents or army barracks for living quarters. They were also able to get financed to make their crops. When this land was acquired they were of the opinion the old 1938 act would allow them cotton acreage as new growers. Then, of course, they did have history for the one year 1949 and maybe other years before quotas were declared. Then, on March 29, 1949, the provision was passed eliminating 1949 planted acreage from crop history.

Please let me call your attention to the fact that they had purchased this land in good faith, cleared it of brush, drilled the wells and many of them had cotton planted before the 1949 act excluding 1949 acres from crop history was passed. This meant they were cotton farmers, yet could not even vote in the county referendum. They were completely deprived of the right to grow cotton on the land for which they had contracted to pay and at a time when no controls were in effect. Because of the generosity of the county committees, they were given a new grower allotment to plant 10 percent of their total tilled acres in cotton.

Should this bill, H. R. 9109, be passed, it would reduce their allotment to approximately 6 acres of each 100 tilled acres in cultivation. These ex-servicemen ask no special favors, except the right to earn a legitimate living and retire their debts on the land which they have acquired prior to the act excluding 1949 planted acres. These men have lived in tents, army barracks, and trailer houses and many have stated they suffered more hardships developing this desert land than they did serving in the Armed Forces. Is it right to say that these men who so bravely defended our country while other farmers were staying home building up cotton acreage with supposedly called "war crops" should not be allowed to plant at least a reasonable acreage? Would it not be even worse to come along with H. R. 9109 and cut further by 40 percent the now small acreage they are allowed?

We oppose the special provision of this bill which would put Texas on a 4-year historical basis instead of the present 2-year basis which would mean approximately 500,000 acres of cotton transferred to areas which would receive it under disguise of war crop credits. Inasmuch as Texas received its cotton allotment on a 2-year basis, it is only just that the individual counties and farms should receive their acreage allotments on the same basis. These acres would be transferred to areas which would not plant the acres allotted and would eventually cause Texas to lose much of its share of the national cotton allotment.

We oppose also section 1 of this bill because of its providing mandatory quotas for 1951 and 1952. Under such provision these farmers would never be allowed to earn a legitimate cotton base acreage. We also oppose this first section because it will have a tendency to further reduce our now small carry-over. In order to furnish our spinners with the desired grade and staple cotton from which to select, we must maintain an annual surplus of not less than 7,000,000 bales.

In addition, we oppose section 347 of this resolution which limits the domestic production of extra long staple cotton to no more than 30 percent of the domestic consumption plus exports of this type cotton. Our reason for opposing the limitation of 30 percent or 30,000 bales, whichever is the smaller, to be produced by the farmers of the United States and the purchase of the remaining 70 percent from Egypt is that it works a hardship upon the economy of the producers of the United States to the benefit of the producers of Egyptian cotton which will not benefit the United States in any way as the first opportunity Egypt has had to reciprocate this favor or courtesy they have failed to appreciate or respond when the United Nations asked them to cooperate in the Korean situation and they so graciously refused to do so, giving as their reason they did not like the attitude of the United States in the Palestine question.

We also oppose item 6, page 9, beginning with line 9, limiting cotton acreage on any farm to 45 percent, or 50 percent if part taken from county reserve. First, should we be placed in an emergency and need to produce the maximum of all farm products, some farms that were especially adapted to cotton would need to plant in excess of this amount while other farms more adapted to other crops would not want to plant any. It would take an act of Congress to change this provision. Second in our area our normal rotation is one-third alfalfa and two-thirds cotton, alfalfa not being a money crop is grown for soil-building purposes only. This would completely disrupt the normal regular rotation.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Agricultural Committee, we appreciate your integrity and fairness and realize that our fate now is in your hands. Let us earnestly request that H. R. 9109 in its entirety be killed in this committee unless you can completely effect the elimination of the above objectionable features. I thank each of you for the honor and privilege of appearing before you.

Senator ELLENDER. How many farmers are there in your organization?

Mr. WILSON. About 2,000.

We are opposed to section 1. We feel that we have a law, being Public Law 272, that, if given a chance, will be effective. All it needs is a chance to show how it works and given time in which to do so.

We are also opposed to that section on the 45-50-percent acreage, on the tilled acreage, due to the fact that we have for a long time produced cotton and have a larger percentage than that.

We are also opposed to that section discriminating against Texas, among other States, in that Texas acreage would be allocated to the counties upon a 4-year base instead of on the present 2-year basis.

In our section of the State, we will lose considerably, under that 4-year basis, instead of allocating it on the same basis.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that?

Mr. WILSON. Because of our historical position.

Senator ELLENDER. Your recent production?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. For your information, Senator, due to the fact that west Texas planted the acres that they did in 1947 and 1948, Texas received a larger percentage of the national allotment than they would have received otherwise.

We feel that we have earned that, and we are entitled to it, and it should not be taken away from us.

We feel that any national legislation enacted should treat all counties and farms in all States alike, and not discriminate.

Senator ELLENDER. Those portions of Texas in which cotton has been planted for a long period of time will be on a 4-year period?

Mr. WILSON. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. You newcomers want the 2-year period?

Mr. WILSON. That is right. Under the Memphis agreement, we reached unanimous agreement a year ago, when Public Law 272 was passed, and it was generally understood and was known at the time that Texas was one of the 5 States, and the State gained that acreage, and we don't feel it is fair to take it away.

Senator ELLENDER. How many acres of cotton did you plant last year?

Mr. WILSON. About 3,600 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. How many?

Mr. WILSON. About 3,600 acres in five counties.

Senator ELLENDER. I am talking about your individual farm.

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Your individual farm?

Mr. WILSON. That is what I am talking about—3,600 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Thirty-six hundred acres?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; in five counties.

Senator AIKEN. You have five counties in one farm in Texas?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that you own land in five different counties, and on those farms in five counties you had 3,600 acres in cotton?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir; last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did it make, on the average?

Mr. WILSON. Approximately \$1.25.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it under irrigation?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; all of it.

Senator ELLENDER. If the pending measure should be adopted, how much acreage do you anticipate would be cut from your present quota?

Mr. WILSON. In the four congressional districts within the State, it would take better than 400,000 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Out of how many?

Mr. WILSON. Out of four districts.

Senator ELLENDER. Four hundred thousand acres out of a total of how many?

Mr. WILSON. Which comprises approximately 50 percent of the cotton acres in Texas.

In other words, under this 4-year allocation, you have in H. R. 9109, there would be 107 counties within the State benefited, against 123 counties that would be hurt in taking away from them something that they had earned and which they feel is theirs.

Senator AIKEN. If there should be no quota on cotton next year, how much would you reduce your plantings?

Mr. WILSON. It would be substantially the same. We follow a rotation program. The only time we have deviated from a regular routine program was during the war, when the Department came out and asked us to plant SXP cotton, which is American-Egyptian.

Senator AIKEN. Is that generally true of the west Texas district?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. We won't expand any further. We have expanded, on account of our water resources, all that we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Was your individual gross income approximately \$675,000 last year?

Mr. WILSON. It was a little less than that.

The CHAIRMAN. What did it cost you to produce this cotton?

Mr. WILSON. I will be frank with you, I don't mind telling you, it is a matter of record—in our combined operations, we netted a little under \$35,000.

Senator ELLENDER. What do you mean by "combined operations?"

Mr. WILSON. On our different farms.

Senator ELLENDER. The 3,600 acres?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. You include cotton land, idle, fallow land, and land in other crops?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. On a rotation farm?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. We realize no benefit, practically, from alfalfa, or from other sources, other than cotton, in our area.

Senator ELLENDER. Could you be more specific in answering the question I asked you awhile ago? You said that under the law that was enacted last year, you were allotted 3,600 acres. The question I am asking you is, how much will that acreage be cut should the present law be enacted, percentagewise?

Mr. WILSON. Forty percent.

Senator ELLENDER. Forty percent?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. So that would be about 1,400 acres?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. That 40 percent would be allocated to those portions of Texas in which cotton has been grown for a much longer period than in your particular section?

Mr. WILSON. That is right.

And, in that connection, as demonstrated this year, it will not be planted; they have gone into other things.

Senator ELLENDER. Let me ask you this question: How much less production is there in the older lands of Texas than in the lands you now cultivate, on a per-acre basis, let's say?

Mr. WILSON. Approximately 50-50.

Senator ELLENDER. Fifty percent less?

Mr. WILSON. In other words, in the new area, in these 4 areas, 4 congressional districts, against 17, we produce about 50 percent.

Senator ELLENDER. I am talking about on a per-acre basis. Perhaps I have not made myself clear. What is the average production per acre on the older lands of Texas?

Mr. WILSON. It is much smaller.

Senator ELLENDER. How much is it, do you know?

Mr. WILSON. Approximately 200 pounds, against 600.

Senator ELLENDER. About a third?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further questions? If not, proceed, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. I want to point out one other phase on this, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WILSON. That is the provision in H. R. 9109, limiting us to 30,000 bales, or 30 percent of the domestic consumption plus exports on extra-long staple cotton. We don't feel that it is doing the American farmer justice in cutting him down and importing this cotton into the United States, when we serve no purpose by so doing.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Senator ELLENDER. One other question:

You say that in your section you produce in the neighborhood of 600 pounds, in contrast to 200 pounds on the older land?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. How much less per acre does it cost to operate on the old farms, as compared to your land?

Mr. WILSON. Senator, it is substantially the same.

Senator ELLENDER. The same cost?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Including the water?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. You mean, per acre?

Mr. WILSON. Per acre. The vegetation in east Texas is so much greater than it is in west Texas that their hoeing expense is exorbitant compared to ours, in our fields.

Senator ANDERSON. Is that why they have gone out of cotton, pretty largely?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir. It is more advantageous to them to go into livestock, the livestock business.

Senator AIKEN. Do they fertilize more heavily?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; we fertilize every year.

Senator ELLENDER. Does that make the cost greater in the old portion of Texas?

Mr. WILSON. They fertilize, also.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you mean to tell the committee that to take care of 1 acre of cottonland in your area costs the same as in the older part of Texas, where the crops have been grown for a long time and the production on your new acreage is three times that of the old?

Mr. WILSON. That is substantially correct.

Senator ANDERSON. That is due to mechanization.

Senator ELLENDER. I am wondering why they don't go out of business.

Senator AIKEN. Some of them don't know what else to go into.

Mr. WILSON. That is the reason they switched to livestock and other things.

Senator ANDERSON. They are doing very well with livestock, too; aren't they?

Mr. WILSON. Yes; very well. Much of it is going into permanent pasture.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use mechanical pickers?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, and hand pickers. We use both.

The CHAIRMAN. What do these pickers cost—about \$7,500?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you can pick how many bales a day with a picker?

Mr. WILSON. With a \$7,693 picker, with good weather, we can pick nine bales a day.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the discount on mechanically picked cotton?

Mr. WILSON. It costs us on an average around \$15 a bale in our area.

The CHAIRMAN. They drop that much on cotton picked by machines?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that because of the lint being broken, or because of leaves, dirt, and so forth?

Mr. WILSON. We can't get the grade out of the cotton which is machine picked as we do with cotton which is hand picked.

The CHAIRMAN. What interferes with the grade—dirt?

Mr. WILSON. You not only damage the grade, but you damage the staple as well. The more it is machined, the worse it is.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a discount of 3 cents a pound?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your judgment now; are you able to pronounce these figures a success or a failure?

Mr. WILSON. In our area, Senator, we prefer the hand-picked cotton when labor is available, but it is very scarce; it is hard to get.

Senator ELLENDER. How much less per pound does it cost you to gather your cotton with a picker than by hand?

Mr. WILSON. In the long run, it is substantially the same.

Senator ELLENDER. What does it cost you by hand?

Mr. WILSON. It costs us from 2 to 2½ cents a hundred to pick our cotton by hand.

Senator ELLENDER. That is about what you lose by having it picked with a machine?

Mr. WILSON. But the thing is, we have other expenses. Under our agreement with Mexico, we have to furnish them houses and fuel and water, transportation back and forth. And when you take the total cost, the per-unit cost, the over-all cost, and when you break it down, it works out substantially the same.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cost to pick your cotton with a machine?

Mr. WILSON. About 2¼ cents.

The CHAIRMAN. And that takes into account depreciation, and so forth?

Mr. WILSON. Depreciation, your salaries, your gasoline, your oil.

Senator ELLENDER. When you say it costs as much to pick by hand as it does with a machine, you, of course, are taking into consideration the losses you suffer?

Mr. WILSON. That is right; on the grade and staple.

Senator ELLENDER. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. How many times do you run over your land with pickers?

Mr. WILSON. Three times.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, do you try to save the residue by hand picking?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been successful in getting people to pick it?

Mr. WILSON. Yes. We have to send the hand pickers into the fields to pick that cotton.

Senator AIKEN. You don't get that left-over cotton picked for 2½ cents a pound?

Mr. WILSON. We have to pay more than that; about twice as much.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further questions?

All right; thank you for your appearance and for your testimony, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. W. O. Fortenberry.

Take this chair, Mr. Fortenberry, and identify yourself for the record, and proceed to advise the committee with respect to the provisions of this bill.

STATEMENT OF W. O. FORTENBERRY, LUBBOCK, TEX.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. My name is W. O. Fortenberry. I live at Lubbock, Tex.

The CHAIRMAN. Your address is given as New Deal, Tex. Is that a misstatement?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. That is a new post office, and it is quite confusing.

Senator AIKEN. New Deal?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes. Our little town was known as Monroe, without a post office, and we tried to get a post office and found there was already a Monroe. So, Washington decided to name us "New Deal."

Senator AIKEN. Have you ever regretted it? [Laughter.]

Mr. FORTENBERRY. So that is the status.

I would suggest, if you want to address me, you do so at Lubbock, and you can put New Deal as more or less of a street address, and then it will not be confusing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is New Deal located close to Lubbock?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Twelve miles from Lubbock.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the population of Lubbock?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. The recent census gave the population of Lubbock as 31 or 32 thousand people.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been a very rapid growth there in the last several years?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes. It has been one of the fastest-growing towns in the Southwest.

Some of the people are pleased with the name, Senator; some don't like it so well.

Senator ANDERSON. I take it that New Deal hasn't grown as fast as Lubbock?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes; I believe it has, in proportion, because it wasn't even a whistlestop a few years ago, and now they are whistling when they come through.

I am a cotton farmer. I have about 400 acres. I have other lands that I don't tend, myself, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your lands under irrigation?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Partly under irrigation, and partly dry land.

The CHAIRMAN. That is pumping-irrigation?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your water table sinking to any appreciable extent?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Not to the extent that you have heard through publication and political propaganda; but we do think we have had some receding in the water levels in the High Plains areas.

The CHAIRMAN. How deep is your water at the present time?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. It varies. It varies in different communities of the area. In my particular area, we drill our wells to about 200, 330 feet, usually, as a maximum depth. We encounter water at all depths from 100 feet on down, and we lift our water from 140 to 150 feet. Other communities in the High Plains area lift less, and some of them are a little deeper.

The CHAIRMAN. How much water does it take to irrigate an acre of land, on the average?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. In our area, Senator, we do what we call supplemental irrigation. We have an annual rainfall of approximately 18 to 19 inches, and it comes at a very opportune time. Therefore, we have to add a very small supplemental amount of water to secure good production. I would say, to answer your question, that the average cotton crop through the years would require much less than an acre-foot of water.

The CHAIRMAN. An acre-foot of water is 12 inches?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. That it right. Which is a much cheaper crop in terms of dollars returned, as far as water is concerned, than any other crop that we can produce on the high plains.

The CHAIRMAN. What does your land make per acre, on the average?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. The irrigated land will make approximately a bale per acre. The dry land, I believe—I haven't seen any recent figures, but I would guess the dry land will make an approximate yield of 175 pounds, maybe 150 pounds, somewhere in there. I couldn't give you the exact figures.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you have some land that you don't irrigate, in contrast to the irrigated land?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. How much more does your irrigated land produce per acre than your dry land?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. It makes about three times as much.

Senator ELLENDER. Three times as much?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. The figures given by the preceding witness then prevail in your own section?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I would say, approximately the same figures; yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Six hundred pounds to 200 pounds?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. We grow a different type of cotton. We grow a short cotton; they grow long cotton. Long cotton doesn't grow as much per acre, under the same circumstances, as would short cotton, but they have a little longer growing period in that area. The shorter growing period that we have cuts our production down. Therefore, it makes our production about equal, I would say.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use mechanical pickers to any extent in your section?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. We don't use any pickers, at all. We have tried them. We haven't been sold on them. Our cotton is not the type of cotton that is readily gathered by mechanical pickers. We do use what is known as the mechanical harvester, which is a stripper-type machine. It strips the entire crop at one operation. I am sure you are familiar with what is known as the stripper.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to wait—do you not—until your cotton is pretty well open before you strip the field?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes. And that method of harvesting is not prevalent—it is prevalent, but a small percent of the cotton is harvested in that manner. The farmers prefer to get the cotton by "hand snapping," as we call it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wait until the frost comes before you start picking?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. We try to gather all of the cotton we can, as fast as it opens, by hand, before the frost and cool weather has a chance to deteriorate the grade and staple.

Senator AIKEN. You don't start harvesting until after the frost, when using the stripper?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Not with machines; no. There is also some that is not open when the frost comes. That cotton will open when it is mature enough—if it is mature enough, and make a good fiber, and it can be stripped with the stripper-type harvester.

Senator AIKEN. Is that a machine with teeth, which strips it right off?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. There are many types of machines. The one in common use in our area is manufactured by John Deere Co. However, there are others. I wouldn't say it is the best. I would like to put in a plug for them, but they are all more or less of the same type. It seems that they have better sales force; so, the greatest number of strippers in that country are of that type. It is a machine that has some rollers. The cotton passes between the rollers and it strips the cotton off, and which is conveyed into the machine and into the trailer.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you depend upon your machines to strip the burr off the cotton, or do the gins do that, or is it a dual proposition?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. No; some are putting extractors in the field, which take the cotton out of the bur, and the cotton in the wagon, or in the trailer, will look something like picked cotton, and leaves the bur in the field. But most of the machines carry the whole thing, the bur and trash and all of the debris, to the gin, and there it is separated.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the information I wanted.

Senator AIKEN. The stripper wouldn't break the fiber, like a picker would, would it?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes; I think it would, if you used it in long-staple cotton.

Senator AIKEN. It is the length of the staple, then, that invites more damage?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Has more damage by the machine process.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed with your statement. You may file it, if you care to, and comment orally, or you may read it.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I will read part of it, and I will file it, with your permission.

I greatly appreciate the privilege of being here, gentlemen, and would like to offer what assistance I can on H. R. 9109, some parts of which I consider very dangerous legislation.

I believe that the legislation will have a profound effect upon the future of one of our greatest commodities, a crop that has a great influence upon the economic welfare of the entire Nation and, certainly, upon the South, which is responsible for the growth of the cotton which is the subject treated in this bill. It is the thought of the west Texas group of cotton farmers that we have two major obligations to perform for our Nation, for ourselves, and for the cotton industry. Our first duty and obligation which we must perform, if we are to keep our place in producing our part of the national income which contributes to the Nation's economy, is to produce enough cotton. I mean by that, we must produce all that is needed for national defense and all that the trade will consume at a fair price and enough that

the stock of cotton on hand at all times will be large enough that buyers and users of raw cotton can find the grade and staples that will meet their demands readily available in the market place.

We are obligated to produce enough cotton that prices will not run away and cotton will be priced out of the market to the extent that any consumer of our cotton will be tempted to turn to other fabrics that might be available.

It is our obligation to produce enough that buyers will not have to turn to foreign crops to supply their needs, thereby depriving the American producers of markets which they now enjoy.

Our second obligation is not to overproduce to the extent that our staples become a drug on the market and throw the producers into bankruptcy, and involve the National Government in great financial losses if and when it comes to the rescue of the producers by means of loans and support prices.

At this time, with the rumblings of war and great strides being made in the interest of national defense, we are entering an era in which the producers of fiber are and will progressively be short of the essential things to produce cotton, namely, labor, factories and machinery, equipment, fertilizers, insecticides, all of which were in plentiful supply in 1949.

Therefore, I do not believe that we face a threat of overproduction in the immediate future, because of the things I just mentioned and because of some things that have just come to my attention in regard to the disappearance of the 1949 cotton crop, much of which went into the loan at the time of harvest but has since been redeemed by the producers.

The CHAIRMAN. It will all be redeemed; will it not?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. It looks to me that it will, Senator. I am not an authority on marketing cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. There is only a small amount left of the loan cotton.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I just started to say here that I believe the statement was made before the committee, yesterday, that all but 58,000 bales of the 1949 crop had been redeemed by the producer. I believe that was the statement made by a witness, yesterday.

Senator ELLENDER. Five hundred thousand.

Senator AIKEN. Five hundred thousand.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Was it 500,000? Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I stand corrected. I misunderstood. But, at that, we have a very small percent of the crop left over.

The point that I wanted to make in that respect is that we do not have a threat at the present time of overproduction, because in 1949 we were permitted to produce without controls; we know that there was a more or less restriction placed by the Congress; a bill was passed that would not permit any plantings in 1949 to become part of the record for future history. But I don't think that that restricted the planting of cotton to any great extent, because people who were in cotton for money, and not for history, certainly planted all the cotton that they wanted, last year.

Now, we didn't produce too much cotton last year, as the record shows, because the cotton has practically disappeared, before any harvest has started again, although possibly a few thousand bales

have been harvested in the extreme southern tip of the Nation. So, if the producers did not produce too much cotton in 1949 without crop controls, without plentiful supplies of labor, plenty of tractors, plenty of fertilizer and insecticides, and all of the things that go into the production of cotton, if they did not overproduce in 1949, it would be far-fetched for us to think they will overproduce in 1951, when we all feel sure that there are going to be shortages in many of those things I have just mentioned.

Senator ELLENDER. In that connection, if we produced this year what we produced last year, we would have, as I recall the figures, about 5,000,000 bales more; and if you add that 5,000,000 bales to the expected carry-over of 4,500,000 bales, by the end of the next cotton crop you would have a carry-over of 9,500,000 bales, instead 4,500,000, and don't you think that would have a tendency to depress the prices?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. If the present rate of disappearance of cotton continues, I believe that you would find a different thing.

Senator ELLENDER. It isn't disappearing; they are using it on the market more or less to gamble with, a good deal of it. It is disappearing, but it is not being consumed as readily as you might think. As I remember the figures, the last estimate was about 10,000,000 bales, wasn't it, Senator?

The CHAIRMAN. Something like that.

Senator ELLENDER. For this year. That is what has really caused the price to go up. There is not enough cotton on hand. You have plenty of cotton, if you were to consume it. Even under present conditions, it is estimated that the carry-over for next year will be about 4 to 4½ million bales, as I remember the figures. If you were to add 5,000,000 bales more by producing the crop this year that you produced last year, it would mean a carry-over of 9½ instead of 4½, and that would have a tendency, in my opinion, to depress your prices greatly.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I just make that observation. I don't like the idea of having extremely high cotton; neither do I like the idea of having extremely low cotton. There is a place in between which is more beneficial to everyone.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. The price of cotton as of today, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many other people who know about cotton, is that it is too high for the over-all benefit of the cotton producer and the trade as a whole, because we know that other fibers are offered in competition to cotton, and they can probably be bought at a cheaper price than cotton can be bought today; and this encourages manufacturers, manufacturers and spinners, to look to the other fiber.

Now, in view of all that I have said, we believe that the first part of this bill which treats upon marketing quotas is not necessary in that conditions do not warrant that quotas be in effect in the immediate future. It has been generally understood in the past that unless there was a major threat of overproduction, that quotas were not necessary. This provision in the bill is a direct departure from former practice and procedure. In view of all of the foregoing statements, we would ask that this clause be stricken out of the bill or very drastically modified.

Another provision of the bill which we object to is the so-called Texas gadget, if I may refer to it as such. Since the 3,000,000 acre figure clearly names Texas—since no other State received such an allotment, we of west Texas think that we should not be reduced still further in our allotments which this clause, if left in the bill, will surely do. We have heard some criticism pointed toward our section of the country because we received many acres of cotton under the 1950 allotment. This is unjust criticism because we received our allotments under the law (Public Law 272). Very little has been said about the tremendous amount of acreage which we were forced to reduce. If you compare the bare figures of our total reduction with some of the other areas, it will show that we were discriminated against just as grossly as the first figures show us to get too large a share of the allotment.

Senator ELLENDER. How many acres of land do you operate?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. On that particular farm?

Senator ELLENDER. Altogether.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. My entire farm is 2,700 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Two thousand, seven hundred?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I have several tenants.

Senator ELLENDER. How many acres of cotton were you allotted last year—this year?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. One thousand, one hundred and fifty-six acres.

Senator ELLENDER. One thousand, one hundred and fifty-six. How much did you plant in 1950?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I planted approximately 2,500 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Out of your 2,700?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. You sure went to town, didn't you? How long have you been planting cotton?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I was born on a cotton farm.

Senator ELLENDER. Were you planting that much all your life?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. No.

Senator ELLENDER. What were you planting before that?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. For the past couple of years, I have been planting even more cotton than that.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean more than 2,500 acres?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes. I have reduced my operations. And, gentlemen, I feel that this cotton acreage, which you would like to saddle on me, as an individual, is not my cotton acreage. It is my tenants', and some of them are my own sons. I feel that they have just as big a bite in this cotton acreage as I have. They are individual families. They are individual farmers. Their incomes go into their own pockets. They are merely paying me a rent upon the investment which I have in that land.

Senator THYE. Have you always operated in that same community?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. No, sir. I was born in Hunt County, which is in what is called north Texas, in that area east of Dallas.

Senator THYE. For how many years have you operated the acreage that you now operate?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I moved to the community in which I live now, in 1930, and from that time until now—I started on a very small acreage of farming at that time, and since that time I have increased it.

Senator ELLENDER. In 1950, you had 2,700 acres, of which 2,500 was planted to cotton. Do you have that same percentage of your acreage planted to cotton, as you had in 1950?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Not quite that large.

Senator ELLENDER. What does your acreage run, percentagewise?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I imagine, about 2,000 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Out of how many?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Twenty-seven hundred.

Senator ELLENDER. Two thousand acres?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And have you been planting that land to cotton since you came there in 1930?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. No; I didn't acquire much of that land until later. I would say that I acquired that land a piece at a time through this period. Some of the land I have only owned about 5 years.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, what about the land that you owned, as I presume, around Dallas?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I didn't own any land back there.

Senator ELLENDER. That is old cotton land, isn't it?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. As I understood from a previous witness, the irrigated land of Texas, where more cotton has been planted in recent years, would greatly benefit on an acreage allotment basis, more so than in the case of the older sections of Texas, where cotton has been planted for a long period; is that not true?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I don't get your question. Do you mean that there would be more benefit—to whom?

Senator ELLENDER. I mean, there would be more acreage allotted to the older sections of Texas, if the 4-year average were used instead of two.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I think that is true.

Reference was made to my place of birth. As I said, I was born on a cotton farm. My father owned it, of course. I moved away about the time I was old enough to prepare to start farming or doing something for myself.

I would like to say to you that those old farms that my father owned, which produced a good cotton in years gone, are still receiving a pretty good cotton allotment, and they can't produce any cotton on them, because the hills have all washed down into the valleys, and the valleys and the hills are very poor land. It is a wonderful place in which to grow livestock.

And I would like to make another observation, right here, which I think is interesting—I think it is a point of information that the committee would like to have: We have heard a great amount of discussion about the lamentable fact that cotton acreage is going from the South into the West. Where that is depriving a producer, a small producer, in the South and East, of cotton acres that he really wants, I deplore the situation. But very little has been said about other trends. It is a known fact, gentlemen, that west Texas and the West used to be the cattle kingdom of the Nation. That is where the livestock was produced. The people of the East and the South are a progressive people. A few years ago, they eradicated the tick and got the fly under control. There is a definite trend to livestock in the South and East, just as much a trend as there is to cotton in the West.

And we of the West are certainly not complaining. We are glad to swap our cattle for your cotton. And I think we will both be happier.

Senator ELLENDER. Minnesota is going to complain, and Wisconsin and Nebraska, and all those Southern States, where a lot of cattle are grown; isn't that true, Senator Thye?

Senator THYE. One reason that you are happy because of the change, is because you have found water under that land, and with irrigation, plus your dry-land farming, you found it twice as profitable, and maybe many times so, to grow cotton as it was to grow livestock.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I am sorry if I have seemed to concentrate my testimony to my particular community. I didn't mean to do that. A great portion of west Texas is not under irrigation, and those people find cotton growing very profitable, to grow on dry land.

And there is another thing I would like to bring before the committee if I may: I am afraid that there has been a misimpression created here by the questions asked by the Senator of Mr. Wilson, bringing out the fact that Mr. Wilson and myself are large cotton producers.

Senator ELLENDER. That wasn't my question.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I would like to impress this on you, Senators. Without boasting, I would like to say this: That I challenge any man has any more friends among the farmers in his community—I mean, of all types, all kinds of farmers; we have big farmers and little farmers—any more friends than I have; and I am sure that Mr. Wilson is in the same position.

Now, when a question comes up, like this, in Washington, the 5- and 10-acre and the 20-acre farmer, who is doing his own work, and who must personally see to his operation—and they are not people with a large amount of money; they are not financially able to travel to Washington, and they have not prepared themselves to testify—and you will probably say, that neither have I, but I will try—they come to me and they come to men like Mr. Wilson and say, "Bill, we don't like this legislation that is shaping up," or, "We do like it," whichever it is, and "Will you go to Washington and represent us?"

Don't indict us as being up here representing our selfish interests. Really, gentlemen, I say I represent all the cotton producers in our area.

Senator ELLENDER. The only object I had in mind, sir, was not to complain of the fact that you are a large grower, at all, but just to make the comparison. I am from Louisiana. I do know that we have in our own State some section where they grow as much as a bale to a bale-and-a-quarter per acre. They do not irrigate. The rainfall is sufficient. In other sections in the hilly land, like if they get 150 to 200 pounds, they are doing very well.

Now, I was contrasting your State, because there is, apparently, a division of opinion, in the great State of Texas, in that part of Texas where cotton is more or less new, in contrast with the older part of Texas, the dry-land area—it seems that under the present law you have been better treated than the old section of Texas. I was just trying to bring out as to why it was that Texas could be divided on this bill. It so happens that from the irrigated section you find opposition to the bill, but in the other parts of Texas, the older part, you find they are for it.

Am I not correct in that?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. They are, at least, for some provisions in the bill that we are not for. I couldn't say what their over-all attitude is.

Senator ELLENDER. I am judging by how the Congressmen from Texas voted.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. That is right.

Senator AIKEN. When Texas was admitted to the Union, we gave them specific authority to be divided. [Laughter.]

Senator ELLENDER. It strikes me that the condition that would cause a split among the Texas people might cause a split in Georgia, or probably in my State, and another cotton-growing State. That is, where you have new land in contrast to the older areas, where cotton has been king, and planted for so many years. In other words, that historical background is much more conducive to giving a larger acreage than the newer lands.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. That is true.

Senator ELLENDER. That was my sole object in asking the question. I wasn't trying to make a distinction between a large grower and a small grower, at all.

Senator AIKEN. I accept the statement that although Mr. Wilson and the witness are among the larger growers, that they probably do represent the views of the smaller growers of their counties; but the thing that sounds funny to me, coming from the Northeast, is that we talk about the number of farms we have in a county, and they talk about how many counties they have in a farm. [Laughter.]

Mr. FORTENBERRY. In defense of the matter of allocations used in 1950 in Texas, I would say, and it is a little early to say, because no compilation of figures are had to support the statement, but I make the statement without fear of it being contradicted, when the figures do come out, in support of the manner of allocation when the history of plantings is recorded, you will find that that was a very good way to make the allocation in Texas, because you are going to find that in the West we planted the acres they gave us, and in the East they did not.

Now, that is the reason, gentlemen, that we have 40-cent cotton and, as I said, I don't think 40-cent cotton is healthy. If those people who were given allotments had planted them, as they did in the West, we would not be in this short position and high prices that we are in now.

Senator AIKEN. How much would you increase your planting next year, if there were no quotas—would you go back to your 1949 planting?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I doubt if I would. I have started on programs—I don't want to mislead—I would increase my plantings over this year, but I don't think I would ever approach the 2,500 acres, again.

If the cotton had been planted that was allocated in the Nation this year, if it had been planted to the percentage that has been planted in the West, then the 21,000,000 acres which was allocated, plus some other acres on which I don't know the exact figures, but something above 22,000,000 acres were allocated—isn't that right—if that 22,000,000 acres had been planted, then this 10-million-3 estimate that came out this week would have been high enough that the market would not have jumped and thrown cotton in a bad position as a competition against synthetics.

I think that the whole Nation has a bite in cotton. When we talk about the cattle industry, we begin to think that there is a fight between cotton and cattle; or the grain and food producers and cotton. Gentlemen, there are only two crops grown in the world, two major crops; that is food and fiber.

If the areas of the North and Northwest and the central part of the Nation will contribute to the prosperity of cotton, in legislation and such things, they will also contribute to their own prosperity, because when you depress cotton, and take acres out of cotton, when the acres could be produced in cotton, and produce fiber, you bring in a national income; but when you depress the acres of cotton, they are not going to remain idle acres—those acres are going to become an immediate competitor to those who are producing food.

Senator THYE. That was true this year, when they restricted the corn acreage; they went to soybeans. Corn acreage was restricted. If a small producer lost 5 or 10 acres of corn, instead of letting that lay idle, he put it into barley or soybeans. So, possibly, we have a new problem, and that will be in the soybean crop, because of the restricted corn. That is true in the Corn Belt. It isn't true in your area.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Not necessarily. However, there is quite a lot of cotton land in the deep South that is being taken out of cotton and replaced with soybeans. Soybeans is a direct competitor to cotton feed. But I believe that the Senator will agree with me that when you reduce an acre of cotton, you hazard the producer of food and feed, and that you get a higher production stacked up against that part of the national production.

So I think that we of the Cotton Belt, and you of the Corn Belt, have a great deal more of a common ground than we have ever recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will tell us about this bill now, we would appreciate it, Mr. Fortenberry.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I am sorry we got off of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right. We led you.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. We were talking about the Texas gadget. I believe that we have perhaps covered it.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there any portion of the bill that you are for—are you against the whole thing?

Mr. FORTENBERRY. There are certain parts of the bill that we think are all right. We don't think they are greatly to be desired over the former bill 272. We do think there are some corrections there.

There is only one problem that we cannot quite understand. I certainly want to be frank. If we could operate under 272, and in some manner reinstate 471, I believe it is, which was the Cooley amendment, that amendment more or less cured the objections across the Nation. I am not trying to tell you that that can be done. I am saying that if it could be done, and we could operate under 272, I believe it would be about as happy a medium as we could settle upon.

Of course, we would like to see, and it is no concern of ours, we would like to see the long-staple thing in California fixed where it would be satisfactory to those people, if it can be. We don't think that hazards the rest of the cotton acreage, at all.

I just throw that in, not as a position, but as our views.

We think that there will be some hardships, especially on the small farmers, under the 45-50 percent thing, but that could be tolerated if certain changes were made.

But we certainly don't like that, as it is.

Senator AIKEN. It is difficult to tell now what our cotton plantings will be next year, in view of the uncertainties of the international situation. Do you see any harm in waiting until the 1st of January and then, if necessary, passing some bit of legislation? I don't think anyone can tell what we are going to want in the way of plantings for next year.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. I certainly agree with you. I think that there is no need for legislation designed to limit the crop at this time. I believe that at that time we could see more clearly.

Senator AIKEN. Of course, we were delayed in enacting 471 this year, because everyone had a pet project to tie onto it. It took quite awhile to get things straightened out. There is no reason why, if something comparable to 471 is needed, it couldn't be put through by the middle of February.

Senator ELLENDER. Even under the present law, if there is an emergency, the acreage could be increased considerably.

Senator AIKEN. That is right. The Secretary would claim acreage allotments, anyway. However, some people doubt his ability to enforce acreage allotments unless backed up by quotas.

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Those are things that I am sure this committee has sound knowledge of. We believe that this committee is earnestly seeking a solution to these problems. I believe, gentlemen, that you can come to a more accurate decision, the longer you wait.

I am sure that I have taken too much time now. I would like to make this last observation: As the bill is now written, I would greatly appreciate it if the committee would see that it is not reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. Your statement will be incorporated in the record in full.

(The prepared statement filed by Mr. Fortenberry reads in full as follows:)

Gentlemen of the committee, my name is W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock, Tex. I am a cotton farmer. I greatly appreciate the privilege to appear before you today and offer any assistance I can render with reference to H. R. 9109, some parts of which I consider very dangerous legislation.

I believe that the legislation will have a profound effect upon the future of one of our greatest commodities, a crop that has a great influence upon the economic welfare of the entire Nation and certainly upon the South which is responsible for the growth of the cotton which is the subject treated in this bill. It is the thought of the west Texas group of cotton farmers that we have two major obligations to perform for our Nation, for ourselves, and for the cotton industry. Our first duty and obligation which we must perform if we are to keep our place in producing our part of the national income which contributes to the Nation's economy is to produce enough cotton. I mean by that we must produce all that is needed for national defense and all that the trade will consume at a fair price and enough that the stock of cotton on hand at all times will be large enough that buyers and users of raw cotton can find the grade and staples that will meet their demands readily available in the market place.

We are obligated to produce enough cotton that prices will not run away and cotton will be priced out of the market to the extent that any consumer of our cotton will be tempted to turn to other fabric that might be available.

It is our obligation to produce enough that buyers will not have to turn to foreign crops to supply their needs, thereby depriving the American producers of markets which they now enjoy.

Our second obligation is not to overproduce to the extent that our staples become a drag on the market and throw the producers into bankruptcy and involve the National Government in great financial losses if and when it comes to the rescue of the producers by means of loans and support prices.

At this time with the rumblings of war and great strides being made in the interest of national defense, we are entering an era in which the producers of fiber is and will progressively be short of the essential things to produce cotton, namely, labor, factories and machinery, equipment, fertilizers, insecticides, all of which were in plentiful supply in 1949.

Therefore, I do not believe that we face a threat of overproduction in the immediate future because of the things I just mentioned and because of some things that have just come to my attention in regard to the disappearance of the 1949 cotton crop, much of which went into the loam at the time of harvest but has since been redeemed by the producers.

I believe the statement was made before the committee yesterday that all but 58,000 bales of the 1949 crop had been redeemed by the producer. As you know, 1949 was a free year as related to quotas yet we did not overplant to the extent that we had to overproduce. The present price of cotton reflects evidence that we do not have too much cotton at this time. The truth of the matter is a great many well informed people think that cotton is now too high for a healthy condition of the over-all picture in that they fear that cotton is being priced out of the market.

Now, in view of all that I have said, we believe that the first part of this bill which treats upon marketing quotas is not necessary in that conditions do not warrant that quotas be in effect in the immediate future. It has been generally understood in the past that unless there was a major threat of overproduction that quotas were not necessary. This provision in the bill is a direct departure from former practice and procedure. In view of all of the foregoing statements we would ask that this clause be stricken out of the bill or very drastically modified.

Another provision of the bill which we object to is the so-called "Texas gadget" if I may refer to it as such. Since the 3,000,000 acre figure clearly names Texas—since no other State received such an allotment, we of west Texas think that we should not be reduced still further in our allotments which this clause if left in the bill will surely do. We have heard some criticism pointed toward our section of the country because we received many acres of cotton under the 1950 allotment. This is unjust criticism because we received our allotments under the law (Public Law 272). Very little has been said about the tremendous amount of acreage which we were forced to reduce. If you compare the bare figures of our total reduction with some of the other areas, it will show that we were discriminated against just as grossly as the first figures show us to get too large a share of the allotment.

I mean just this. We did not get more acres by several times than did other areas. (We think our past history earned them.) Also, we reduced many times more acres than did the other areas, I merely mention this to bring out the fact that there is no case made against us just because some one names some big figures.

In view of the foregoing statement we think that part of the bill which refers to Texas specifically which gives Texas a separate and distinct treatment as to treatment given to other States should be removed from the bill because Texas has lived up to Public Law 272 as written.

There are other objections to the bill as written and passed by the House but I feel that I have consumed too much of the committee's valuable time. Therefore, I wish to respectfully ask that the bill in its present, or any similar, form, be not reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Fortenberry.

The next witness is Mr. Greenwell. Will you take this chair, Mr. Greenwell, and identify yourself for the record, and give us a little information as to your background, your farming background; and proceed, please.

**STATEMENT OF RONNIE F. GREENWELL, EXECUTIVE VICE
PRESIDENT, MISSOURI COTTON PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION,
PORTAGEVILLE, MO.**

Mr. GREENWELL. Mr. Chairman and honorable members of the committee:

I am Ronnie F. Greenwell, executive vice president of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, with offices at Portageville, Mo. The organization is made up of cotton growers of all of Missouri, and consist of several thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. How many thousand?

Mr. GREENWELL. Several thousand. We have a membership of at least 5,000. Then we have growers, that are not members, that follow our thinking. We, of course, are a protection to the whole group in legislative matters, and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, I really had not planned to make a statement to the committee, but after sitting here for 2 or 3 days, and hearing so many indicate that they could get along without legislation, and that Public Law 272 should be given a trial, I thought it was to the interests of my producers that I make a short statement. The remarks that I make, I would like to be understood, apply to Missouri only, as to what effect this legislation or some other legislation might have on Missouri producers.

We know that we cannot live under Public Law 272, under a control program, because we know that when we had that opportunity, it didn't work, because the principal amount of cotton in Missouri is produced in five counties, and we only have two counties that could live under Public Law 272, that is, that have a county factor large enough that they could live under it.

We have five counties where the county factor runs as low as 14 percent, and yet the majority of the cotton in those counties has been grown on the basis of 70 to 80 percent of their cropland. You can envision what would happen there. If you had a 100-acre farm, even if you had been only growing 60 acres of cotton on the farm, which is not unusual in the Cotton Belt, and then you have a county factor of 14 percent, and the law says you can't plant above that factor, they are cut from 60 percent down to 14 percent, and we consider that unsound.

We feel that H. R. 9109 has some faults. We feel that it would have been simple, had they set up the cotton acreage that was allotted under Public Law 471 and Public Law 272, and had used that as a basis to work from.

Senator ELLENDER. You don't mean the over-all feeling?

Mr. GREENWELL. That is right—the over-all. And then increase or decrease the quotas according to need from that base.

That is the recommendation that we are making.

That part of the bill that refers to the maximum of 45 percent, we dislike that, because we have one county that is allowed 4½ percent based on 21,000,000 acres, already.

Senator ELLENDER. As you see the pending measure, it doesn't differ much with respect to allocation of cotton than "471," does it?

Mr. GREENWELL. No; that provision which we have to have, the 65 percent, or something similar, the 3-year average, does take care

of these five counties fairly well; but the difference, as far as Missouri is concerned, our allotment, including "471," was 489,000 acres.

Senator ELLENDER. Did you have much land in this cotton area that was diverted from cotton during the war to other war crops?

Mr. GREENWELL. Not particularly. We don't gain particularly from Public Law 12.

Senator ELLENDER. I presume that is why you are adversely affected by this present law?

Mr. GREENWELL. I think that might be true, except that in those five counties the cotton was grown on less than a majority of the farms.

Senator ELLENDER. Was there any farm in your locality that had a quota and didn't fill it?

Mr. GREENWELL. Not purposely; no. Some reduced their acreage because of Public Law 12, and didn't plant, you see; but, otherwise, they made a sincere effort to plant the allotment. Our allotment was 489,000 and, altogether, the Government says we planted 440,000, which is a little more than 10 percent less than our total allotment.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that shortage attributable to the fact that cotton was allotted to people who didn't plant it, because they had these so-called war-crop acreages and didn't take advantage of it?

Mr. GREENWELL. Not altogether. I don't think that would amount to more than 5 percent. We had a weather condition that prevented us from planting our full quota this year.

Senator ELLENDER. I see.

Mr. GREENWELL. We think the 45 percent item should be increased to 50 percent, and leave the escalator clause in, so that would increase percentage-wise as the increase of cotton acreage might be above 21,000,000 acres.

We are of the firm opinion that there must be some new legislation before we have another year of controls.

For those reasons, I thought it was my duty to appear before the committee and give you our feeling on this matter.

Our board of directors have had two meetings in reference to H. R. 9109, and thought it was a pretty good bill, with those minor exceptions.

Senator ELLENDER. Are you for section 1, which gives the right to the Secretary of Agriculture to establish quotas?

Mr. GREENWELL. Our group was given the credit by the House committee for having recommended that, and our thought in that was not to hurt any State, or hurt anybody; but our thinking was purely this: that if the acreage was regulated over a period of 2 or 3 years, it would give the whole country an opportunity to establish a base to work on from that point. It was not our idea, at all—in fact, our recommendation was only for 1 year.

Senator ELLENDER. As a matter of fact, isn't that the main purpose of this bill: to establish a history so that in the future the farmers can be treated more equitably?

Mr. GREENWELL. That is right. Our main thinking was not necessarily to hold down cotton, but that if the Secretary thought we needed 28,000,000 acres of cotton next year, and a lot of us think possibly we do, he could still make the cotton 28,000,000. It was not our thought, in recommending that, at all, that we were going to hold production down or hurt any State or any group. It was a

sincere effort on our part. It was something we were thinking about, that would help in the long run.

Gentlemen, it has certainly been a pleasure to appear before you. I thank you very much for that privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions? If not, we thank you for your appearance and your testimony, Mr. Greenwell.

Mr. Colletterette.

You may proceed, Mr. Colletterette. Give us your name, and a little statement of your background, so that we might appraise your testimony better.

STATEMENT OF CECIL COLLERETTE, PRESIDENT, ARIZONA CO-OPERATIVE COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION, CASA GRANDE, ARIZ.

Mr. COLLERETTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee.

I am Cecil Colletterette, from Casa Grande, Ariz., representing the Arizona Cooperative Cotton Growers Association, with offices in Phoenix, Ariz. I am a producer in Arizona.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land do you plant to cotton?

Mr. COLLERETTE. You mean, this year, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. This year and last year.

Mr. COLLERETTE. This year, I have approximately 215 acres in short-staple cotton, and 80 acres of extra long-staple cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. All under irrigation?

Mr. COLLERETTE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From wells or tanks, reservoirs?

Mr. COLLERETTE. From wells and reservoirs, both.

The CHAIRMAN. How much water does it take to produce cotton in your section?

Mr. COLLERETTE. Between 4 and 5 acre-feet of water, depending on the type of soil.

The CHAIRMAN. Four or five acre-feet?

Mr. COLLERETTE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much rainfall do you have?

Mr. COLLERETTE. I think our average rainfall in the valley is somewhere between 5 and 6 inches.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you require so much—because of the character of the soil being sandy?

Mr. COLLERETTE. Yes. Some of it is very sandy, porous. It is a deep soil. Our water penetrates a long way.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you raise to the acre, on the average?

Mr. COLLERETTE. I believe that our average yield per acre last year was approximately 700 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Five hundred pounds to the bale; that is a bale-and-a-third?

Mr. COLLERETTE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cost to produce cotton in your section under present prices?

Mr. COLLERETTE. That varies in the different areas. I suppose you mean, exclusive of the picking cost?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I would like to have the over-all cost.

Mr. COLLERETTE. The over-all cost—I would say, between \$75 and \$90 per acre. That would depend on your yield per acre, and your cost of picking, of course, would increase. I think our average cost of production will run around \$50 per acre, exclusive of picking.

The CHAIRMAN. Your short-staple cotton, what does that bring in relation to the long-staple cotton; what payment do you get for your long-staple over short-staple?

Mr. COLLERETTE. In the past, when we were producing quite an amount of long-staple, it was usually twice, a little more than twice, the price of short-staple, although that has not been true in the last 2 or 3 years. We have not been producing but very little long-staple cotton in the last 3 or 4 years, although this year we have a substantial amount of long-staple cotton in our area.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you comment on this bill, please?

Mr. COLLERETTE. We would like to have the Arizona Cotton Growers Association on record here as opposing H. R. 9109 as it is written; and commenting further on that, first, would be section 1, which, of course, I do not believe I need to go into in detail.

One of our main objections, probably two of them, in opposing this, is that, first, it has been before Congress for discussion and, apparently, has been passed by both Houses and has become a part of our law, which we are now working on, as requiring the 30 percent carry-over for a normal supply. We had producers representing the entire Cotton Belt at the Memphis meeting, and they all agreed that a 30 percent carry-over was good business for cotton and for our national economy, and for that reason we see no reason why at this time we should go away from something that has been established by the group over the entire belt, and Congress has approved that or, rather, they saw fit to pass that measure. We have been working on that for several years now.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, you feel that controls should not be put into effect unless the crop production is what we use, the export plus 30 percent; and, if it is above that, then you would impose quotas?

Mr. COLLERETTE. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. This doesn't take into account the 30 percent, but authorizes the Secretary to impose the quotas, even though there isn't this 30 percent carry-over?

Mr. COLLERETTE. That is right. If we have only one bale carry-over, that is too much; and he should then go into quotas.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. COLLERETTE. Next is the 45-50 percent provision limiting any area to planting above that amount. We feel that that is a little bit of a discrimination against some areas that might be efficient producing areas, and would disrupt the normal trend of shifts in cotton to these more efficient areas. It probably doesn't prevail right now, but if it became part of the law, that trend might shift the acreage into these areas that are more efficient in production of cotton; and if we needed a larger supply, some areas would be materially handicapped in being able to go into that program to any further extent than this 45-50 percent provision.

Third is the Texas gadget. Although that does not affect us, it is a principle that we feel is not fair to the entire cotton program. We believe in a fair acreage, a fair and equitable program, clear across the

Cotton Belt. From the contacts that we have had with west Texas, we feel that they have been discriminated against in that respect.

We are not trying to argue the point or make an issue of it, but we do feel it is an unfair principle. We are opposing the principle of that Texas gadget.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it your view that in those sections of the country that have been producing cotton from time immemorial, that they should be treated on the same basis as the newcomers, no advantage whatever should be shown the old growers?

Mr. COLLERETTE. No, sir; but, according to our Memphis agreement, Senator, the method in which the States receive their allotments, we feel that any State, whether it be Texas or any other State, should receive its proportional allotment, on the same basis by which the other States receive theirs.

Senator ELLENDER. You feel the Memphis agreement has taken care of the older producing sections of the country?

Mr. COLLERETTE. Yes, sir.

I would like to go on record as not trying to argue the Texas provision, but we are merely taking a stand on the principle of the Texas position.

Fourth, is the long-staple provision, which is in H. R. 9109, which we feel we need in our area. That portion of the bill partially takes care of what we were thinking, with the exception that when we presented it before the House Committee on Agriculture, we asked that we be granted 40,000 bales, or 40 percent, whichever is the larger of the domestic consumption, plus exports. When the bill was reported from the House, and later voted on, it was changed to 30,000 bales or 36 percent, whichever is the smaller.

We feel that that is not what we need to have in order to place ourselves in the proper position to supply the quality and the quantity of extra-long-staple cottons that the trade demands in order to stay in the long-staple business.

We would like to see that provision changed to 40,000 bales or 40 percent, whichever is the larger.

I believe that concludes the statement I have to make.

Are there any questions?

The CHAIRMAN. Any questions? Thank you.

Mr. COLLERETTE. I would like to ask one other privilege. We are having some figures prepared for us by the Department of Agriculture, which we were not able to get in time, in order to show how our position would be affected under H. R. 9109. If these figures are made available to us, and we find something that might be what we would consider of value to the committee, we would like to have the privilege, before you close the hearings, of being heard again.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the privilege will be accorded you to deliver to the committee anything that you think worth while; and in the event you do, that information will be placed in the record to follow your testimony. You may have a few days to assemble the data and submit it to us.

Mr. COLLERETTE. Thank you, Senator. Possibly I will not present those, but one of our group may do it in my place.

The CHAIRMAN. When it comes in Mr. Collerette, it will be placed in the record pursuant to your request.

Mr. COLLERETTE. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor.

STATEMENT OF KEITH TAYLOR, SOUTHWEST FOUR-STATE COTTON GROWERS ASSOCIATION, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, because of the mention that Mr. Collettere made of the figures—and I was going to base my entire testimony upon the results of those figures—if I may, I would like to have permission from you and the members of the committee to appear at the end of the hearings, by which time I think the Department will have the figures assembled.

The CHAIRMAN. That is entirely agreeable, as far as the chairman is concerned, and I am sure it is, with the committee. So long as the hearings are being held, we will be open for any testimony that any citizen might desire to put forth.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you. One reason I made the request is that I will be representing the Southwest Four-State Cotton Growers Association.

The CHAIRMAN. You are from Arizona, as well?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Should the hearings be closed, you can submit the statement to the clerk of the committee, and it will be incorporated in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Without objection, you will be accorded the privilege of submitting a statement hereafter; you can appear before the committee and make an oral statement or, in the event the hearings should be closed, you can submit a statement and it will be made a part of the record.

Mr. TAYLOR. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wingate.

Mr. Wingate, you have appeared here frequently, but this is a new record, so just identify yourself for the record, if you will.

STATEMENT OF H. L. WINGATE, PRESIDENT, GEORGIA FARM FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, PELHAM, GA.

Mr. WINGATE. I am H. L. Wingate, President of the Georgia Farm Bureau Federation. My home is Pelham, Ga. I operate a 650-acre farm; that is, woodlots, and all. There is about 242 acres in cultivation. I do not produce any cotton.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you produce now?

Mr. WINGATE. I produce cattle and some tobacco and corn.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you quit producing cotton?

Mr. WINGATE. Well, Senator, about 75 acres of the farm is inside of the city limits, and when you get those fellows out there picking cotton and harvesting those peanuts, they have been working at other places, and they can draw unemployment commission, and you can't tell them to go out there and work—it is sort of a tough proposition—and so I found that cattle wouldn't charge me a thing to cut this grass; and that is the reason I switched to cattle. If they are not satisfactory, and you say anything to them about it, if you tell them how you want the job done, they walk out. That is the reason I switched.

Senator ELLENDER. You ought to live farther out in the country.

Mr. WINGATE. You do get along better when you live further out in the country—that is true.

Corn is one of my money crops. That is because it takes little labor force.

Senator ELLENDER. What do you do with the corn; sell it or feed it?

Mr. WINGATE. Sell it. I buy the corn I feed. I can't feed mine at the price I can buy it.

The CHAIRMAN. You must raise a superior grade of corn.

Mr. WINGATE. No, sir; I raise white corn for meal, and there is a premium on it.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better clear that matter up, because corn, in my country, is sold in different ways.

Mr. WINGATE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In different commodities.

Mr. WINGATE. In my section, they ask you, sometimes, how many gallons you make, Senator. [Laughter.]

Senator THYE. How many bushels to the acre do you produce?

Mr. WINGATE. Under normal conditions, my average yield is about 50 bushels.

Senator THYE. You should be classified as a commercial corn grower, or in a commercial corn-growing area.

Mr. WINGATE. Senator, I am the only farmer that I know of in the county that grows corn, really, for a money crop.

Senator THYE. Is there anything peculiar about your land or your location, in comparison with the adjoining land, that has made it possible for you to do that, when the other fellow doesn't?

Mr. WINGATE. No, sir; that is not it. Under a soil program, I have built up my soil. My plans that in the next 5 years I will have an average yield of 75 bushels to the acre. I think that I can make it.

Senator THYE. You mean that through legume crops, livestock, clover, and whatever, you have built your soil up, you have the moisture, and that it was just a question of the fertility of the land?

Mr. WINGATE. That is right. I plant about half of the cultivated acreage each year in legume crops.

Senator THYE. Do you have beef cattle or dairy cattle?

Mr. WINGATE. No; that is too much work. There is too much work in a dairy for me.

Senator THYE. Are many of your neighbors switching to your type of farm operation?

Mr. WINGATE. Well, very few have gone as far as I have. Very few.

Senator THYE. Are they copying? Are they attempting to build up their land and follow your record?

Mr. WINGATE. Not too much. They grow peanuts and cotton and tobacco, mostly.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you grow much tobacco?

Mr. WINGATE. I grow 12 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Will you tell us about this bill, please.

Mr. WINGATE. I appreciate this opportunity very much to appear before the committee. I want to state, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Walter Randolph's statement this morning was as fine a statement as I ever heard on a bill. He knows the bill. He has studied it. He understands it well. He made a wonderful witness here this morning for the bill.

However, I differ with Mr. Randolph on section 1. Not altogether, but I think we should have something for section 1 there. I don't know just exactly what would be figured out.

I would like to say that I was chairman of the belt-wide committee. Senator, you remember when we had all this scramble trying to get this bill written. We had what was known as the Memphis agreement, and the farmers got together and reached an agreement and came to Washington. We finally worked out an agreement. As you know, we all came in here and testified.

Now, this agreement, which was Public Law 272, was based on 1950, 1951, and 1952, getting a set-up where it would be a permanent program. If controls are thrown out altogether this year, then we are going to have to go through this same thing all over again.

I think, from sitting in on all these meetings, that what we are trying to do, some of us, is to protect ourselves; some are wanting more, some don't want to give up too much.

I just want to call your attention to this: In our agreement, we had a gadget in there, especially for California, and some others; but under the gadget that we gave California—and they want more cotton, and I don't blame them if they can get it—California received 642,000 acres to plant this past year; whereas, had there not been that gadget, and they had gone along on the old belt-planting, like others, they would have had about 442,000. I think we were very liberal. I think we should have kept some. But I am not arguing about it.

The CHAIRMAN. If all the restrictions were taken off, how much land would California probably plant to cotton?

Mr. WINGATE. I would make a guess on what would be produced next year. They can say what they want, but if the controls were taken off, there would be an all-out race, an all-out race to protect themselves.

I wouldn't be treating my farmers right, if I didn't go back to Georgia and tell them, "Now, boys, controls are off; if you expect to maintain the cotton you now have, you will have to increase world end." That is now patriotism. The patriotic thing to do is to produce enough, not too much, and produce other things which are needed. That is the patriotic thing to do.

I will say, in connection with that, Senator, that industry, when called on to produce war equipment, is called on to produce a certain amount all around, not turn loose to go out in an all-out race.

We are facing a critical situation. I would like to say, in connection with this thing, that there is no shortage of cotton. The cotton is there.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I was trying to point out a few moments ago.

Mr. WINGATE. If you count the normal amount of cotton that we import, Egyptian cotton, American-Egyptian cotton, 7½ million bales surplus. What is going to cause it to be cut down is the fact that we have been controlled this past year.

I certainly believe that there are not too many here that would want to lay too many odds in betting that there will not be controls next year.

We have the cotton. Already, July has gone; August is almost gone. There has been no tremendous increase.

Unless we go all out, we may have to go into all out war production—but unless there is a change, we are not going to use those 9½ million bales of cotton. We are not going to export over 4½ million, compared with 5½ million this past year. Your ECA funds have been cut. It will be cut nearly 25 percent on price alone.

I think we are very liberal when we say that 4½ million will be exported next year. In that case, that would be 14,000,000 bales. The estimate the other day was 10,308,000 bales.

Gentlemen, you can just watch this. We have a small acreage this year. It is planted on the best land, mostly. There is a small amount of ground. They are going to fight the weevil harder. We had the best crop we had in my section in several years. You are going to see that yield gradually rise. I wouldn't be surprised at 11,000,000 bales production this year.

If we have a 10,000,000-bale crop, my guess is that we will have about 3½ million carry-over.

Senator ELLENDER. That is August?

Mr. WINGATE. Yes. If we have an 11,000,000-bale crop this year, we are going to have 4½ million carry-over.

Senator ELLENDER. I think the estimate for next August is between 4 million and 4½ million bales.

Mr. WINGATE. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. That is about the normal carry-over in the past.

Mr. WINGATE. That is right.

Senator THYE. Do you think, Mr. Wingate, if the restrictions are off, that they might increase that?

Mr. WINGATE. I think we could easily produce 20,000,000 bales next year.

Senator THYE. Then there is only one answer—that is, some type of control.

Mr. WINGATE. Some type of control. Just how you will do it, I don't know.

Senator THYE. Whether this act here spells it out in the manner that it should be spelled out, or some other type of act, something must be written.

Mr. WINGATE. I say, Senator, that we can get together, if we have to, and we could get together and agree on something. We can do it. There is no need to throw away all of this work we have done.

Senator THYE. You say you can get together. You mean, the producers group.

Mr. WINGATE. We did, before.

Senator THYE. Can you get together and lay something before this committee?

Mr. WINGATE. I hope we can. I wish you would instruct us to.

Senator, you remember—both of you remember—what a round we had last year. We met until we almost met ourselves to death. You got us together. If you keep across the table, we will reach an agreement.

Senator ELLENDER. It didn't work out very well in many sections.

Mr. WINGATE. Taken all the way around, it was a better bill, Senator, than it was given credit for being. Now, we have come in and we have worked out these hardship provisions. We have gone ahead. The thing that disturbs me is that we are going to tear up that whole thing and have to go through it again—to be frank with

you, because some of us want more cotton, and some of us don't want to lose anything. That is the whole argument. No use to try to whip it around the stump.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I tried to illustrate with regard to it. They have the old and the new sections. Where it is more profitable to grow, they want more acreage, and retain what they had last year.

Mr. WINGATE. About Texas, I will say this—Texas is so near on the border, it could be thrown either way. If it hadn't been thrown in the California gadget, it would have been all right. If they had held up the reserve you had written into the law, and administered it as you had it set up, it would have been a good law. I think we are going to make a terrible mistake if we junk this thing.

I heard it mentioned here that they are not for Government control. I can tell you now, when cotton is high, they don't want controls; but when cotton is low, they are right here to see you. We are called on to produce surpluses. We have to. You cannot control from year to year. We can control acreage, but not yields. We keep these surpluses to protect the consuming public, and for the security of the Nation, with these circumstances that we have. That is the reason I have argued for the 90 percent for so long—and, still, with the surpluses that we are required to carry, it is enough to crush your market to 60 percent or 50 percent.

So, I think, if we can keep controls of some kind, whether marketing agreement, or what it is, through the next 2 years, we will have set up something here that we have all agreed upon; and I think we should go ahead and work it out.

It is very important that this bill be passed in this session, I think. I think it would unsettle the whole situation if something were changed later. I think it is very important that this thing be acted upon at this time.

Senator THYE. Would you have any suggestion relative to how section 1 might be amended?

Mr. WINGATE. Not exactly, Senator; but I believe we could if we all got together, and tried, I thought we were close together, but I don't know—I hope we can get together later. I wouldn't want to say, at this time.

Senator ELLENDER. What about that section in there, Public Law 12—do you think it is right for a farm to have the right to maintain for itself a cotton acreage over a period of 3 years, when its owners don't plant the cotton?

Mr. WINGATE. Well, here you are spreading this over a period of 3 years. Why not make it this year? If they don't plant it this year, they lose it next year. It strikes me that is the reason why this year you have about 18,000,000-plus acreage, when you could have planted 21,000,000-plus, as I recall, 22,000,000. I think that is because it has been in the law.

Senator ELLENDER. It was put in the law recently.

Mr. WINGATE. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. We are perpetuating something that caused a lot of trouble last year.

Mr. WINGATE. Wasn't it in before them?

Senator ELLENDER. That is the law that was passed some time ago. We put it in this year's law and, to my way of thinking, that is why

you didn't have the total amount of acres that was permitted to be planted. In other words, as the testimony shows, in some counties the farmers could have planted more cotton than was ever planted in that county before. Yet, there was no permission to transfer that cotton, although not planted, to another county. As a result, it wasn't planted.

Mr. WINGATE. I think a lot of the shortage in the plantings this year was because it was so late, when the law was finished, that they couldn't transfer.

Senator ELLENDER. No; the thing I am talking about couldn't have been transferred under either of the laws. You are perpetuating that, in this law.

Mr. WINGATE. I know; but this year, another thing that is part of the cause of this shortage in plantings is, you can go back when we had controls before the war, it would run from 10 to 15 percent under planting; and a lot of that is because the farmers, a world of farmers, don't measure acreage right—he gets as close as he can to it; a man with 10 acres may come up with 9; that is 10 percent—and that has a lot to do with the shortage. The average this year of underplanting is about 14 percent, I think.

Now, it was mentioned that, at the agreement in Memphis, the farmer thought 30 percent should be the carry-over, 30 percent of the domestic plus exports. The farmer went on record reducing it. It was 40 percent. They reduced it to 40. I think the farmers want this program carried out, that they planned there. If we do it, we have got to go through 1952 to do the job. And, under a reasonable set-up here, we would be more patriotic to produce nearer what we need, and not go all-out in a race to produce something that we might not need.

Senator THYE. You disagree with the 30-percent carry-over?

Mr. WINGATE. It is going to miss it by not very much; it is going to be very close. We may be thrown out. We may not. They are talking about a scarcity of cotton. It is not scarce now. We can go all-out.

Senator THYE. You would see some benefit in a certain percent carry-over?

Mr. WINGATE. Yes; but the Secretary can take care of that, in setting out higher acreage.

Senator THYE. Yes.

Mr. WINGATE. If you will agree for him in some way to control, he can set his acres to build that surplus, if he wants to. I think, under the old law, before the war—Senator Ellender, you remember, and Senator Thomas—you all remember that we had the tilled acreage plus the diverted, and in this you have the tilled acres plus the war-crop credit.

Senator ELLENDER. The minimum plantings before the war were 27,000,000 acres.

Mr. WINGATE. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. It was cut down recently.

Mr. WINGATE. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. That was really the trouble. That is why the law needed amending.

Mr. WINGATE. So, I think that is the main thing that I would want to mention here, Mr. Chairman. I think the bill is very good. I

wouldn't say that section 1 should stay like it is, but we can find some way to handle that thing and not lose this control for the next 2 years, and finish out a program that all of us started, and give all the cotton that is necessary to do the job. I am disturbed if we turn this thing loose next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any further suggestions?

Mr. WINGATE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Thank you for your appearance before the committee and for your testimony given.

Mr. WINGATE. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear the balance of the witnesses on this bill tomorrow morning, beginning at 10 o'clock. We hope to complete the hearing by noon tomorrow. That doesn't mean that the hearings will be necessarily closed, but we will hear everybody who came here for that purpose.

(Whereupon, at 4:35 p. m., the committee recessed, to reconvene on Friday, August 11, 1950, at 10 a. m.)

COTTON AND PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1950

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m., in room 324, Senate Office Building, Senator Elmer Thomas (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Thomas, Ellender, Hoey, Johnston, Anderson, Aiken, Thy, Kem, and Hickenlooper.

Also present: Senators Frank P. Graham and John C. Stennis.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Before we proceed with hearing the witnesses, in order that the record may be complete, at this point I desire to place in the record a letter addressed to the chairman and signed by Senator Downey of California. The letter will be printed at this point in the record. (The letter referred to is as follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
August 11, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
*Chairman, Senate Agriculture Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR CHAIRMAN: I wish first to express my appreciation to you for granting permission for me to file a statement in connection with the legislation now being considered by your committee, H. R. 9109, which permission was requested by my distinguished colleague from New Mexico, Clinton Anderson, on August 7, 1950.

This legislation, H. R. 9109, has passed the House with the fundamental principle which empowers the Secretary to proclaim marketing quotas and acreage allotments when the supply exceeds estimated domestic consumption plus exports, thus doing away with the 30-percent margin of safety in the total supply of cotton in the United States. The philosophy behind all of these control programs anticipate, I believe, years when controls will be in effect and years when controls will not be in effect. H. R. 9109 makes it virtually impossible for the cotton farmers ever being free from controls as long as this legislation is in effect. I should like to point out to the committee that only during periods of freedom from controls, when the full play of the law of supply and demand is realized, can the dynamic characteristics of our economy and enterprise be reflected in a trend from high-cost producing areas into low-cost producing areas. I sincerely believe that it is a dangerous precedence that the House sets out to establish when it tends to translate into statutes a philosophy which says America can no longer anticipate expansion and enjoy the fruits of freedom and enterprise. This is what this measure tends to do. This one feature is so objectionable that there is hardly any need to discuss other aspects of this legislation—certainly not, I feel, until it is known that this feature is defeated, as it should be, in my judgment, by the committee.

I wish also to state that I concur with the cotton people of my State in their opposition to the so-called "Texas gadget" in the House bill. While this controversy does not directly apply to California, the principles on which my State receives its allotments under Public Law 272 are involved and it may well be

affected in the future should this "gadget" prevail. This we cannot afford in California.

Additionally, may I say that I am in agreement with my people that the so-called "North Carolina gadget" whereby the States allotments would be distributed to the farms on a 3-year average—1946, 1947, 1948—would be helpful to my State. Complaints have reached me from farmers in California who feel they have been discriminated against under the present arrangements relating to acreage control, the distribution of allotments, and other factors which enter into the administration of Public Law 272, and it is felt that this feature of the measure would tend to alleviate such discrimination.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to express myself on this legislation.

Sincerely,

SHERIDAN DOWNEY.

The CHAIRMAN. The first witness is Dr. C. R. Sayre of the Delta Cotton Council.

STATEMENT OF C. R. SAYRE, REPRESENTING THE DELTA COTTON COUNCIL, SCOTT, MISS.

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, will you give your name and address, and identify yourself as to your background, so that the committee will be better prepared to appraise your testimony?

Mr. SAYRE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

My name is Charles R. Sayre. I am a cotton grower at Scott, Miss. I appear as the representative of Delta Council, an organization supported by public funds, and its membership in 18 counties in Mississippi. The 600,000 people of that area depend upon cotton for more than 90 percent of their income. Therefore, we are most appreciative of the opportunity to express our views concerning cotton legislation.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt just a minute here and ask this witness, for the benefit of the committee, if he will give something more of his background and experience in agricultural work. I know it would be of value to the committee, and I think the record ought to reflect it.

Dr. Sayre, will you just give more of your background and of your training and experience?

Mr. SAYRE. Thank you, Senator. My background is primarily in farming. I was reared in Illinois and I am a graduate of the University of Illinois and received a master degree from there, and a doctor degree from Harvard. I have been an employee of the Department of Agriculture for more than 10 years, and have been the executive director of the Delta Council and have just recently returned to Mississippi as a cotton grower.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land do you plant to cotton?

Mr. SAYRE. Nine thousand acres.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the return per acre on the average?

Mr. SAYRE. Our return per acre on the average is approximately \$8 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in bales.

Mr. SAYRE. In bales, our yields have been from 400 to 500 pounds per acre.

The CHAIRMAN. A little less than a bale per acre.

Mr. SAYRE. Just a little less, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. On the 9,000 acres you would make then between 8,000 and 9,000 bales.

Mr. SAYRE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use mechanical pickers in your operations?

Mr. SAYRE. We have 25 mechanical pickers at the present time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this 9,000 acres of land owned by a corporation, by a farm association, or is it your own individual land?

Mr. SAYRE. It is owned by the Delta & Pineland Co. in Mississippi.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a corporation?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all in one tract, or does it cover different counties?

Mr. SAYRE. It is all contiguous, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people live on this 9,000 acres?

Mr. SAYRE. About 3,000, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have your own economy on this tract in the way of schools, hospitals and stores of various kinds?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir, we have schools on the operation. We have a 40-bed hospital. We have our own stores, and up until about 6 months ago we had a doctor employed by our company. He recently passed away. We have a combined cotton, cattle, and small-grain production there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these 3,000 persons living in this area mostly colored?

Mr. SAYRE. About 85 percent are colored; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, if I may add this, I would like to point out that Dr. Sayre has just very recently become manager of this set-up, but his experience in the Mississippi Delta has also been for several years as director of the experiment station.

Doctor, as the director of that experiment station, you have a working knowledge of all size farms from the smallest unit up to the size of the plantation that you mentioned, is that correct?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. You have an intimate working knowledge of their daily problems concerning mechanization and reserving land and all matters connected with it, is that correct?

Mr. SAYRE. That is correct, yes.

Senator STENNIS. If I may add, Mr. Chairman, from my experience with agriculture in Mississippi I don't believe there is anyone that is more qualified to speak than Dr. Sayre here. I have great confidence in his ability and in his sincerity.

Mr. SAYRE. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Doctor, you may proceed.

Mr. SAYRE. May I compliment highly the membership of this committee for their repeated and continuing efforts to develop equitable and forward-looking legislation for the whole of our Nation's agriculture. Our potential capacity to cope with menacing international situations reflects the foresight and aggressive fashion in which the Senate's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has dealt with farm problems.

It is our belief that orderly production is essential to the maximum use of that potential capacity which has been built into our economic structure. Therefore, we favor passage of legislation comparable to H. R. 9109 with modifications.

Here are our reasons why:

First, we feel that Public Law 272 provides an equitable framework as the main core of cotton acreage and marketing quota legislation. Any changes proposed at this time should be considered as supplementary to Public Law 272. That law, which originated in this committee as S. 1962, provides allocations between States which have proven to be satisfactory to all concerned. Although the Mississippi Valley States gave liberally to the Southeast and to the Southwest we have no desire to see changes in the relative shares of the national allotments, H. R. 9109 would provide for the continuation of the same allocations by making increases or decreases proportionate to the 1950 State acreage allotments.

Second, the interpretations of Public Law 272 work undue hardships on some cotton producers. As a result, Public Law 471 was passed as a stopgap measure for 1950. I must report to this committee that we have heard no expressions of dissatisfaction in our area with the combined effects of Public Laws 272 and 471.

It is my considered opinion that the statistical position for cotton this October will be such that marketing quotas will be invoked for 1951. Supplementary legislation is needed at an early date if growers are to plan efficiently for production next spring. Therefore, we favor enactment of subsection 4 (f), page 7, of H. R. 9109, which deals with individual farm allotments. These sections incorporate many provisions which functioned in a fully satisfactory way prior to 1942.

Third, much has been said as to the relative merits of percentage of tilled area versus the history approach to farm allotments. H. R. 9109 would continue the use of percentage of tilled acres, plus credit for acreages under Public Law 471, at the farm level as an allotment base for two more years, and would then switch to a 3-year history for individual farm allotment. By that time an accurate history of farm plantings would have been accumulated.

Fourth, critical developments, internationally, spotlight the importance of American-Egyptian or Barbados species of cotton. Fortunately, the research workers of the United States Department of Agriculture have developed two new varieties of this type of cotton—Pina 32 and Amsak—which are vastly superior in spinning performance to the SXP variety. Section 3 of H. R. 9109 provides a specific framework which would make for effective expansion of extra-long-staple cotton to meet essential requirements.

Fifth, we favor the bill in terms of the continuation of acreage allotments; in some form this appears to be desirable to provide an adequate statistical basis for the future. It has been demonstrated several times that it is practically impossible to depend upon information which growers give from memory as their crop histories. The continuation of acreage allotments, possibly with random spot-check measurements, would eliminate much of the confusion which accompanied the return to allocations in 1950.

Sixth, H. R. 9109 provides for the extension of the agricultural conservation program through 1952. The strength of our Nation must be protected through the continued encouragement of soil building and productivity development practices. It would appear ill conceived to maintain an effective conservation program up to the time of a period of international uncertainty and then to abandon it.

Seventh, H. R. 9109, as a supplement, and, I repeat, as a supplement to Public Law 272, would give cotton-adjustment legislation that could

be continued without major modification for the next several years. It is readily apparent that continued agitation for modifications of cotton acreage legislation is a disruptive influence in the development of balanced and efficient farming systems. This is true either in time of peace or in time of war.

Because of uncertainties ahead we should produce as much cotton in 1951 as we can expect to consume and export, with adequate carry-over in the marketing year 1951-52. This may reasonably be in the neighborhood of 12 to 13.5 million bales.

We believe that section 1 of H. R. 9109 should be rewritten. It is proposed further that the provision beginning in line 17, page 5, be deleted. It reads:

Provided further, That the State committee may set aside not more than 1 percent of the State acreage allotment to be apportioned to counties on the basis of requirements for the county committee to adjust cotton acreage allotments for farms operated by persons who were regularly engaged in the production of cotton as owner-operators, tenant-operators, share-tenants, or members of families so engaged during the 3-year period immediately prior to 1942 on the basis of land, labor, and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop-rotation practices, and the cotton allotments for other similar farms in the community.

Other sections of the bill provide for the use of the county reserves for new growers. Therefore, we recommend that the above section be eliminated.

It is requested that the administrative areas provided for in subsection 6 of section 2 be retained in any legislation developed to supplement Public Law 272. It would be well nigh impossible to explain differences in allotments where types, kinds, and productivity of the soil differ greatly, unless administrative areas are retained.

The above proposals, gentlemen, reflect the firm belief of cotton growers in our area that the continuation of regulated plantings in cotton is consistent with the best interests of growers in each major cotton area in the development of a sound local economy in which other farm enterprises can be fitted around cotton in such a way as to provide for the most efficient use of available land, machinery, labor and capital. May I stress as strongly as possible that unleashed cotton plantings and the planting race for future acreage history which might well ensue could well mean the tying up of manpower, fertilizer, insecticides, machinery, and transportation which may be vitally needed for other uses in our efforts to build a stable foundation upon which to thwart each and every effort which may be made by aggressor nations in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions to be submitted to Dr. Sayre?

Senator ELLENDER. Dr. Sayre, would you be able to tell us what proportion of the acreage allotment made to Mississippi last year for this year's crop was not planted?

Mr. SAYRE. Ten percent was not planted, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why?

Mr. SAYRE. For three reasons, Senator Ellender. One was that the return to war-crop history in several of our counties meant some growers had allotments who did not wish to grow cotton.

Secondly, there were instances in which we have had people who had previously shifted to cattle and other types of enterprises, and

they too did not wish to plow up their pastures and go into the production of cotton.

I might comment, gentlemen, that is one of the things we feel that is basic to the future of our State, is the development of a pattern of agriculture fitting these other enterprises around cotton.

Thirdly, as another reason for the underplantings in 1950, I think it should be recognized there is a section in Public Law 272 which says as long as the landowner plants within 90 percent of his allotment he will not lose his acreage history. I think you had some people that were using that provision in their consideration, in their planting.

Senator ELLENDER. As to your first reason, because of Public Law 12 don't you think that the adoption of this bill as written will continue to aggravate that situation, at least for the next two years?

Mr. SAYRE. Senator, Public Law 12, as you know, reflects the period of 1945, 1946, and 1947. Under the provisions of Public Law 272, as you move on you drop—

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that, but will it not be aggravated, though? Will not the same condition that prevails this year prevail for the next 2 years?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Don't you think it ought to be eliminated? Why should cotton acreage be assigned to farmers in Mississippi when they don't plant it because they don't want to? Why should not that be given to somebody else in Mississippi who would plant it?

Mr. SAYRE. I believe that was recognized by the Congress in Public Law 471 which did permit the reallocation of those acres.

Senator ELLENDER. That was done for just 1 year.

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. As I understand the provisions of the bill we are now considering, you are going to continue to aggravate that situation for the next 2 years, which simply means this, that we will allot so many million acres of cotton and that will be divided according to the formula, which all of us agree is a good formula, and then you make it possible, just as in Mississippi, for almost 10 percent of the cotton acreage allotment to remain unplanted. I presume that this 10 percent that was not planted resulted primarily from the operation of Public Law 12. Am I right in that?

Mr. SAYRE. No.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of it was due to that?

Mr. SAYRE. I would say not over 1 percent in our State, Senator, because we were not one of the States that had substantial credits under Public Law 12. I am sorry I did not make myself clear earlier. We do favor the provisions of H. R. 9109 which would eliminate this difficulty which you are speaking of.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean after 2 years?

Mr. SAYRE. No, sir. In my suggestions to this committee we propose that you take those sections of H. R. 9109 that would get away from these frozen allotments wherever they exist.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean immediately?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is your suggestion?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir; as a supplement to Public Law 272.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Senator HOEY. Dr. Sayre, if there is no change made in the present law at all, what authority would the Secretary of Agriculture have to meet the increased acreage allotment?

Mr. SAYRE. The present law, Senator Hoey, does not restrict the amount that the Secretary of Agriculture can set as a national baleage or national acreage allotment.

Senator HOEY. That is what I understood. Suppose there is no change made in it at all, and here is a small crop and it is necessary to have more acres, he has authority under the present law to increase that to whatever would appear to be necessary?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir. There is a minimum but no maximum in the present legislation.

Senator HOEY. That is what I thought. So then so far as the number of acres to be allotted, that could be remedied by the Secretary of Agriculture if there was no change at all made in the law?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir; the national allotment would not be in jeopardy with the present legislation. I do feel, gentlemen, that we have some difficulties growing out of the interpretation of Public Law 272 that would have to be dealt with in some way before spring if you want to get anything like an efficient cotton production in many areas.

Senator ELLENDER. Doctor, would you mind giving us, percentage-wise, a breakdown of this 10 percent that was not planted to cotton in Mississippi? You say 1 percent was due to the fact that some farmers who were assigned cotton acres because of Public Law 12 did not plant that acreage.

Mr. SAYRE. That is roughly correct; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Roughly 1 percent. Now the second reason was that there was a change from the planting of cotton to the raising of cattle. What part of that 10 percent would that be?

Mr. SAYRE. That would be approximately 8 percent.

Senator ELLENDER. So the major part of the acreage that was not planted to cotton in Mississippi then was due to the fact that farmers found it more profitable to raise cattle than to go back to cotton?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir; in terms of their long-run farming program.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator AIKEN. Do you think, Dr. Sayre, that the situation could be controlled next year, in the event of no legislation, by the proclamation of acreage allotments by the Secretary? I missed the first part of your testimony.

Mr. SAYRE. Senator, I feel the usage of acreage allotments in a commodity such as cotton would function fairly satisfactorily.

Senator AIKEN. Without any excess plantings above the allotments being counted as part of the historic base for future years when quotas might be necessary?

Mr. SAYRE. I think that should be included. If you were to have acreage allotments in any revision of the legislation I should like to point out one reason why I think it is more important for that to be in such legislation, in view of the fact that we are likely going to go to a farm history sometime or other for our farm allotments that basically are sound.

Senator AIKEN. You are familiar with the Agricultural Act of 1949, particularly as it pertains to cotton?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir.

Senator AIKEN. Does not that provide the Secretary may proclaim the acreage allotment next year, and it also provides a compliance with acreage allotments as a condition for price support?

Mr. SAYRE. It is my understanding, Senator Aiken, that there is a difference of views as to whether he has the authority to use acreage allotments in cotton.

Senator AIKEN. That has a bearing on what we might do here?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes.

Senator AIKEN. I would like to read the provision of the 1949 law. Section 401 (c) states:

Compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals and marketing practices (including marketing quotas when authorized by law), prescribed by the Secretary, may be required as a condition of eligibility for price support.

That would appear to give the Secretary the right to proclaim acreage allotments for cotton, although the 1938 law, I believe, required quotas to be proclaimed and then translated into acreage allotments, is that correct?

Mr. SAYRE. That is correct, yes, sir. As I say, there is a general view—perhaps I did not know what the Solicitor of the Department would say, but there is a general view that there is the question as to whether he has the authority to use acreage allotments.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, if the members of the committee are through, may I ask one question?

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Senator STENNIS. Dr. Sayre, you said you felt this matter should be dealt with before spring. Now you were talking with reference to legislation. Just make that a little clearer there, about what the situation is with reference to this planting, making plans for plantings. Don't you think it ought to be settled before January 1?

Mr. SAYRE. I believe so, Senator, in that you have, as you all know, the problem of getting arrangements made for production. That involves getting the people. If you are an operator and use a tenant system, it is a matter of getting your tenants to where they know what they can count on. It is a matter of getting orders for fertilizer, it is a matter of getting machinery, it is a matter of getting insecticides. I would like to repeat that the situation that we are facing internationally would appear to many of us to be such that we just can't afford to miss the allocation of many of our factors of production in times like these. We need to have them geared closely to our requirements and to be able to plan specifically if we are to have efficient production.

Senator STENNIS. And January 1 is the time the tenants move and when all these changes are made, that is approximately the time, is it not?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir; it is. I would urge this committee to recognize that it would be highly desirable for there to be some supplementary legislation to Public Law 272 in the sense of taking care of what we took care of for 1950 under the provisions of Public Law 471.

Senator STENNIS. That is the so-called hardship cases that were dealt with this year?

Mr. SAYRE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you, Dr. Sayre.

Mr. W. M. Garrard, Jr., also of the Delta Cotton Council.

Mr. GARRARD. Senator, I don't think I can add anything to what Dr. Sayre said.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, we will note that you appeared and endorsed what Dr. Sayre had just said to the committee.

Mr. GARRARD. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. J. C. Baird, Jr., also of the Delta Cotton Council.

Mr. GARRARD. He has gone home.

The CHAIRMAN. You think he would likewise endorse the statement made by Dr. Sayre?

Mr. GARRARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. C. E. Johnson of the Nut Salters Association.

STATEMENT OF C. E. JOHNSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE, PEANUT AND NUT SALTERS ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

For the record, please give your name and your post-office address, and a brief statement of your background.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is C. E. Johnson of Chicago, Ill. I am vice president of the Kelling Nut Co., and chairman of the Government relations committee of the Peanut and Nut Salters Association. I appear here today in behalf of that association.

Virginia type peanuts have been in short supply for many years. Prices have now reached fantastic levels. The f. o. b. mill price of shelled Extra Large Virginia peanuts is now 29 cents per pound as compared with an average of 20 cents per pound a year ago.

Senator ANDERSON. What is this, a 50-percent increase?

Mr. JOHNSON. As compared with 20 cents per pound a year ago.

Senator ANDERSON. A 50-percent increase in 1 year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. The other important size (Mediums) have advanced in price proportionately.

Notwithstanding this admitted shortage, the Government has determined that there is a huge peanut surplus and is currently spending millions of dollars on a peanut-control program. Unfavorable comments have already reached the public comparing the peanut situation with the potato and egg programs.

How can there be both a shortage and a surplus? It is because the peanut program, unlike the tobacco program, is administered on an over-all basis; it does not treat the different types of peanuts as separate commodities.

To remedy this, the Abbitt bill (H. R. 7044) was introduced in the House; a companion bill, the Graham-Hoey bill (S. 3135), was introduced in the Senate.

That bill, the Abbitt bill, defined peanuts as "all peanuts produced of each of the types Virginia, Valencia, Spanish, and Runner," and provided that the marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural

Adjustment Act "shall apply to each of such types of peanuts severally." The purpose of the bill was to treat each of the types of peanuts as a separate commodity and require establishment of a separate quota and an allotment for each type.

There was opposition to this bill in the House. As a compromise a clause was put into the cotton bill—H. R. 9109—section 8 beginning on page 19—giving the Secretary of Agriculture the discretionary power to increase the acreage for any type of peanuts, if and when the determined that the supply of that type will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand—but (and here is the catch) limiting this discretion given to the Secretary of Agriculture so that he cannot increase the acreage of any State above the 1950 allotment.

This serves to save us from further disaster by permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to hold Virginia type acreage up to the 1950 level—but it totally fails to correct the disaster which has already occurred—the drastic reduction in Virginia peanut acreage allotments already in effect, which has brought the 1950 allotment down 17 percent below the 1945-49 average.

And here let me say parenthetically that the 1950 allotment was in fact 23,000 acres below the acreage actually harvested and threshed in 1938, and 33,000 acres below the amount harvested and threshed in 1939, before there were any controls; and since that time, as you know, we have had a 10 percent increase in population.

Unless something is done and done quickly—the situation is going to get worse rather than better. Compared with the 1945-49 5-year average acreage of Virginia type peanuts harvested, here's what the picture looks like: 1949 acreage, down 15½ percent; 1950 allotment, down 17 percent; 1951 indicated allotment, down 27 percent.

The Virginia type peanuts, grown primarily in North Carolina and Virginia, are used principally as salted peanuts and as roasted peanuts in the shell. They are not competitive with other type peanuts; nor can any other type peanuts be substituted for the Virginia type. Existing legislation ignores this fact and provides for acreage curtailment "across the board."

Under present law an over-all quota for peanuts is established and the acreage allotment of each State is fixed without regard to either the type of peanuts produced in that State or the supply and demand status of any particular type. Where there is a shortage of one type, but an over-all surplus, the acreage of the scarce type is cut along with the others.

In the face of a shortage of Virginia type peanuts, for example, the 459,000 acreage allotment for this type in 1948 was cut to 384,000 acres in 1949. The 1950 allotment was reduced to 367,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture has said that—

the national allotment for 1951 will be reduced still further and the present law provides that the allotment for each State for 1951 would then be reduced in the same proportion that the national allotment for 1951 is reduced below the national allotment for 1950.

It is evident, said the Department—

that if present demand factors remain constant an even greater shortage of Virginia type peanuts may exist for 1950 and 1951.

The present peanut program is not sound. It flies in the face of consumer taste and consumer demand for Virginia type peanuts. It automatically results in an artificially created scarcity of Virginia

type peanuts. Common sense and common justice dictate that acreage allotments should be sufficient to meet the normal demands of the trade.

The question of peanut imports is also seriously involved in this matter. Peanut imports have been and still are embargoed. Such embargo as a form of protection of a surplus crop program is one thing, but in the case of scarcity such as now exists in the supply of Virginia peanuts it is something else. Unless this scarcity is alleviated, the Peanut and Nut Salters Association and its members may feel compelled to demand the granting of import licenses by the Department of Agriculture to permit the importation of large-size shelled Chinese peanuts—which are comparable in every respect to the very best quality of Virginia type peanuts and can, if necessary, be substituted for them.

I might just digress a moment here and mention that last year, almost with certainty, everything was arranged for imports of peanuts. The law was about ready to expire and had not been taken care of until the last day. As I understand it, there were Chinese peanuts in Canada and offshore, and I guess also Mexican peanuts that were about ready to come into this country. At that time the association acted to prevent imports of peanuts. We did it primarily because the majority of the large stockholders had high inventories of high-priced peanuts costing upward of 29 cents. Naturally we were rather alarmed to think of Chinese peanuts coming in here with probably a lay-down cost in New York or Seattle of around 20 cents, and the cataclysmic results that might come from it.

Now if early in the crop year there is evidence that there will be a real shortage from the lesson learned last year, we will probably hesitate to try and cover our requirements at these fantastic prices and would rather take our chances then with imports, if they can be made available.

The Peanut and Nut Salters Association, whose membership consists of nut processors located in most of the States of the Union, recognizes that the present situation is intolerable. It is unfair to the growers of Virginia type peanuts. It works a hardship on the peanut manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. It is an imposition on the consumer.

There is no reason why the discretionary power of the Secretary should be limited as it is in H. R. 9109. Everyone knows that the Secretary of Agriculture—who is already plagued with all kinds of surplus problems—is going to be most cautious and conservative in exercising any discretionary power to increase acreage.

We therefore recommend that the following language, top of page 20 be deleted:

but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for such State.

With this change it would be a workable bill.

Senator HOEY. Mr. Johnson, I was just going to ask you if you saw any reason why you thought that provision should not be eliminated on page 20.

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir, we believe it should be eliminated, to make this a workable bill.

Senator HOEY. Is there any reason at all why the acreage allotment should be restricted in 1950 on the Virginia peanuts when there is this scarcity?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Senator HOEY. I don't know why the House put that provision in, Mr. Chairman, but it seems to me there is no necessity in the world for it when, we have a scarcity of peanuts, that is the Virginia-type peanuts, when we do not have a sufficient supply to meet the demand.

Mr. JOHNSON. Senator, in all the postwar years we had some rather large crop years in Virginia-type peanuts and in no year has there been an actual surplus. In the year 1948 we had what they call down there a sour crop, we had some badly damaged peanuts by excessive rains at that time and they were not good commercial peanuts, a good number of them. The part that was not fit for edible use the Commodity Credit did buy, and those peanuts were crushed. But that was not because there was a surplus. Actually there was a shortage that year, a grave shortage of edible type peanuts.

Senator HOEY. You referred to the Graham-Hoeey bill. We introduced that bill for the purpose of supporting these types so allotments could be made independently.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Senator HOEY. Of course that was not passed. As you suggest, this other provision was put in, which was not adequate and it could be interpreted and was interpreted so we could not get the increase that this type of peanuts was entitled to.

Senator ELLENDER. Do I understand the type of peanut to which you refer can be grown only in Virginia and North Carolina?

Mr. JOHNSON. It seems that the area of Virginia and North Carolina, part of Tennessee and part of South Carolina, is the only area in which they can grow that type of peanut successfully. Whether it is due to soil conditions, being near the shore, or what it is, I really don't know too much about that, Senator Ellender.

Senator HOEY. Senator, it is a good deal like we find in tobacco growing, where in North Carolina we grow the wide leaf tobacco and in other sections they grow burley tobacco. It just seems to fit the type.

Senator ELLENDER. I am not familiar with the present law, but is there anything in the present law to prevent North Carolina or the State of Virginia, where this type of peanut grows, from utilizing all of their quotas to plant that type of peanut?

Senator HOEY. Oh, yes, it is restricted to just some acreage.

Senator ELLENDER. Of that particular type of peanut?

Senator HOEY. Yes. It is unlimited as to the Spanish peanuts.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that?

Senator HOEY. I don't know.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you studied the record? Do you know who are the chief opponents of this and why?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the chief opponents are the Southeast and Southwest States where they grow Spanish and runner type peanuts. I presume that the desire there is to protect their own acreage on the over-all program.

Senator ELLENDER. Is the Virginia type of peanut grown in any other States?

Mr. JOHNSON. That type of peanut is not grown in most States.

Senator ELLENDER. What I mean is, is it a popular variety for edible purposes?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Virginia type?

Senator ELLENDER. These others that you spoke of, the Spanish and the others.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Spanish peanuts are the small round peanuts.

Senator ELLENDER. I know what they are.

Mr. JOHNSON. They are very popular both for salted, for peanut butter, for candy making, but they have a different flavor. They are not a substitute and cannot be changed for the Virginia type. The consumers insist on the Virginia type, principally blanched, with the skins off. The runner type of peanut seems to be inconsistent from year to year. In some years they are fairly nice and free from damage, but they are principally a peanut that they have a large acreage yield in, and a great amount are used for crushing for oil and peanut butter, but not for candy and salting.

Senator GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Graham.

Senator GRAHAM. Why would it not be a fair proposition, and it seems to me in line with the agricultural program, to let each type of peanut stand on its own merit? What kick could there be against letting each type of peanut stand on its own merits?

Mr. JOHNSON. We can't understand why there should be any.

Senator HOEY. Following that up, the Virginia type peanut is not in competition with the Spanish or runner type, because those are used primarily for oil, and of course some for other purposes. There is a specific demand for this specific type.

Senator GRAHAM. Why should our peanuts be forced off the market in other countries by not allowing North Carolina and Virginia and north South Carolina to grow the type of peanuts that the consumers want? I am trying to find out what is the sense, what is the justice, and what is the soundness of a policy that does not let American growers of a type of peanut that is in great demand grow the peanut to meet that demand.

Mr. JOHNSON. Senator, we have tried for years to find that out.

Senator ELLENDER. There must be competition between the types. That would be probably the answer to it.

Senator GRAHAM. If you let each type stand on its own merits, Senator, it would work out its own problems.

Senator ELLENDER. But, on the other hand, if the State of Virginia is allowed so many acres of peanuts, why not let Virginia farmers plant the amount they want?

Senator GRAHAM. That is what we say.

Senator HOEY. I think that is the proper thing to do.

Mr. JOHNSON. We have this situation probably in some of the peanut growing areas that you gentlemen might be interested in: The Virginia-North Carolina growing area is somewhat circumscribed. We have the ocean on one side and the hills on the other, we have the sections where they grow tobacco, principally on small farms, that would not be suitable for peanuts. We have a small area, probably not over 50 or 60 miles in radius or 100 miles in diameter, roughly, that is the peanut growing area for Virginia type peanuts. Now they have tried to grow Virginia type peanuts elsewhere, but unsuccessfully. Throughout the Southeast and Southwest the Spanish and runner types can be grown generally quite broadly.

During the war when the urge was to grow more peanuts for oil, the Virginia and North Carolina farmers found themselves stopped by the amount of land they could grow peanuts on, with the result that they had probably only 10 percent or 15 percent acreage increase when in the other States throughout the South the acreage increase was 100 percent more. That was fine, it was a wartime need, but now, when they want to contract the picture, each State of course naturally wants its own acreage to be protected, and they throw it into one pot, and when they want to slice off big acreage allotments, Virginia and North Carolina are taking it on the chin and not getting a fair allotment as compared to the prewar allotment.

Senator ANDERSON. Is not the trouble a provision written into Public Law 272 that takes from Virginia and Carolina, and these other States, what they regarded as their established rights?

Mr. Chairman, in order to get something on the record, let me call your attention to the fact that in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, in outlining the allotment for peanuts, section 358, subsection (c), where it sets forth that there shall be a national acreage allotment, there is this proviso, and I quote:

Provided, That the allotment established for any State for any year subsequent to 1941 shall be not less than 95 percent of the allotment established for such State for the crop produced in the calendar year 1941.

Now in 1941 Virginia had 141,000 acres and North Carolina had 225,702 acres. If we could put back into the law that same proviso and permit the Secretary to expand the acreage for the Virginia-Carolina type peanut and shrink the other acreage so you would not just pad the total peanut production, I think we would make some headway.

I was going to suggest we might amend the bill on page 20, line 1, by striking out after the word "demand" the provision which reads:

but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950-acreage allotment for such State,

and put in—

and the allotment of other States shall be proportionately reduced.

That is not going to be popular in some areas, but it will, I think, for the long run, be good for the peanut program. I would also be in favor of putting back into the law as well the old language that these States thought they should retain, that no State be reduced over the 1941 acreage. The 1941 acreage was 1,610,000 acres, and the 1,600,000 acres should take care of the peanut needs of this country amply, and leave a little more to be disposed of by crushing.

Senator ELLENDER. How much more would that give to Virginia and North Carolina?

Senator ANDERSON. Virginia and North Carolina?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. It would give them nearly their 1949 allotment.

Senator ELLENDER. That would increase it over 50,000, which is quite a bit.

Senator ANDERSON. Oh, yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And that increase would have to be taken from other areas.

Senator ANDERSON. I don't know what the 1950 allotment was for the other States.

Senator THYE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire from Senator Anderson what years the shift came in. It came in the war years, didn't it?

Senator ANDERSON. The big shift came in the war years, and it is particularly unfortunate because that shift from peanuts was added to the cotton acreage, and was also used to determine the peanut acreage. It was doing double duty.

Senator THYE. Under the present legislation they continue to grow the oil type of peanut, but when you make a reduction your edible peanut is discriminated against, so far as the acreage allotment is concerned, and therefore we have a shortage in the edible-type peanut and we have a surplus in the oil-type peanut, and we have expended millions of dollars in the support program on the oil-type peanut.

Senator HOEY. And none on the edible type.

Senator THYE. That is right. It just doesn't make common sense. If we are going to amend or write any legislation, it should be so written as to correct that.

I have a letter here, Mr. Chairman, from the National Association of Retail Druggists and they call to my attention the shortage of edible peanuts, and they sell them right across their counters. If it be agreeable, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have this letter appear in the record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
Washington 4, D. C., August 8, 1950.

Hon. EDWARD J. THYE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR THYE: May we respectfully call to your attention a clause in H. R. 9109, section 8, beginning on page 17, giving the Secretary of Agriculture the discretionary power to increase the acreage of any type of peanuts if and when he determines that the supply of that type will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand, but—and this is the objectionable clause—the discretion given to the Secretary of Agriculture limits his operation so that he cannot increase the acreage of any State above the 1950 allotment.

Our industry sells an enormous quantity of peanuts and byproducts, and in the event of a stoppage of coconut oil importations the demand for peanut oil will skyrocket as it did in the last emergency.

We, therefore, appeal to you to use your good office in striking from H. R. 9109 the above objectionable clause and not limit the Secretary's discretionary authority.

Cordially,

GEORGE H. FRATES,
Washington Representative.

Senator ANDERSON. May I put in the record at this point, Mr. Chairman, the fact that the 1950 acreage allotment was 2,200,194 acres, and Virginia received of that 141,108, which was its 1941 allotment, and North Carolina received 225,702, which was its 1941 allotment. So if we went back now to a minimum of the 1941 allotment, Virginia and North Carolina would have exactly what they had in 1950, which was admittedly not sufficient, but they would not be reduced 25 percent, as they are going to have to be under the proposed legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Johnson, have you completed your statement?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. If I may answer Senator Anderson, the 366,000 acres produced in the last year's crop was totally inadequate, and is

evidenced by the price position that I mentioned before, and your cost situation, that will be very acute.

Senator ANDERSON. Let me ask, was the 1941 crop adequate?

Mr. JOHNSON. I cannot answer that.

Senator ANDERSON. You should know whether it was adequate or not.

Mr. JOHNSON. It might have been adequate at that time, but the consumer demand for Virginia-type peanuts has substantially increased and it might not be adequate today.

Senator ANDERSON. Can you give us the consumption figures to show that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. As against 1941?

Mr. JOHNSON. The fact that there has been no carry-over at any time in postwar years I think, on the face of it, pretty well answers that question.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, wait a minute now. You are in the peanut business and you know better than that, don't you? What caused the situation where there was no carry-over? Was it consumption or the fact that they have been crushing and shipping abroad?

Mr. JOHNSON. There were literally no Virginia type peanuts crushed. There were a few in the year 1948.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right. But if some of these other peanuts had not been crushed at \$200 a ton, would they have found their way into peanut butter, where some of the Virginia peanuts found their way?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Virginia peanuts are a small part in the item of peanut butter.

Senator ANDERSON. This is your business, it isn't mine, but if you could furnish for the record the peanut consumption of the Virginia-Carolina peanuts for 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941, I think it would answer this question as to whether this acreage is sufficient. Can you supply that to us?

Mr. JOHNSON. I cannot say that we can.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, how do you know it is not sufficient?

Mr. JOHNSON. We know in no year, at the end of no crop cycle year has there been a carry-over, and we always come on to the new year with short supplies and are anxious for new crops.

Senator ELLENDER. Might that not have been because of the shortage of production instead of the increase in consumption?

Mr. JOHNSON. There has been a shortage in production, there has been insufficient production for the consumption.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that. You mean as compared to prior to 1941?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, in all of the years since then.

Senator HOEY. Senator Anderson, would you see any special objection to just striking out this provision about limiting it to the 1950 acreage?

Senator ANDERSON. No, I would not.

Senator HOEY. Providing you add something in that section that takes the acreage from somebody. I don't think you can just go and let everybody else have all the acres they want and reduce Virginia and Carolina 25 per cent of the national quota and then

give them back 50 percent and not take the acreage away from somebody.

Senator ELLENDER. Why could not it be taken from the State itself as to other types of peanuts?

Senator ANDERSON. They don't have any quota as to other types.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand Virginia plants other types of peanuts.

Mr. JOHNSON. There are a few Spanish peanuts planted in Virginia but it is just a handful.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it primarily the edible type that Virginia grows?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. How about North Carolina?

Mr. JOHNSON. North Carolina the same way.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, you then plant almost the entire acreage in edible peanuts.

Mr. JOHNSON. Absolutely.

Senator ELLENDER. And what you want is greater acreage.

Senator GRAHAM. To meet the demands of the market.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what it would result in.

Senator GRAHAM. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Let us make no mistake about this, Senator Ellender. The Spanish-type peanut is also an edible type of peanut, and a very fine peanut. The situation, as we see it today, while it is not critical, there has been a terrific shift in acreage planted from Spanish to runner-type peanut in the South, which is primarily due to good economics.

A farmer has the opportunity to plant either one, and he is going to have the greatest return, in tonnage yield and return from the runner type, because he can sell them without any question to Commodity Credit at an established price, and he gets more per acre return. The result has been a terrific shift to runner type. What we are concerned with is that there might be a day here 2 or 3 years hence when there might not be sufficient Spanish peanuts to take care of the requirements of the American edible market.

Senator ELLENDER. I am aware of the fact that most of the present allotted acreage of North Carolina and Virginia is devoted to the planting of edible peanuts, and to increase their supply you have to increase the acreage. Of course unless the over-all acreage is increased, you have to take that from some other area, and I can see opposition to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Graham desires to make a statement and, without objection, we will hear him now.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK P. GRAHAM, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Senator GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the committee for your courtesy. I wish to join with my colleague from North Carolina, Senator Hoey, in a very simple position, in support of a bill that he and I introduced and in line with the bill that Congressman Abbitt of Virginia introduced, and this is the simple statement we want to make: With regard to the present consideration of the peanut legislation I wish to suggest that each type of peanut be allowed to stand on its own merit.

As you know, America is losing some of its peanut market because the peanut growers in Virginia, North Carolina, and north South Carolina are not allowed to grow enough peanuts to meet the market demand for the Virginia-type peanut. It seems to me to be a distortion of the agricultural program to forbid American growers of Virginia type of peanuts to grow enough to meet the demands of our own consumers and the consumers in Canada and elsewhere.

Congressman Abbitt of Virginia introduced a bill in the House to correct what seems to us to be an unsound and inequitable policy. I introduced, on behalf of myself and Senator Hoey, the same bill in the Senate.

I am enclosing herewith Congressman Abbitt's statement made in behalf of H. R. 7044.

It seems to me a fair proposition that each type of peanut stands on its own merits, and in this way provide for the market an adequate amount of the various types of peanuts the consumers desire. It is unfair to keep the 1950 limit on the Virginia type of peanut, in view of the fact that in 1950 an inadequate amount of Virginia type of peanuts was grown.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, Congressman Abbitt's statement will be entered in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

[From the Congressional Record, March 16, 1950]

CONGRESSMAN WATKINS M. ABBITT, EXPLAINS HIS PEANUT BILL, H. R. 7044

Mr. Speaker, I favor the adoption of the conference report and I desire to take this opportunity to explain the situation regarding the serious problems of our peanut growers.

In the agricultural program peanuts are classified as one of the six basic commodities. Although there are several separate and distinct types of peanuts serving separate and distinct demands and uses they are treated as one commodity in one over-all program.

The main types of peanuts are the Virginia type, which is grown almost exclusively in Virginia, North Carolina, and northern South Carolina; the Valencia-type peanut, which is grown in Tennessee and New Mexico, but the acreage is very small for this type peanut and it could well be classed with the Virginia-type peanut; the Spanish-type peanut, and the runner-type peanut.

In 1949 there was an acreage allotment cut of approximately one-half million acres in the production of peanuts. In 1950 there was proposed a cut of approximately one-half million; and in 1951 there will probably be a cut of approximately 300,000 acres.

Fortunately, the peanut growers of Virginia were not forced to take a reduction in acreage allotments for the year 1950 due to a special proviso that was inserted in the Agricultural Adjustment Act when it was amended last year, 1949. This proviso, in effect, provides that no State should be cut below their 1941 acreage allotments for the crop year 1950, but after 1950 there is no such provision.

At present, the growers of the Virginia-type peanut are not overproducing and, as a matter of fact, they barely produced enough to supply the demands of the normal trade. Approximately 25 percent of the Virginia-type peanuts are sold to the consumers in the shell as edible peanuts; about 40 percent are sold for salted peanuts; 10 to 15 percent go into candy and the remainder or approximately 15 percent go into peanut butter. The amount of Virginia peanuts used in peanut butter is the only use of Virginia-type peanuts that is in competition with any other type of peanut. In other words, the Virginia-type peanut goes into a trade that is not supplied by other types of peanuts with the exception of a very small percentage of the crop. As stated above, there is not a surplus of the Virginia-type peanuts, as the normal trade takes up the amount produced.

Even though there is not a surplus of the Virginia-type peanuts—as a matter of fact, there is a scarcity of same—the producers of the Virginia-type peanut will be compelled, in 1951, to take a considerable cut in acreage allotments through no fault of their own overproduction if the law remains as at present,

due to the fact that peanuts are considered in one entire program and not by types and according to need of said types, as there is a tremendous surplus of peanuts as a whole. Therefore, when a cut is declared, it must be straight across the board, as there is no authority in the present law to distinguish between the different types according to the needs of the trade. It is estimated that Virginia growers will be compelled, in 1951, to take a cut of approximately 21,000 acres in the face of a real shortage on the market today of the type of peanut grown by them.

In an effort to remedy the situation and to allow each separate and distinct type of peanut to stand on its own merit and thereby produce an amount sufficient to supply the normal trade and demand, I introduced in the House of Representatives on January 30, 1950, H. R. 7044, the purpose of which is to treat each of the types of peanuts as a separate commodity and require establishment of a separate quota and allotments for each type. In this respect, the marketing-quotas provision for peanuts, when amended, would follow the existing provision of the present Agricultural Act concerning tobacco quotas and allotments under which each kind of tobacco is treated as a separate commodity. This means that each type of peanut would be allotted sufficient acreage to supply its normal trade demands rather than each type being cut simply because there is an over-all surplus of the peanuts regardless of the trade demands for particular type. This would mean a considerable saving of money to the Federal Government, as the peanut program in the past has cost the Government in subsidies, whereas the Virginia-type peanuts have cost very little. The tobacco program has worked out admirably and has cost the Government almost nothing by way of subsidies. We have every reason to believe that the peanut program could be worked out the same.

If H. R. 7044 is enacted into law, it will mean that the growers of each type peanut will be allotted sufficient amounts to supply the trade for their particular type of peanut, which means that the growers of Virginia-type peanuts should not be cut, but, in all probability, would have a small increase.

I think it is incumbent upon Congress to provide a farm program that is sound economically and one which should as nearly as possible stand on its own merit. Unless we do this, I am afraid that we will wreck the entire agricultural program, which would greatly endanger the stability of this country. For a long time we in the Congress have been stating that we desired to set up an agricultural program that was sound economically and one that would not reflect discredit upon the producers of our agricultural products. This bill contemplates just that and gives to the growers that which is justly due them—to wit, sufficient acreage allotments to meet the normal trade demands for their product. We should ask no more and could be expected to demand no less.

Senator ELLENDER. Senator Graham, would you mind answering a question?

Senator GRAHAM. Not at all.

Senator ELLENDER. What good would it do to permit each type of peanut to stand on its own merits if the acreage for that type were not increased, let us say, in Virginia and in North Carolina?

Senator GRAHAM. Well, the way to get the increase is to increase the acreage.

Senator ELLENDER. Certainly.

Senator GRAHAM. On the basis of the merits of the demand.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand. Since North Carolina and Virginia are the only ones that can grow that type, of course, they would get the acreage increases.

Senator GRAHAM. And upper South Carolina.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand, and upper South Carolina. It would be in addition to the over-all picture, would it not?

Senator GRAHAM. Unless you took it from the others, yes.

The first point we want to make, it just does not seem common sense to use to not allow American growers of the type of peanut that is in demand not only in this country but elsewhere to grow enough

peanuts to meet that demand, and to turn our markets over to other countries. That seems to me to be the agricultural program in reverse.

Senator HOEY. One thing that I think might be added, if this provision was merely stricken out, at the top of page 20 of H. R. 9109, where it is limited to 1950, I don't think it would do any damage, Senator Anderson, whether you went ahead and prescribed what should be done about the balance of it or not, for the reason that the prospect now is there is not going to be any surplus even of Spanish-type peanuts. Certainly if the demand for oil would be increased, that would probably be taken care of, because the Secretary of Agriculture has a great deal of discretion in making the allotments. It appeared to me if the prohibition was eliminated with reference to restricting the Virginia-type peanuts to 1950, then he could make the allotment based on the needs, and perhaps there would be no trouble arising from inserting a provision like you suggested.

Of course, if you do that, we have got a fight on our hands, because if that goes into the bill then the others would be fighting to oppose it. I should say with the increase in demand by virtue of the war today, as well as the general increase, I don't believe we would have very much trouble about accumulating any surpluses.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Johnson, have you any further suggestion to make to the committee?

Mr. JOHNSON. I might have one closing statement that I would like to make. I have been listening here for a couple of days to cotton discussions. I know nothing about cotton, and I am thoroughly confused. I am a little bit concerned as to what might happen to H. R. 9109 in the event that something could stymie us so there is no action on this cotton. I am just asking this committee for God's sake don't leave us high and dry on peanuts without having something on Virginia-type peanuts.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Rawlings of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation.

**STATEMENT OF WILLIAM V. RAWLINGS, REPRESENTING THE
VIRGINIA FARM BUREAU AND THE ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA
PEANUT AND HOG GROWERS, CAPRON, VA.**

The CHAIRMAN. Give your full name, your address, and a brief background for the record, please.

Mr. RAWLINGS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is William V. Rawlings, and I am from Capron, Va. I am a peanut producer and have been producing peanuts since approximately 1928, and I am also speaking in behalf of the Virginia Farm Bureau and Association of Virginia Peanut and Hog Growers.

I am here to speak in support of the peanut provisions contained in the pending bill, H. R. 9109, the cotton and peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas bill. This measure is of vital importance to our peanut producers.

The change of primary concern to us is a provision which requires the Secretary after he has fixed the national acreage allotment and the first indicated State allotments have been determined to ascertain whether or not there will result a short supply of any particular type of peanuts. If it is determined by the Secretary that a shortage will

result in any particular type of peanuts, then the Secretary shall allot to the States producing that particular type of peanuts additional acreage so that there will be enough peanuts produced to meet the demands of the trade. The additional allotment to States producing a particular type is not to be considered in future histories of that particular type and is allotted pro rata to the States producing that particular type, and is to be allotted to producers in those States producing such type peanuts, provided, however, that the allotment for any State may not be increased under this proviso above the 1950 acreage allotment for such State.

We do not agree with the limit that is placed on this bill providing that the Secretary can only allot additional acreage up to the 1950 quota because the Secretary should be allowed to survey the situation and allot sufficient acreage to produce enough peanuts to meet the actual demands of the trade. Certainly the growers are entitled to this. We ask that this limitation be removed.

There are several separate and distinct types of peanuts. First, the Virginia type of peanut raised principally in Virginia, North Carolina, and north South Carolina. This nut is used almost exclusively for the edible trade.

Then there is the Valencia type which is similar to the Virginia type. This type is raised principally in Tennessee and can well be considered along with the Virginia type.

In addition to the above two types we have the Spanish type raised in the Southeast and Southwest and the runner type raised in the Southeast.

The present law treats peanuts as one commodity, with no distinction being made whatever between types. Since the cessation of hostilities there has been a surplus of peanuts, while at the same time there has not been a surplus in each particular type of peanut. Therefore, in fixing the national quota it has been necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to constantly reduce the acreage allotments without reference to types which means that frequently there has been a short supply of the Virginia type of peanuts.

For example, the 1945-49 5-year average production of Virginia type of peanuts was 447,800 acres. This type of peanut has been constantly in short supply during this period. Yet the acreage of Virginia-type peanuts in 1950 has been reduced to 371,500 acres, a 17-percent reduction, and we are confronted with a further reduction in 1951, thus further aggravating the acute shortage, unless the producers of the Virginia-type peanuts are granted relief under pending legislation.

This measure does not call for any additional burden on the taxpayers of America. It merely permits the producers of a particular type of peanut to produce a sufficient quantity to meet the demands of the trade without being penalized because there is an over-all surplus of peanuts in some other type or types. In other words, it allows the producers to meet and retain trade demands which have been built up over a long period of years and affords protection against the increasing threat of imported nuts to ease the shortage. Imported nuts would be in direct competition with our quota peanuts. It is essentially recognition of the same principle wherein tobacco allotments have been established by types in line with the demands of the trade, for various types, and this principle has worked admirably in the tobacco program.

All in all, the peanut provision in this bill is a step in the right direction and one that will be a real help to the peanut producers, without a drain on the Federal Treasury. We favor the enactment into law of the peanut provisions of this bill, less the 1950 limitation before referred to.

Senator ELLENDER. How long have you planted peanuts?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Since 1928.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you ever sold any of your crop for oil purposes?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, sir. I don't recall exactly the quantity of my crop that was sold for oil. There was a small portion that was damaged in 1948. That year we had unusual rains, during the time the peanuts were shocked.

Senator ELLENDER. You could not sell them as edible peanuts?

Mr. RAWLINGS. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. That was your reason?

Mr. RAWLINGS. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you know of any salable edible peanuts that were reduced to oil in your State?

Mr. RAWLINGS. No, sir; I do not.

Senator HOEY. There has always been a demand for those?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Senator THYE. How many acres do you produce, Mr. Rawlings?

Mr. RAWLINGS. I have 180 acres of peanuts planted this year, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. What is the most you ever planted?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Approximately 300 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. When did you plant those?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Frankly, they were planted during the war. I was in the Army 5½ years and it was during the war period there that there was approximately 300 acres of peanuts planted for one or two years. I was in the service from about late 1940 until 1946.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there some brand of peanuts used for medicinal purposes? Does anyone know what type of peanut that is?

Mr. RAWLINGS. No, sir; I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. It is used for making oil that is used by doctors.

Mr. RAWLINGS. I did not know of that, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. If the peanut program is costing us \$38,000,000 this year, do you see any reason why, if this additional acreage is allowed for the type of peanut needed, that there should not be a reduction in the other types that are already costing us \$38,000,000?

Mr. RAWLINGS. No, sir. Our producers feel very strongly the point that as soon as this deficit that the peanut program is causing is reduced and we get more on a self-sustaining basis, the more hope we have for a continuing sound peanut program. We know the program has been subject to a lot of criticism.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you think it is too much criticism when it is costing \$19 an acre for every acre of peanuts grown in the United States, yours included?

Mr. RAWLINGS. No, sir; I do not. I think it is justified.

Senator ANDERSON. Therefore, if we should take out the provision that permits you, or permits the Secretary to allot quantities of acreage, or to allot all the acreage necessary to get the amount of Virginia-Carolina peanuts that are required, do you think there would be anything wrong in him taking that from some other States?

Mr. RAWLINGS. We hate to advocate taking anything away from other States. We know they have their own problems.

Senator ANDERSON. Don't you think that is a pretty high price to pay for taking care of you, to add another several million dollars to the cost because there are more peanuts produced, and all you are going to do is produce unlimited quantities of Virginia-Carolina peanuts? You say this does not cost the taxpayer anything.

Mr. RAWLINGS. We feel the peanuts we would produce on any additional acreage would not displace any other peanuts on the market.

Senator ANDERSON. If they go into peanut butter, would that displace something else that is now going into peanut butter?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Well, at the most it is probably five or six percent of our peanuts, in the shelled goods, that would go into peanut butter.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right.

Mr. RAWLINGS. I think there is probably less than that this year.

Senator ANDERSON. But every time you increase the peanut acreage you are bound to increase the cost of the program. It is already \$38,000,000. They have to take a choice sometime. If you don't want the cost to come down, then it seems to me you have to show you don't want any additional acreage. If you do want the additional acreage it has to come from somewhere.

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, sir. we are interested in the cost coming down.

Senator AIKEN. Of course, Senator, if you include the ECA and Army purchases of peanuts, it would be about double that.

Senator ANDERSON. It would be pretty substantial.

Senator AIKEN. I mean the difference in the cost between peanut oil and lard, for instance.

Senator HOEY. But none of that cost has been in the Virginia-type peanuts.

Senator ANDERSON. I realize that. I am saying in order to get a sound peanut program the Department ought to be in a position to permit the production of all the Virginia-Carolina peanuts that can be produced in order to take care of the demand, and then cut down on the others, and you will not have this terrific expenditure in the program.

Senator AIKEN. I have stopped walking across the park, Senator, because all those squirrels come out and I just can't afford to pay 10 cents a bag for the Virginia peanuts that they eat. We can't buy peanuts for our squirrels any more.

Senator ELLENDER. Suppose that the Congress should comply with your request that the acreage for these edible peanuts be increased, to what extent would it reduce the amount of other peanuts that are produced in other sections? In other words, because of the fact that you are short in the production of edible peanuts I presume people will probably eat these others. There must be a fairly good market for the others.

Now if you are permitted to increase your acreage, how much would it decrease the consumption of these other edible peanuts? How much would it decrease the amount that would be sold for that purpose?

Mr. RAWLINGS. I don't think our peanuts would compete at all, from the edible standpoint, with the runner peanut and the Spanish peanut. The Spanish is very close to being in short supply this year.

Senator ELLENDER. The very fact that your type of peanut is short should cause consumers to go to other types.

Mr. RAWLINGS. I think very little, and I think I can justify that answer by pointing out this: This year the No. 1 shelled peanuts sold for approximately 3 cents a pound above No. 1 of the comparable grade of shelled runner or Spanish peanut. Even with the limit there, the consumer is willing to pay 3 cents a pound more for our No. 1 shelled peanut than he would for the comparable grade of these other types of peanuts.

Senator ELLENDER. But still this other type is being consumed?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. And if you increase the production of your peanuts it will decrease the consumption of those that are now being eaten, that is other than your type?

Senator GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question here?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Senator GRAHAM. The fact that the Virginia-Carolina type of peanuts is short in supply, hasn't that caused some consumers to turn to peanuts produced in other countries?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, sir. We lost practically entirely the Canadian market this year, and my information is primarily to Mexican peanuts. They were able to ship other peanuts. They had them ready, and when our peanuts were short and the price had skyrocketed we shipped practically no peanuts up to Canada this year, and there had been quite a market in Canada for our peanuts.

Senator GRAHAM. Where did the Canadians get the peanuts to take the place of the Virginia-Carolina peanuts?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Primarily from Mexico, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Was it the same type of peanut as yours?

Mr. RAWLINGS. I understand the Mexican peanut compares very similar to our peanut, and the Chinese and Indian peanuts the same.

Senator THYE. Could you give us some information on about what the income from an acre of the Virginia peanut is, and what it is from an acre of the so-called Spanish and runner type?

Mr. RAWLINGS. I can give it on the Virginia type, sir.

Senator THYE. Just roughly estimating it.

Mr. RAWLINGS. We consider an average yield at the present prices around \$200 per acre, of gross income.

Senator THYE. About \$200 per acre gross income?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, sir.

Senator THYE. Have you any figure on the Spanish peanut, about what the gross would be?

Mr. RAWLINGS. No, sir, I am not familiar enough with their yield per acre. I know the runner yields more per acre, generally speaking. That is my information, that the runner produces a little more tonnage per acre.

Senator ANDERSON. But the sale price per pound would be less.

Mr. RAWLINGS. The support price is not any different. It is a little bit lower, but it is generally pretty close. It is I think \$190 per ton compared to probably \$205 per ton, something like that.

Senator AIKEN. The support price has been partly responsible for the shift from the higher-grade to the lower-grade peanuts, isn't that right? When they can get just as much per pound for raising a lower-grade peanut as for a higher-grade but poorer in quantity of yield,

there isn't much incentive to produce the higher type, unless they have a special market, of course.

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, that has had its effect. They can produce more pounds per acre, and then, too, they harvest them at different times. It is a little more convenient for harvesting them.

Senator AIKEN. It is earlier than the Spanish, or the Virginia type?

Mr. RAWLINGS. It is earlier than the Virginia type. It comes a little before they get too busy with the cotton.

Senator ANDERSON. Your proposed legislation would add 47,000 acres for the Virginia-Carolina peanuts?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. That is now in the bill?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you see any reason why that should not be charged back to other States?

Mr. RAWLINGS. No, sir, I do not.

Senator ANDERSON. It is easier not to, I assume.

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. If you would bring the production in Virginia-Carolina peanuts up to what it ought to be, you would add 150,000 rather than 45,000 or 48,000, would you not?

Mr. RAWLINGS. I think that is a pretty close estimate, around 150,000 additional.

Senator ANDERSON. I am pretty sure it is. That 150,000 ought to come from somewhere, ought it not?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. If we do that we would save the peanut program an endless amount of criticism, I think, just by shifting that 150,000 acres. It is going to be painful, there will be some shrieks of anxiety.

Senator THYE. Can the other Southern States grow the so-called Virginia-type peanut? Can they grow it with any success at all?

Mr. RAWLINGS. They have not in the past.

Senator THYE. It means just simply this, that you are not going to go much farther south with the edible type, with the jumbo, or what you call the Virginia peanut, you are going to remain north with it, and if there is any increase in peanut acreage it must be either in the Spanish or runner type, so far as the Southern States are concerned. If you get an increase in the edible-type peanut, you are going to have to get the increase by increasing the acreage up north, and if you do that, you have got to subtract the acreage from some of the southern area.

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes.

Senator THYE. That is a big "if" and a big fight. I sat through a couple of conferences where we knew exactly what the fight was about.

Mr. RAWLINGS. In Virginia there are only 9 counties that produce the Virginia-type peanut, and in North Carolina there are only 14. That is only a small area there. I don't think they definitely know whether it is because of the soil condition or the climatic condition, or what, but even in the counties on the border of this area they have not found it profitable to produce the Virginia-type peanuts. This is a very small agricultural area that has satisfactorily and efficiently produced the peanuts over a long period of years.

Of course the whole economy of those 23 counties in Virginia and North Carolina is tied right into the peanut picture, and it means the blood of life to them.

Senator HOEY. To indicate how that works, we have 120 counties in the State of North Carolina and only 14 of them grow successfully this type of peanut.

Senator GRAHAM. Has there any reason been found why the Virginia, North Carolina, and the upper part of South Carolina growers of peanuts should not be allowed to grow the amount of this type of peanuts that the people of this country want? Is there any reason that has been found for that, as to why we should compel our consumers to look to China or Mexico and Canada for peanuts that we can grow in the United States? What is the reason for forcing our growers to lose markets that are naturally ours? Is there any answer to that question?

Senator ANDERSON. There cannot be any sensible answer to it, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that complete your statement?

Mr. RAWLINGS. Yes, sir.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Senator Hickenlooper.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. What effect on the peanut production, this acreage problem and this runner type of peanuts, would result if the support price on these other grade peanuts, other than the edible type we are talking about, were greatly reduced? I mean if we drop the support price way down on the other type of peanuts, would not that discourage plantings?

Senator ANDERSON. That has been attempted several times, if you talk about putting a support price on oil and a support price on nuts.

Senator HICKENLOOPER. I just asked the question.

Senator ANDERSON. I think that is a very good question.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your appearance.

Mr. Keith Taylor, of the Southwest Four-State Cotton Growers Association.

Mr. TAYLOR. You recall yesterday I asked for an extension of time in order to prepare certain data so I could submit it for the record. Apparently we gave them a greater chore than we anticipated and it is still indefinite. Should we get it in our hands prior to the closing of the record we will ask permission to make such insertion.

Our other representatives from the western area have adequately stated our position, and unless there is some question from some member of the committee, I see no reason why I should take up your time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Clark.

STATEMENT OF SAM CLARK, Jr., REPRESENTING THE NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, TARBORO, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Clark, give your full name, your address, whom you represent, and give us a brief statement of your background and experience.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Sam Clark, Jr., of Tarboro, N. C. I am a peanut producer, mainly in Edgecombe County. I am in business with my father, and we produced this year approximately 1,225 acres of peanuts.

I am authorized by the North Carolina Farm Bureau to speak for the producers of North Carolina in behalf of H. R. 9109, in regard to the peanut section. We would like to endorse this section provided the 1950 limitation is removed from this bill.

That is about all I have to say. Also I would like to endorse the statements by Mr. Rawlings and Mr. Johnson.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres of land do you either own or control?

Mr. CLARK. We cultivate about 4,000 acres. This year we have under cultivation 4,250 acres of land.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you raise besides peanuts?

Mr. CLARK. We have 500 acres in tobacco, 600 acres in cotton, 400 acres in soya beans, 1,000 acres in corn, and 500 acres in other crops, hay, and a few gardens and watermelon patches, but the bulk is hay crops.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this land that you cultivate privately owned by yourself and your father?

Mr. CLARK. It is owned by our family, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. How many acres did you say you had in tobacco?

Mr. CLARK. Five hundred, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. What type do you grow?

Mr. CLARK. The cigarette type.

I would like to say that the people in our section are vitally interested in the original peanut bill that was introduced by Senator Hoey and Senator Graham, and that is to put our peanuts off by themselves, like we have in our tobacco program. In our tobacco program, which has worked very well, you allot your burley, you allot the Maryland type, and you allot the flue-cured tobacco. What we would like to see is a sound peanut program, with the Virginia type by itself.

I know as a farmer and businessman, whatever these programs cost the Government, in the long run I have got to pay for it. I have at least to pay my proportionate part. If we have a program that is costing the Government quite a bit of money, we are not getting anything out of it in the long run, because with these higher taxes and what not, we are eventually paying for it. So we would like to see a sound peanut program, a program that we would not have to come up here every year and work on and change, but one where we could leave it to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture to allot the number of acres to take care of the demand of the public.

Senator ANDERSON. Let me ask you a question. The bill as now written, in addition to the 1950 ceiling which you think ought to come out, the bill also says:

Provided further, That the additional acreage required to provide the increases in allotment authorized under the foregoing provisos of this subsection shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment and the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota, but the increase in acreage allotted shall not be considered in the establishment of future National and State acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

In other words, you are not going to get any history out of it. Do you think that is a good provision?

Mr. CLARK. Senator, as I see it, I endorse this bill with that provision out, because that is what we have before us today. But

I further stated what we really wanted was a program with the Virginia-type peanuts by themselves.

Senator ANDERSON. I recognize that, but do you see any reason why you should not be credited with that history in the future.

Mr. CLARK. No, sir; I do not.

Senator ANDERSON. This bill will not let you get it.

Mr. CLARK. I realize that.

Senator ANDERSON. I am trying to find out if the 1950 provision is the only thing you object to. I think it can be provided that you grow the amount of peanuts provided by your particular operation for the American trade and export trade, and that the Secretary know about it and that should be your history. If they use that history in place of some other history based upon war credits, you would get along pretty well, and so would the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. CLARK. I would like to state another thing. We are losing some of our peanut market to foreign nuts like cashew nuts that are coming in and competing with peanuts. You can buy a certain grade of cashew nut now at just about the same price as the Virginia-type peanut. You go into a store and a lot of people would buy the cashew nut in preference to the Virginia peanuts, because the price has gotten up enough to be practically equal.

Senator ELLENDER. How long do you think the American people are going to stand paying this \$38,000,000 a year that Senator Anderson pointed out to support the producers of peanuts?

Mr. CLARK. Well, sir; I don't think they are going to stand it long. That is why we first asked for a support bill, to put our peanut section in a sound economy. As I said before, I know, as a peanut producer and a taxpayer, I am paying a good percentage of that. We don't want our agricultural programs to cost the Government any money.

Senator THYE. How many acres of peanuts do you grow?

Mr. CLARK. One thousand two hundred and twenty-five approximately, sir.

Senator THYE. What other crops do you grow besides that?

Mr. CLARK. Tobacco, cotton, corn, soya beans.

Senator THYE. What is your total acreage?

Mr. CLARK. We have in cultivation this year approximately 4,250 acres.

Senator THYE. Do you have any other business besides that, Mr. Clark?

Mr. CLARK. Yes. We are in the general mercantile business.

Senator THYE. That has been owned by your family in the State for many, many years?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

Senator THYE. It is a regular plantation.

Mr. CLARK. We operate approximately 50 farms. They are scattered about the county.

Senator THYE. Have those been the holdings of your father and family for a number of years?

Mr. CLARK. Family holdings; yes.

Senator THYE. Has that been just picked up over the period of years?

Mr. CLARK. Well, we add a farm now and then, sir.

Senator THYE. How often is now and then?

Mr. CLARK. We are not adding anything right now, with the price of land the way it is.

Senator THYE. You don't really need any support, do you?

Mr. CLARK. With the price of land now you can't afford to add any.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the land worth on the market?

Mr. CLARK. It all depends on the allotment that the farm carries.

Senator ANDERSON. With the cigarette allotment it runs into real money.

Mr. CLARK. The first thing you find when you buy a farm is what the allotment is. If you buy a farm and there is no allotment on it, it is not worth anything.

Senator ELLENDER. How much tobacco do you plant?

Mr. CLARK. Five hundred and fifty acres, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That is a nice allotment.

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. What do you do with the rest of the land?

Mr. CLARK. Right now we are trying to get a little cattle production. We have got to do something with our idle land.

Senator HOEY. I believe you said you had 1,000 acres in corn.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, approximately. That is for feed for our livestock.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your land mechanized or do you use animals for power?

Mr. CLARK. We use mainly animals. We use some tractors, but for raising the tobacco crop it is mandatory that you have some animals in harvesting the crop.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you raise any cotton?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. CLARK. Six hundred acres.

Senator GRAHAM. Mr. Clark, is this Virginia type of peanut also grown in upper South Carolina?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Only a few thousand acres.

Mr. CLARK. I think half of the acreage of South Carolina is in the Virginia-type peanut. I think all the land situated north of the Pee Dee River. To the best I remember, 50 percent of South Carolina, 50 percent of their acreage, is in Virginia type of peanuts.

Senator GRAHAM. The bill you actually prefer is the Abbitt bill and the bill that Senator Hoey and I introduced?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. If we don't correct the peanut situation now in this bill, we are going to be quite a while in getting it corrected; are we not?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. I would like to state another thing. We plan our economy really around the 1st of December for the coming year. With the tenant system, the crop is in as a rule by December 1, and they like to make their arrangements; and we do, too. In other words, if possible, we always have all our families selected by Christmastime because the tenant always wants a little extra money for Christmas; so he makes sure that he is situated for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your tenant population?

Mr. CLARK. It is very small, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it mostly colored?

Mr. CLARK. I would say about 70 colored and 30 white.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you for your appearance, Mr. Clark.

Mr. Miller.

**STATEMENT OF RICHARD C. MILLER, CHAIRMAN, COASTAL BEND
COTTON FARMERS COMMITTEE, ORANGE GROVE, TEX.**

The CHAIRMAN. Give the reporter your name, your address, and a brief statement of your background so the committee can appraise your testimony more readily.

Mr. MILLER. I am Richard C. Miller, Orange Grove, Tex.

I am a cotton farmer. I planted 192 acres of cotton last year. I represent the Coastal Bend cotton area, and have been representing them for the past 18 months. It is one of the plantations in the low south Texas area.

We are attempting to correct the inequities that resulted by the enactment of Public Law 272 in relation to cotton. I am the chairman of the committee representing the Coastal Bend area, representing 11 counties there. We have prosecuted this case in the district court, and we are carrying it now to the circuit court of appeals. That is in relation to the distribution of the cotton allotment.

I have a little statement here that is short, and I would like your permission to read it.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed.

Mr. MILLER. My purpose in appearing before this committee is to speak in support of the provisions of H. R. 9109 which deal with the apportionment of the cotton-acreage allotment for the State of Texas for the crop year 1951 among the counties of Texas.

We are not fussing about the Texas allotment or anything else, but we are asking that the provisions in this bill that are called the Texas gadget, which correct the inequities in the distribution of the allotment within the counties in Texas, be kept in the bill.

Senator KEM. What is the nature of this litigation that you spoke of?

Mr. MILLER. It is to carry out the same purpose as what is called the Texas gadget passed in the House, in reapportioning the allotment among the counties in Texas.

Senator KEM. You are the defendants in the case?

Mr. MILLER. The Department of Agriculture is the defendant in the case.

Senator KEM. What is the status of your litigation?

Mr. MILLER. We lost in the district court here and we appealed to the circuit court.

Senator KEM. The plaintiffs' contention is that the provisions of the law are not being properly carried out?

Mr. MILLER. That is correct, sir. There are two provisions of this bill which deal with this subject.

The first provision which deals with this subject is contained in the first proviso under section 2, subsection 3, which provides for the apportionment of such allotments among the counties on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton, including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12, Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948. The other provision is contained in section 2, subsection 5 (4), which provides for a determi-

nation of county acreage allotments based upon the assumption that the 1950 allotment to such country had been apportioned on the basis of acreage planted to cotton, including the acreage regarded as planted to cotton under Public Law 12 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, during the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948.

Because of these two provisions contained in this bill, the cotton farmers in Texas have been driven into opposing camps. In one camp are found the cotton farmers who received large allotments during the crop year 1950 by reason of the interpretation placed upon Public Law 272 by the Secretary of Agriculture that the cotton-acreage allotment for Texas for the year 1950 should be apportioned among the counties in Texas on the basis of 95 percent of the acreage actually planted to cotton during the years 1947 and 1948. In the other camp are the farmers of Texas who received less than their proportionate share of the cotton-acreage allotment during the year 1950 because their cotton plantings had been affected by the planting of war crops during the year 1947.

I am speaking for this latter group this morning. With reference to the other provisions of the bill, I have no particular comment to make at this time and in my opinion it is satisfactory.

It is my understanding that Congressman Poage from Waco, Tex., has appeared before this committee speaking for the bill and in behalf of the same class of farmers as I represent. It is my further understanding that Congress Mahon from Colorado City, Tex., has also appeared before this committee, speaking against the bill.

The effect of the passage of this legislation in its application to Texas, I believe, can be summarized in the following manner:

First. It will result in the apportionment of the Texas acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 among the counties in Texas by treating Texas as a State which historically has been engaged in the production of cotton over a long period of time. Certainly Texas rightfully belongs in that category, since it has been the largest cotton-producing State in the Nation for more than 40 years.

Second. It will result in Texas' being removed from a class by itself. Under the existing law there are three classes of cotton-producing States: the old cotton-producing States such as Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and so on; the new cotton-producing States such as California, Arizona, New Mexico, and so on; and Texas is in a class by itself. Texas is treated as an old cotton-producing State in the adjustment of the national acreage to the allotment base of 22,500,000 acres; but, in the apportionment of the Texas allotment among the counties in Texas, Texas is treated as a new cotton-producing State. In building up the national cotton allotment, you take 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948 and build up this allotment. In distributing, you distribute it on the basis of 1947 and 1948.

Third. It will result in the individual farmer in Texas who planted war crops in reliance upon the promise of Congress contained in Public Law No. 12 of the Seventy-ninth Congress—that he would be given full credit for the war crops he planted instead of cotton—getting full credit for such war crops, rather than being penalized for having planted war crops, as is the case under the interpretation being placed upon the present law by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Fourth. It will result in the acreage allotment for the crop year 1951 being apportioned among the counties of Texas on the same

basis as to years and conditions as was used to determine the State's initial allotment base. Our complaint has always been that we are entitled to receive our allotments from the State's allotment on the same basis as we contributed to the determination of the State's allotment.

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent did the farmers of Texas fail to plant the acres allotted to the State as a whole?

Mr. MILLER. I can only speak for our area, sir. As the result of a severe drought, some people were unable to plant, but in our county it ran about 90 percent of the allotted acreage.

Senator ELLENDER. Ninety percent?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. Some of those areas did not receive the rainfall where they could get the cotton out.

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent did the farmers not plant who could have?

Mr. MILLER. Practically no allotment was turned back. Our allotment, using a 4-year base in our county, would be approximately 25 percent of cultivated acreage in cotton; and, using 1947 and 1948, it was reduced to 14 percent.

Senator ELLENDER. Would you say all the diverted acres that were given credit for cotton, although not planted to cotton, was planted in your State?

Mr. MILLER. Let me get the question clear, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Under Public Law 12, credit was given for war crops as though cotton had been planted.

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. How much land in that category was not planted, actually planted to cotton by the farmers who were entitled to plant cotton?

Mr. MILLER. Where the status of the farm had not changed, where men had not moved off, or something, practically the full amount.

Senator ANDERSON. How much war-crop credit did your county get; do you recall?

Mr. MILLER. I have forgotten those figures, Senator Anderson. I gave the figures of what it would have been using the 4-year average. That war-crop credit would be about 25 percent of our acreage in cotton, and under the 1947-48 we got 14 percent.

Senator ANDERSON. Let me get a sample of what typical war crops were grown there.

Mr. MILLER. Flax and grain sorghum, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. How much flax do you have?

Mr. MILLER. Last year I planted approximately 300 acres in flax.

Senator ANDERSON. You mean 1950?

Mr. MILLER. This year. We harvested in the spring. It was planted in 1949.

Senator ANDERSON. Did you plant any in 1945?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; I have had flax continuously.

Senator ANDERSON. How much did you have in 1945?

Mr. MILLER. Approximately 500 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. And in 1946?

Mr. MILLER. I think it dropped down to about 300 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. And in 1947?

Mr. MILLER. In 1947, 300; approximately 300 is more or less the average acreage.

Senator ANDERSON. And you got war-crop credit for that?

Mr. MILLER. I did, in building up the last allotment; not when it was handed down to me.

Senator ANDERSON. From what did you divert?

Mr. MILLER. From cotton.

Senator ANDERSON. How much cotton did you have previously?

Mr. MILLER. I had a cotton base of about 360 acres, back on the old basis.

Senator ANDERSON. Did you plant that much in 1941?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir; I planted that much in 1941. In 1941, I think it was probably 400 acres; something of that nature.

Senator ANDERSON. What did you plant in 1945?

Mr. MILLER. In 1945, I was in the Navy.

Senator ANDERSON. Did you plant any in 1945-46?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; approximately 220 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. Two hundred and twenty acres?

Mr. MILLER. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. So, you got very little credit for the flax, because there wasn't much diversion of cotton.

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. What was the diversion that you got credit for?

Mr. MILLER. I could not say offhand, Senator.

Senator ANDERSON. You would have to divert from cotton to some war crop; would you not?

Mr. MILLER. I had an average in there of approximately 360 acres. For the individual years I could not say, because they vary considerably, especially when I was gone. I was in the service in 1943, 1944, and 1945.

Senator ANDERSON. It has been the same trouble with most of them. They haven't the same cotton acreage they had, but they had a quota that they claim for diversion to some other crop.

Mr. MILLER. I am not representing myself personally, Senator. I am representing a group down there that has been very seriously hit.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further questions?

Senator KEM. Is your county Orange County?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir; Orange is in east Texas. We are near Corpus Christi.

Senator KEM. You are on the coast?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator KEM. You have a different view, then, from the producers further north.

Mr. MILLER. I want to say this: The opposition stems from the irrigated sections that have gone very extensively to cotton farming, some sections in the Panhandle, at the expense of the old-established cotton areas. That is just about what you would get. Within our area we are a dry-land country, and we have a good cotton history.

Senator KEM. Do you consider Lubbock as being in the Panhandle?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Mr. MILLER. Let me finish up this little statement.

Finally, it will result in the majority of cotton farmers in Texas receiving a fairer and more equitable apportionment of the State's acreage. Of the 229 cotton-producing counties in Texas, at least 165

counties will receive more acreage allotments if H. R. 9109 in its present form is enacted; while less than 65 counties will receive smaller acreage allotments than they received under the present law.

In the statement made yesterday, those figures were reversed. The basis of our figures here is a stipulation that the Department of Agriculture made in our lawsuit. It was stipulated between the attorneys for the Department and our attorneys that 165 counties will receive more credit allotment, and 65 counties will receive less credit allotment, had the credit been distributed on the basis of the 4-year average instead of the 2-year average.

It will help the cotton-producing counties in 17 of the State's 21 congressional districts; it will hurt the cotton-producing counties in only 4 of the State's 21 congressional districts.

That generally represents the views of the farmers whom I represent with reference to those particular features of H. R. 9109.

Now, I have one other comment here. In the testimony given by Mr. Wilson yesterday—if I may take just a minute here and read this—on page 209 of the testimony yesterday he made the statement that there would be 107 counties within the State benefited and 123 counties would be hurt. Our figures for the counties that would be benefited are in the stipulations that were made with the Department of Agriculture, and they were put in the record and were agreed upon.

Senator ANDERSON. That is a different set of facts; isn't it? The stipulation made with the Department of Agriculture has to do with what would happen in 1950.

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Mr. Wilson's statement is as to what would happen in 1951.

Mr. MILLER. Well, I accept that, sir. I am sorry. I don't think it would change it, though.

Senator ANDERSON. I don't think it would, too much. I was a little surprised at Mr. Wilson's testimony, because I thought more counties would be benefited.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Wilson also made a misstatement yesterday, and it may be checked by the statement made by Mr. Sherrill when he referred to the Memphis agreement. His words are here, on page 207:

Under the Memphis agreement we reached unanimous agreement a year ago, when Public Law 272 was passed, and it was generally understood and was known at the time that Texas was one of the five States, and the State gained that acreage, and we don't feel it is fair to take it away.

The only way you could get the credit was on the 1947-48 average, and that would be for a State that was increasing its production or coming into production. Texas is an old cotton State. When the figures were used to build up the State allotment, Texas was 119,000 acres more, under the provisions of a 4-year average, than it was on the 2-year average; but, because Congress failed to foresee that the sum of all these allotments to the State could exceed 22,500,000, the Secretary decreased the Texas allotment to approximately 119,000 acres, and threw them into an entirely different category, threw them in with California, New Mexico, and those States; and, by doing so, by building up the acreage on a four-year average and distributing it on a 2-year average, it is bound to result in inequities.

I don't think it was ever the intent of Congress to distribute this, or to build it up on one basis and distribute it on another.

The producers in my area are asking to retain these provisions to provide this relief for Texas.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further questions? If not, we thank you for your appearance.

That completes the list of witnesses who have signified a desire to be heard. I will ask that the secretaries get the testimony in shape as soon as possible and get it to the Printing Office and get the printed hearings back so we can have a meeting early in the coming week to consider what we should do about this bill.

I ask that the committee be ready to hear the coffee report Monday, if we can get an agreement to that effect.

The committee will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 11:55 a. m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.)

(Statistical information filed by Senator Anderson is as follows:)

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND CARRY-OVER OF COTTON,
1905-51

Production.—The production statistics relate to the crop of the preceding year and are compiled from the individual reports of the ginner.

Price of upland cotton.—For the years 1911-46 the price per pound shown for cotton represents the average price received for cotton during the preceding year by the growers as computed by the Department of Agriculture; for earliest years, it is the average price of the average grade marketed in New Orleans prior to April 1 of the following year.

Consumption.—The statistics for consumption have been compiled from census returns. The statistics relate to the 12 months ending July 31, or the period during which the crop of the specified year was chiefly marketed, and not to the calendar year.

Domestic exports and net imports.—Statistics for exports for year ending July 31. Figures for imports relate to year ending July 31. For period ending July 31, for the period 1915 to 1946, and to the year ending August 31, for the period 1905 to 1914.

Linters.—Linters are figured in the consumption figures prior to 1909, and in the export figures prior to 1915. Separate figures for linters prior to those years are not available.

Cotton (exclusive of linters)

Year	Production				Consumption (running bales)	Exports of domestic cotton (running bales)	Imports (equivalent 500 pound bales)	Carry-over (running bales)
	Running bales	500-pound bales gross weight	Average net weight of bale	Average price per pound				
1951 ¹	10, 114, 000	10, 308, 000	-----	-----	10, 000, 000	4, 625, 000	150, 000	2, 303, 774
1950	15, 907, 646	16, 127, 083	-----	-----	9, 000, 000	5, 750, 000	220, 000	1 6, 664, 774
1949	14, 580, 279	14, 868, 269	-----	-----	7, 795, 404	4, 746, 983	163, 452	5, 287, 128
1948	11, 557, 138	11, 856, 743	-----	-----	9, 354, 392	1, 967, 970	233, 905	3, 079, 853
1947	8, 517, 291	8, 640, 000	-----	\$32. 6	10, 035, 304	3, 539, 170	259, 413	2, 520, 587
1946	8, 813, 453	9, 016, 067	491	22. 5	9, 163, 207	3, 552, 723	342, 564	7, 520, 961
1945	11, 839, 366	12, 230, 053	496	20. 7	9, 567, 932	1, 924, 380	190, 180	11, 163, 711
1944	11, 128, 524	11, 428, 747	493	19. 9	9, 943, 370	1, 138, 097	129, 084	10, 743, 969
1943	12, 438, 033	12, 819, 506	495	19. 0	11, 100, 082	1, 480, 270	168, 127	10, 656, 952
1942	10, 494, 881	10, 741, 589	491	17. 0	11, 170, 106	1, 125, 090	252, 198	10, 640, 281
1941	12, 297, 970	12, 264, 988	489	9. 9	9, 721, 703	1, 111, 897	187, 855	12, 165, 752
1940	11, 481, 300	11, 815, 759	493	9. 1	7, 783, 774	6, 191, 712	161, 646	10, 564, 170
1939	11, 623, 221	11, 944, 340	492	8. 6	6, 858, 426	3, 326, 840	132, 178	13, 032, 513
1938	18, 252, 075	18, 945, 028	497	8. 4	5, 747, 987	5, 598, 415	158, 081	11, 533, 439
1937	12, 141, 376	12, 398, 882	489	12. 3	7, 950, 079	5, 440, 044	248, 748	4, 498, 848
1936	10, 420, 346	10, 638, 391	488	11. 1	6, 351, 160	5, 972, 566	151, 711	5, 409, 389
1935	9, 472, 022	9, 636, 559	487	12. 4	5, 360, 857	4, 798, 539	106, 016	7, 208, 477
1934	12, 644, 019	13, 047, 262	493	10. 3	5, 700, 253	7, 534, 415	140, 967	7, 743, 695
1933	12, 709, 647	13, 001, 508	490	6. 5	6, 137, 395	8, 419, 399	124, 116	8, 164, 634
1932	16, 628, 674	17, 095, 594	492	5. 7	4, 866, 016	8, 707, 548	106, 782	9, 677, 754

Cotton (exclusive of linters)—Continued

Year	Production				Consumption (running bales)	Exports of domestic cotton (running bales)	Imports (equivalent 500 pound bales)	Carry-over (running bales)
	Running bales	500-pound bales gross weight	Average net weight of bale	Average price per pound				
1931.....	13,755,518	13,931,597	484	\$09.5	5,262,974	6,759,927	98,988	6,369,993
1930.....	14,547,791	14,824,861	487	16.8	6,105,840	6,689,796	368,124	4,530,429
1929.....	14,296,549	14,477,874	484	18.0	7,091,065	8,043,588	441,698	2,311,988
1928.....	12,783,122	12,956,043	485	20.2	6,834,063	7,542,409	320,666	2,536,472
1927.....	17,755,070	17,977,374	484	12.5	7,149,585	10,926,614	382,149	3,762,367
1926.....	16,122,516	16,103,679	478	19.6	6,455,852	8,051,491	314,200	3,542,560
1925.....	13,639,399	13,627,936	478	22.9	6,193,417	8,005,228	303,443	1,609,848
1924.....	10,170,694	10,139,671	477	28.7	5,680,554	5,655,856	272,179	1,555,514
1923.....	9,729,306	9,762,069	480	22.9	6,666,092	4,822,589	449,783	2,324,999
1922.....	7,977,778	7,953,641	476	16.9	5,909,820	6,184,094	351,921	2,831,553
1921.....	13,270,970	13,439,603	484	15.8	4,892,672	5,744,698	210,606	6,534,360
1920.....	11,325,532	11,420,763	482	35.4	6,419,734	6,545,326	682,911	3,563,162
1919.....	11,906,480	12,040,532	484	28.8	5,765,936	5,592,386	197,201	4,286,785
1918.....	11,248,242	11,302,735	480	27.1	6,566,489	4,288,420	217,381	3,450,188
1917.....	11,363,915	11,449,930	482	17.3	6,788,505	5,299,519	288,486	2,720,173
1916.....	11,068,173	11,191,820	484	11.2	6,397,613	5,895,635	420,995	3,139,709
1915.....	15,905,840	16,134,930	485	7.3	5,597,362	8,322,713	363,595	3,936,104
1914.....	13,982,811	14,156,486	484	12.5	5,577,408	9,150,801	265,646	1,447,817
1913.....	13,488,539	13,703,421	486	11.5	5,483,321	8,746,082	225,460	1,598,438
1912.....	15,553,073	15,692,701	483	9.6	5,129,346	10,719,281	229,268	1,776,885
1911.....	11,568,334	11,608,616	480	14.0	4,498,417	7,788,474	231,191	1,375,031
1910.....	10,072,731	10,004,949	475	14.3	4,621,742	6,206,028	151,395	1,040,040
1909.....	13,086,007	13,241,799	484	9.2	5,091,534	8,635,089	165,451	1,483,585
1908.....	11,057,822	11,107,179	480	11.5	4,539,090	7,465,375	140,869	1,236,058
1907.....	12,983,201	13,273,809	489	10.0	4,984,936	8,616,458	202,733	1,514,567
1906.....	10,495,105	10,575,017	482	10.9	4,909,279	6,906,264	133,464	1,349,139
1905.....	13,451,337	13,438,012	478	8.7	4,278,980	8,559,502	130,182	1,934,548

¹ Estimated.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

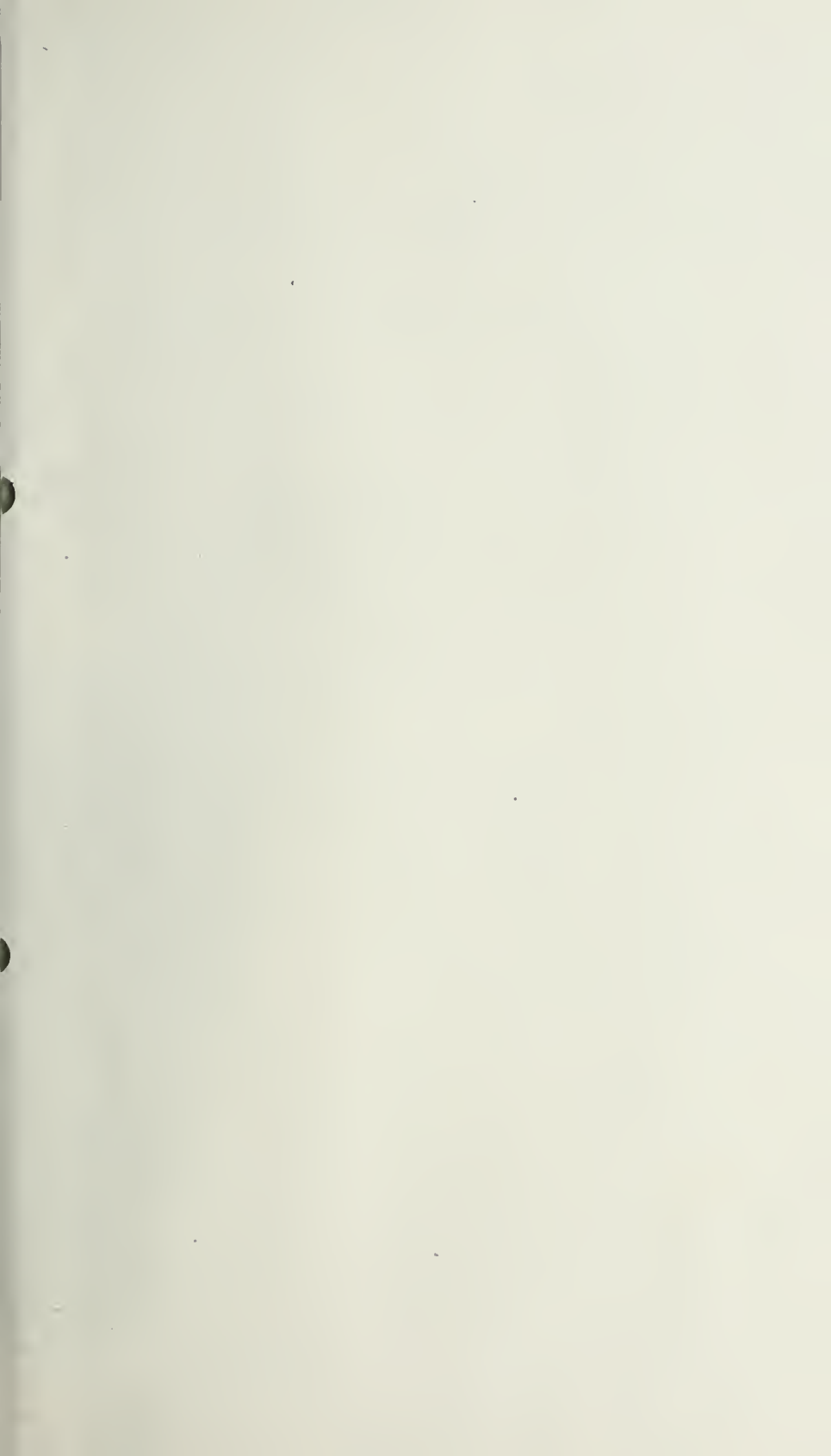
DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: Pursuant to the request of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate, Mr. James Kendall has requested the views of this office as to the legal authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to establish acreage allotments on cotton in the absence of marketing quotas.

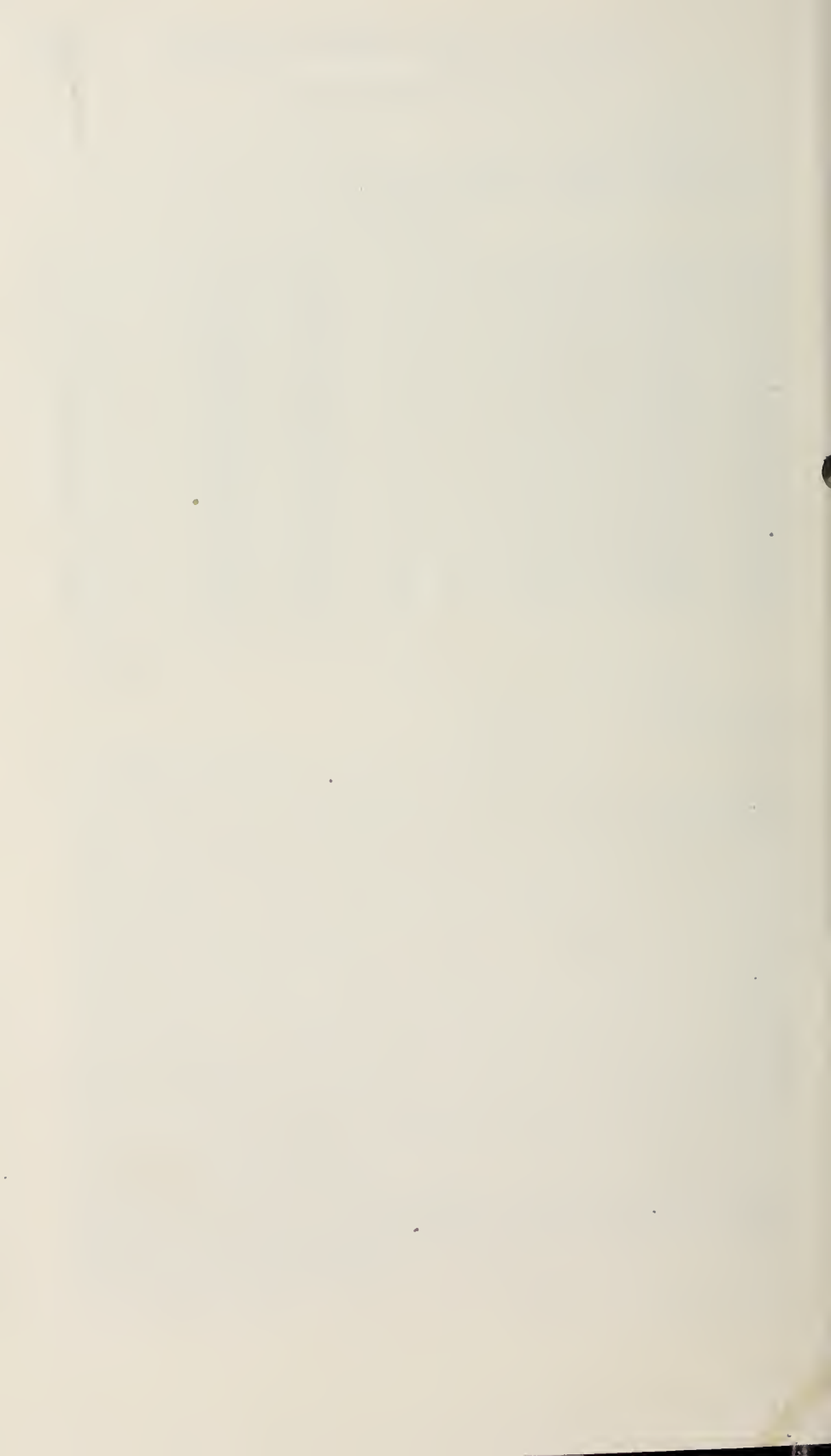
The question arises due to the provisions of Public Law No. 272, Eighty-first Congress, which is so drawn as to require the establishment of a marketing quota as a preliminary to the determination of farm acreage allotments on cotton. If reference were had only to Public Law No. 272, it would appear that no provision was made for acreage allotments in the absence of marketing quotas. However, section 401 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, enacted after Public Law No. 272, authorizes the Secretary to require compliance by the producer with acreage allotments, production goals, and marketing practices as a condition of eligibility for price support. In addition, the same act, in providing for the level of price support for the basic agricultural commodities, of which cotton is one, requires, if quotas have not been disapproved, a minimum level of price support of 80 percent of the parity price for the 1951 crop of any such basic agricultural commodity for which marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect (sec. 101 (d) (2)). If cotton quotas are not disapproved because the supply situation did not require the proclamation of a national marketing quota, the benefits of this provision could be realized only if acreage allotments for cotton were authorized in the absence of marketing quotas.

In view of the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, it is our opinion that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, but not required, to establish acreage allotments for cotton even though a marketing quota is not in effect. The acreage allotments so established would have no regulatory effect, and the only sanction which could be imposed upon a producer who planted in excess of such allotments would be a denial of price support.

Sincerely yours,

W. CARROLL HUNTER, *Solicitor.*









[PUBLIC LAW 817—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 997—2D SESSION]

[S. 2636]

AN ACT

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953", and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952".

Approved September 23, 1950.

